



## Legislative Committee Meeting

### Committee

Supervisor Erin Hannigan (Chair)  
Supervisor John M. Vasquez

### County Staff

Michelle Heppner  
Matthew A. Davis

**Tuesday, January 18, 2022**  
**2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.**

**Solano County Administration Center**  
**675 Texas Street, Conf. Rm 6003 (6<sup>th</sup> Floor), Fairfield, CA 94533**  
**Call in option on MS Teams: (323) 457-3408, ID 415 058 066#**

## MEETING AGENDA

### MEETING OF THE SOLANO COUNTY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

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

- 1) **Introductions** (*Attendees*) – Supervisor Hannigan
- 2) **Selection of the Legislative Committee Chair** – (ACTION ITEM)
- 3) **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
- 4) **Public Comment** (*Items not on the agenda*)
- 5) **Federal Legislative update** (*Paragon Government Relations*)
  - Extension of the Public Health Emergency
  - COVID-19 Fiscal Recovery Fund – Treasury Department releases final rule
  - Update on Build Back Better Act (BBBA) discussion
  - WRDA reauthorization – hearings held; legislation expected later this year
  - Status of HHS funding initiatives
  - FY 2022/23 appropriations and earmarks – update and outlook
  - NACo's [2022 Legislative Priorities](#)
- 6) **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- 7) **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
  - Update on January 10, 2022 Governor's proposed budget
  - Update on legislature membership and committees
  - Update on CSAC's [2022 Legislative Priorities](#)



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### Action Items:

- a) Consider taking a position on [SB 842 \(Dodd – D\)](#) regarding medical goods, reuse and redistribution (*Jerry Huber, H&SS*)
- b) Consider proposed amendments to the 2020 WRDA bill (*Misty Kaltreider, RM*)
- c) Review and consider positions on bills eligible for Jan. 31, 2022 deadline to pass bills introduced in 2021 in their house of origin (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
- d) Review and consider approval of the Solano County 2022 Legislative Meeting Calendar (*Michelle Heppner, CAO*)

### 8) **Future Scheduled Meetings:**

- TBD pending on approval of legislative calendar

**Adjourn**

**The NACo Board of Directors passed the organization's 11 legislative priorities for 2022 at its fall meeting last week in DeKalb County, Ga.**

The NACo Board of Directors adopted 11 legislative priorities for 2022 at its fall meeting last week in DeKalb County, Ga. The year's legislative priorities reflect NACo's long-term mission. The priorities are:

1. Restore the balance of federalism and optimize intergovernmental partnership.
2. Pass legislation to provide additional flexibility for American Rescue Plan Act's fiscal recovery funds to ensure our nation's preparedness and responsivity continues.
3. Successful implementation and execution of the bipartisan infrastructure investments and jobs act for county governments.
4. Promote mental health and substance use treatment and address essential criminal justice reforms.
5. Secure the inclusion of county priorities in farm bill reauthorization legislation.
6. Boost advanced broadband deployment and accessibility while preserving local decision making
7. Support full funding for Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) program.
8. Promote county priorities and local decision-making in future of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other federal rulemaking.
9. Maintain election integrity and strengthen election safety.
10. Enhance community resilience through regional and local disaster preparedness.
11. Promote workforce opportunities and supportive services for county residents to support economic recovery.



# Policy Priorities for 2022

## California State Association of Counties

(As Approved by the Board of Directors December 2, 2021)

County policy concerns are most often centered on resources to carry out state and local service responsibilities, the authority to carry out those responsibilities in local communities, and partnership with the state to improve programs. This year, CSAC will be focused in large part on the successful implementation of last year's extensive state policy changes and programmatic investments. CSAC will advocate for the resources and flexibility counties need to address immediate and ongoing challenges.

**County COVID-19 Response and Recovery.** CSAC will work to secure the resources, flexibility, and workforce necessary to maintain local ongoing coronavirus response efforts, including outreach to underserved populations and collaboration with schools and businesses. This includes negotiating a sustainable state investment in local public health activities while obtaining short-term funding and/or statutory flexibility for urgent needs. CSAC will partner with county affiliates to increase awareness of county public health activities while protecting the public health workforce and fostering a new generation of public health workers.

**Behavioral Health Funding.** The state is making historic investments in behavioral health housing, children's behavioral health services, and CalAIM. To successfully harness these investments to make transformative change requires addressing underlying county mental health plan funding shortfalls and an ever-expanding set of roles and responsibilities threaten this progress. CSAC will advocate for behavioral health workforce assistance and adequate funding to match new responsibilities.

**Addressing Wildfire in the Modern Age.** CSAC will focus on seeking proactive, sustained investments from state and federal sources to match fire suppression funding and bring about investments in every community that builds lasting change to address wildfire. These investments should improve each county's professional capital to match the challenge. A proactive policy and regulatory strategy is critical to developing a long-term, successful statewide wildfire prevention program.

**Modernize the Brown Act and Promote Safe, Welcoming Public Meetings.** The Brown Act ensures that public decisions are deliberated on and made in public, at noticed meetings in which the public can participate; however, some of its out-of-date provisions make it difficult for members of boards, commissions, and advisory bodies to participate. Without safe harbor limits on subject matter or participation, the same statutes that guarantee the public be heard lead to public meetings that are hours-long airings of vitriol, hate speech, and direct threats of violence directed at public officials and other members of the public. CSAC will pursue solutions to modernize the Brown Act and to foster public meetings that are safe and welcoming for all members of the community.

**Homelessness Funding Implementation.** CSAC's homelessness advocacy has focused on direct county funding to combat factors that contribute to homelessness, including the cost of housing and the need for additional support systems. In 2021, the state made significant multi-year investments in homelessness and housing programs and services. These investments highlight the state, county, and city roles in ending homelessness in California. CSAC will continue to advocate for resources and for the flexibility in the use of current and future homelessness funding. CSAC will also closely monitor and

engage with our state partners on program guidelines and implementation efforts to ensure the successful completion and sustainability of county homelessness projects and services.

**Affordable Housing.** CSAC will continue to advocate for locally driven planning to implement statewide housing goals. CSAC will also advocate for flexibility and housing element reforms that recognize the unique characteristics and infrastructure limitations of unincorporated areas. Finally, CSAC will continue to support affordable housing funding for all types of communities, with a focus on housing-supportive infrastructure in unincorporated areas.

**Broadband.** Last year's historic investments in last-mile and middle-mile broadband infrastructure lay the foundation for community resilience, economic, and educational opportunity; CSAC will focus its advocacy on successful implementation of those investments. CSAC will also lead the charge for affordability, digital literacy, and other efforts to ensure Californians can access, adopt, and meaningfully use broadband service.

**Drought Preparedness.** CSAC has built a strong connection with state and federal agencies to create ongoing funding streams, disaster aid, and planning funding for counties as they continue to grapple with a multi-year drought. CSAC will continue these efforts by advocating for increased local support for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Program, water storage infrastructure, continued health and safety disaster funding, and streamlining the processes that counties use to secure state and federal aid.

**Organic Waste Recycling Implementation** Counties are moving into the implementation phase of SB 1383's organic waste regulations. CSAC will continue to advocate for ongoing funding and implementation support, regulatory streamlining, and common-sense approaches to waste reduction. CSAC will advocate to make implementation of this mandate manageable, while reducing the impacts to customers. CSAC will also advocate to include funding for organic waste diversion infrastructure as a necessary component of any bond measure.

**Illegal Cannabis.** CSAC will continue to advocate for counties to secure resources and assistance as they deal with increasing levels and sophistication of illegal cannabis grows. Highlighting successes and replicating these throughout the state, from targeted enforcement to emphasizing the impacts of illegal cannabis, will be part of the CSAC strategy.

**Felony Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST).** CSAC is actively participating in a stakeholder work group developing short, medium, and long-term solutions to the Department of State Hospitals' Felony IST waitlist issues. Given the pressing need to significantly shorten days individuals spend on the waitlist, the state included provisions in a budget trailer bill that would authorize the suspension of county LPS patient intake at state hospitals if IST solutions are insufficient; a requirement to return existing LPS patients back to counties would follow. CSAC opposes the state utilizing this LPS "trigger/backstop" and is engaged in helping develop alternative IST solutions, as well as ensuring the necessary resources and infrastructure align with any change to the division of state and county responsibilities.

**Aging Programs Initiative.** The Department of Aging is leading an initiative to revisit the local leadership structure for Area Agencies on Aging (AAA). CSAC will advocate to ensure that counties maintain the flexibility and decision-making authority to determine locally how best to administer these critical aging services. In addition, CSAC will work with partner organizations to support additional funding for these services to meet the diverse and growing needs of this population.

## Federal Priorities

**Infrastructure and Build Back Better.** On November 15, President Biden signed the long-awaited *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)* in law. The Act (P.L. 117-58), which represents a major portion of the president's economic agenda, will provide historic, multi-year investments in local roads and bridges, public transit, broadband, aviation, and water infrastructure. As the Biden administration begins the process of implementing new programs and funding authorized by the law, CSAC will work closely with federal departments and agencies to ensure that California's counties are best positioned to capitalize on the programmatic reforms and investments of the IIJA.

As of this writing, Congress was still debating the *Build Back Better Act (BBBA)*, a \$1.75 trillion social program and climate resiliency investment package. While passage of the legislation (H.R. 5376) will ultimately depend upon securing the support of all 50 Democratic senators, expectations are that a final deal is within reach and, if so, the bill could be signed into law before the end of the year. As in the case of the IIJA, CSAC will work closely with the Biden administration on key issues surrounding the implementation of the BBBA.

**Strengthening the Social Safety Net.** While the BBBA provides significant funding for housing, child care, adult protective services, health care and other key program areas, it is expected that there will be opportunities in 2022 to further strengthen programs that support indigent families, children, disabled, the elderly, persons experiencing homelessness, and other vulnerable populations. CSAC will continue to focus on prioritizing investments in programs that support these populations.

**Resilience.** Both the IIJA and the BBBA include much-needed investments designed to address the ongoing impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. In addition to working with federal agencies on key issues stemming from the implementation of the aforementioned bills, CSAC will continue to work closely with members of the California congressional delegation who are pursuing additional investments and reforms to various disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response programs.

**American Rescue Plan Act Funding.** The federal response to COVID-19 and the associated economic consequences included significant flexible fiscal relief for counties. CSAC will coordinate information and advocacy with NACo and relevant federal and state agencies to ensure California counties can not only use ARPA funding to support recovery in their communities, but also leverage additional dollars to maximize local investments.

## 2022 Communications Priorities

The CSAC Communications Team functions with the primary goals of supporting legislative advocacy and the vast work that Counties do. While the last year and a half has been fraught with a pandemic, local disasters, political unrest and more, the CSAC Communications Team is committed to supporting these goals in a way that is strategic, adaptable, and innovative.

Before looking ahead, we must take a look back. Not only to learn from past successes and failures but to know where we have previously stepped. With the new energy and staff working in the Communications Team, the last quarter of 2021 and the new year of 2022 will provide opportunity to recenter, refocus and research what has worked well and why. This ranges from social media posting to media relations and from legislative priorities to internal policies. By acknowledging and understanding what's been done, the Communications Team will be better situated to move forward.

Next is improving current efforts and the Communications Team plans to prioritize engagement in the areas of advocacy, media relations, and public education. Advocacy is such an important part of CSAC's mission that this requires additional building and sustaining of relationships at the state, federal and local levels, including improving partnerships with CSAC divisions and outside agencies. This includes prioritizing engagement at the County level by keeping Counties informed and, at the same time, supporting Counties in the areas they need. This includes press releases, social media campaigns, op-eds, recognition letters, and more.

In addition to improving efforts is revitalizing the County Story. This continues to be a main focus and driving force for Communications and in the next one to two years, the Driven to Serve campaign will be refreshed and reclaimed to help showcase the various departments, positions, and leaders at the County level. The public and our stakeholders need to continually deepen their understanding of what Counties do – including the people and the efforts required to sustain and improve County programs and resources. Driven to Serve will provide Counties with attractive and modern graphics, videos, and flyers and showcase the critical work being done by Counties and the value of local governance.

Finally, by looking back and improving current efforts, the Communications Team will be able to look forward and help organize, consolidate, and maximize the momentum that has been gained through all these efforts. This includes spotlighting the work of County leaders, raising the visibility of Counties as a whole and continuing to provide education and networking opportunities for County leaders to build their social and political capital.

The CSAC Communications Team is dedicated to working closely with CSAC Officers, County Supervisors, and the Executive and Legislative Teams, while messaging and tactics will focus on enhancing our advocacy efforts and promote our membership and the critical role Counties play in our communities. The CSAC Communication Team will analyze and determine the most effective ways to support the Association's advocacy and Member Service efforts while being transparent, adaptable, and resilient.

**Introduced by Senator Dodd**

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry)

January 11, 2022

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

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 842, as introduced, Dodd. Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.

Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, reflects the policy mandates and directives of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and sets forth the state's commitment to its older population and other populations served by the programs administered by the California Department of Aging.

This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the Assembly Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care, the Assembly Committee on Health, and the Senate Committee on Health that includes an evaluation of the

success of the pilot program and challenges in implementation, among other things. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2030.

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

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

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

4  
5 Article 5. Reuse and Redistribution of Durable Medical  
6 Equipment and Other Home Health Supplies Pilot Program  
7

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

19 9131. On or before January 1, 2026, the department shall  
20 submit a report to the Assembly Committee on Aging and  
21 Long-Term Care, the Assembly Committee on Health, and the  
22 Senate Committee on Health that includes, but is not limited to,  
23 all of the following:

- 24 (a) Evaluation of the success of the pilot program and challenges  
25 in implementation.
- 26 (b) Data on the types of durable medical equipment and home  
27 health supplies most utilized.
- 28 (c) The number of individuals who participated in the pilot  
29 program.

30 9135. This article shall remain in effect only until January 1,  
31 2030, and as of that date is repealed.

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**Draft Amendments to Water Resources Development Act of 2020**

*Amendments are in red italicized.*

**SEC. 129. UPDATE ON INVASIVE SPECIES POLICY GUIDANCE.**

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall periodically update the Invasive Species Policy Guidance, developed under section 104 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610) and the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.), in accordance with the most recent National Invasive Species Council Management Plan developed pursuant to Executive Order 13112.

(b) Inclusion.—The Secretary may include in the updated guidance invasive species specific efforts at federally authorized water resources development projects located in—

- (1) high-altitude lakes; and
- (2) the Tennessee and Cumberland River basins.

*(3) the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta*

**SEC. 205. COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, YOLO BYPASS, CALIFORNIA.**

(a) Comprehensive Study.—The Secretary shall conduct a comprehensive study of the Sacramento River in the vicinity of the Yolo Bypass System, California, to identify *short-term and long-term* actions to be undertaken by the Secretary for the comprehensive management of the Yolo Bypass System *in an integrated approach* for the purposes of flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water supply, hydropower, and recreation.

(b) Consultation And Use Of Existing Data.—

(1) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the comprehensive study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with the Governor of the State of California, applicable Federal, State, and local agencies, non-Federal interests, the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough Partnership, and other stakeholders *including local agriculture landowners*.

(2) USE OF EXISTING DATA AND PRIOR STUDIES.—To the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, the Secretary may—

(A) make use of existing data provided to the Secretary by the entities identified in paragraph (1); and

(B) incorporate—

- (i) relevant information from prior studies and projects carried out by the Secretary within the study area; and
- (ii) the latest technical data and scientific approaches to changing hydrologic and climatic conditions.

*(3) The Secretary shall utilize the State of California's Yolo Bypass Master Plan which evaluates benefits and impacts associated with proposed projects and evaluates their impacts and considers the inter-relationships among the various goals, including benefits to groundwater recharge, water quality protection, agricultural sustainability, and drought reliance.*

(c) Recommendations.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In conducting the comprehensive study under subsection (a), the

Secretary may develop a recommendation in collaboration with all Federal, State, and local agencies and other stakeholders to Congress for—

- (A) the construction of a water resources development project;
- (B) the structural or operational modification of an existing water resources development project;
- (C) additional monitoring of, or adaptive management measures to carry out with respect to, existing water resources development projects, to respond to changing hydrologic and climatic conditions; or
- (D) geographic areas within the Yolo Bypass System for additional study by the Secretary.

*(E) Streamlining the environmental review and permitting process collectively for recommended projects under paragraphs (1)(A), (1)(B), and (1)(C).*

## Solano County Legislation of Interest Tuesday, January 18, 2022

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 321</a> <a href="#">Valladares R</a>  <b>Childcare services: enrollment priority.</b>	<b>Assembly Human Services</b>  1/3/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S. Assembly Rule 56 suspended. (pending re-refer to Com. on E.D.)  1/11/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair 1/12/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY EDUCATION, O'DONNELL, Chair	<p>Current law requires both the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Department of Social Services to adopt rules and regulations on eligibility, enrollment, and priority of services needed to implement the Child Care and Development Services Act and The Early Education Act. Current law specifies priority for services pursuant to the acts and requires that first priority be given to neglected or abused children, as specified. Current law also requires that 2nd priority be given equally to all eligible families, regardless of the number of parents in the home, that are income eligible. Current law further requires that if 2 or more families are in the same priority in relation to income, the family that has a child with exceptional needs shall be admitted first. This bill would additionally require that priority be given to a child from a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English if there are no families with a child with exceptional needs. <b>Last Amended: 1/3/2022</b></p>	
<a href="#">AB 895</a> <a href="#">Holden D</a>	<b>Assembly Health</b>	Would require a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to provide a prospective resident of a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, or their representative, prior to or at the time of admission, a	

<p><b>Skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities: notice to prospective residents.</b></p>	<p>1/3/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S. Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH, pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p> <p>1/11/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>written notice that includes specified contact information for the local long-term care ombudsperson. The bill would require the notice to include a statement that it is intended as a resource for purposes of accessing additional information regarding resident care at the facility, as specified, and reporting resident complaints. Last Amended: 1/3/2022</p>	
<p><b><u>AB 1502</u></b> <b><u>Muratsuchi D</u></b></p> <p><b>Freestanding skilled nursing facilities.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>1/4/2022-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>1/11/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>Current law prohibits a person from acquiring a beneficial interest of 5% or more in any corporation or partnership licensed to operate a skilled nursing facility, or in any management company under contract with a licensee of a skilled nursing facility, or from becoming an officer or director of, or general partner in, a corporation, partnership, or management company without the prior written approval of the department. Current law requires a licensee for a skilled nursing facility to provide written notice of a proposed change in licensee or management company to all residents of the facility and their representatives at least 90 days prior to a finalization of the sale, transfer of operation, or other change or transfer of ownership interests, except as specified. Current law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the licensing and regulatory requirements imposed on skilled nursing facilities. This bill would prohibit a person, firm, entity, partnership, trust, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from acquiring, operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a freestanding skilled nursing facility without first obtaining a license from the department for that purpose. Last Amended: 1/3/2022</p>	
<p><b><u>SB 45</u></b> <b><u>Portantino D</u></b></p> <p><b>Short-lived</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>1/10/2022-From</p>	<p>Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local</p>	

<p><b>climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.</b></p>	<p>committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (January 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>1/18/2022 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department. Last Amended: 1/3/2022</p>	
<p><b>SB 107 Wiener D CalFresh.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>1/6/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with the State Department of Public Health and appropriate stakeholders, to develop and submit to the Legislature a community outreach and education campaign to help families learn about, and apply for, CalFresh. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in order to increase client access and retention within CalFresh, to participate in the Elderly Simplified Application Project, a demonstration project operated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors 60 years of age or older and for people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 2/18/2021</p>	
<p><b>SUPPORT</b></p>			
<p><b>AB 32 Aguiar-Curry D Telehealth.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/9/2021)(May</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</p>	<p>Support</p>

	be acted upon Jan 2022)	community clinic is required for services provided by the clinic to a Medi-Cal beneficiary during or immediately following a proclamation declaring a state of emergency. Existing law defines “immediately following” for this purpose to mean up to 90 days following the termination of the proclaimed state of emergency, unless there are extraordinary circumstances. This bill would delete the above-described references to contracts issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, would require these provisions to apply to the plan or insurer’s contracted entity, as specified, and would delete the exemption for Medi-Cal managed care plans. The bill would subject county organized health systems, and their subcontractors, that provide services under the Medi-Cal program to the above-described Knox-Keene requirements relative to telehealth. The bill would authorize a provider to enroll or recertify an individual in specified Medi-Cal programs through telehealth and other forms of virtual communication, and would authorize a county eligibility worker to determine eligibility for, or recertify eligibility for, the Medi-Cal Minor Consent program remotely through virtual communication, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 98</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D	Senate 2 year  7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was HUM. S. on 6/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the Assembly Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care, the Assembly Committee on Health, and the Senate Committee on Health that includes an evaluation of the success of the pilot program and challenges in implementation, among other things. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2030. <b>Last Amended: 4/29/2021</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 170</a> <a href="#">Ting</a> D	Senate Budget and Fiscal Review  1/6/2022-From inactive file. Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	The Budget Act of 2021 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2021–22 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2021 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 9/6/2021</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 225</a> <a href="#">Gray</a> D	Senate 2 year  7/14/2021-Failed	Under existing law, the Department of Consumer Affairs, under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs, is comprised of various boards that license and regulate various professions and vocations. Existing law requires an applicant seeking a license from a board within the department to meet specified requirements and to pay	Support

<p><b>Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses.</b></p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was B., P. &amp; E.D. on 6/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>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 expand the eligibility for a temporary license to an applicant who meets the specified criteria and who supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States within 60 months of separation from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions, a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States within 120 months of separation from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions and a resident of California prior to entering into military service, or an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States with official orders for separation within 90 days under other than dishonorable conditions. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill's expansion of the requirement to issue temporary licenses would result in revenues from fees for certain licenses being deposited into continuously appropriated funds. By establishing a new source of revenue for those continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 6/28/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 391 Villapudua</a> D <b>Pollinator habitat conservation: funding.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture to expend in accordance with law all money which is made available for its use. Existing law, the Apiary Protection Act, provides for the regulation and management of apiaries, including regulations for bees used in the pollination of agricultural crops. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the department in order to provide funding to partner with the University of California Cooperative Extension, California resource conservation districts, and the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service to deliver technical assistance and outreach, and provide grants to incentivize participation in state and federal conservation programs where pollinator habitat and forage is established. The bill would make related findings and declarations. The bill would authorize the Department of Food and Agriculture to use the allocated moneys to pay for all reasonable administrative and implementation costs of the department relating to the bill. <b>Last Amended: 8/26/2021</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1555 Cooper</a> D <b>Weights and</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to</p>	<p>Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law also requires the sealer of a county to weigh or measure packages to determine whether they contain the amount represented, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the board of supervisors of a county, by ordinance, to charge an annual registration fee, not</p>	<p>Support</p>

<b>measures: inspection: fees.</b>	Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 3/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	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.	
<a href="#">ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry D</a>  <b>Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.</b>	Assembly Local Government  4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.	(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
<a href="#">SB 17 Pan D</a>  <b>Office of Racial Equity.</b>	Assembly 2 year  8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/30/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes an Office of Health Equity in the State Department of Public Health for purposes of aligning state resources, decisionmaking, and programs to accomplish certain goals related to health equity and protecting vulnerable communities. Existing law requires the office to develop department-wide plans to close the gaps in health status and access to care among the state’s diverse racial and ethnic communities, women, persons with disabilities, and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning communities, as specified. Existing law requires the office to work with the Health in All Policies Task Force to assist state agencies and departments in developing policies, systems, programs, and environmental change strategies that have population health impacts by, among other things, prioritizing building cross-sectoral partnerships within and across departments and agencies to change policies and practices to advance health equity.This bill, until January 1, 2029, would establish in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department, governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council. The bill would authorize the council to hire an executive director to organize, administer, and manage the operations of the office. The bill would task the office with coordinating, analyzing, developing, evaluating, and	Support

		recommending strategies for advancing racial equity across state agencies, departments, and the office of the Governor. The bill would require the office, in consultation with state agencies, departments, and public stakeholders, as appropriate, to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes a strategic plan with policy and inclusive practice recommendations, guidelines, goals, and benchmarks to reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, and address individual, institutional, and structural racism. The bill would require the office to develop the statewide Racial Equity Framework in collaboration with a Chief Equity Officer, who would be appointed and serve at the pleasure of the Governor and who would report to the Secretary of Government Operations in the Government Operations Agency. The bill would also require the office, in consultation with state agencies and departments, to establish methodologies, a system of measurement, and data needs for assessing how state statutes, regulations, and practices contribute to, uphold, or exacerbate racial disparities and to prepare an annual report that evaluates and reports on progress in, and any obstacles to, meeting statewide goals and policies established under the Racial Equity Framework. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 7/1/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 281</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D	Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was HEALTH on 5/20/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. Under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, an eligible individual is required to meet prescribed qualifications, including that they have resided in an inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days. This bill would instead require the department to provide those services for individuals who have not resided in the facility for at least 60 days, and would make conforming changes. The bill would extend the provision of those services to January 1, 2029, and would extend the repeal date of those provisions to January 1, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	Support
<b>OPPOSE</b>			
<a href="#">SB 135</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was BUDGET on 1/8/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including group home facilities, short-term residential therapeutic programs, and adult residential facilities, by the State Department of Social Services. The department similarly regulates residential care facilities for the elderly. Existing law requires administrators of these facilities to complete a department-approved certification program. Under existing law, the department is authorized to charge a fee of up to \$100 for an initial or renewal administrator certification, and an additional \$300 delinquency fee for processing a late renewal. Existing law also authorizes a fee of up to \$150 every 2 years to certification program vendors for review and approval of the training program, and \$100 every 2 years for review and approval of continuing education courses. This bill would uniformly refer to these certification programs as administrator certification training programs. The bill would revise the existing fee structure, commencing July 1, 2021, including making the \$100 fee for processing a certification application or renewal subject to a 10% increase	Oppose

each year for 4 years, and imposing a new examination fee of \$100 for 3 attempts, and a \$10 per unit fee for processing continuing education courses. The bill would subject the fees for administrator certification training program vendor applications and continuing education vendor training programs to a 10% increase over 4 years. Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to implement and maintain nonbiometric identity verification methods in the CalWORKs program. This bill, commencing July 1, 2021, would authorize a CalWORKs applicant or recipient to provide proof of identity via videoconferencing or any other electronic means that allows for a visual interaction between the applicant or recipient and county eligibility staff. Under the bill, verification conducted in this manner would satisfy any inperson identification requirement. Because the bill would increase the administrative duties of counties, it would impose a state-mandated local program. Under existing law, an applicant family is not eligible for aid under the CalWORKs program unless the family's income, exclusive of the first \$90 of earned income for each employed person, is less than the minimum basic standard of care, as specified. This bill would, as of July 1, 2022, increase that amount of excluded earned income to \$450, as specified. Because the bill would result in an increase in CalWORKs eligibility, thus increasing the duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Under existing law, a parent or caretaker relative is not eligible for CalWORKs aid when the parent or caretaker has received aid for a cumulative total of 48 months. Existing law increases that time limit to 60 months on May 1, 2022, or upon a specified notification to the Legislature from the State Department of Social Services. Existing law excepts from those time limits any month in which specified conditions exist. This bill would require the department to automate a one-time process that allows former CalWORKs recipients excluded from an existing assistance unit due to the formerly applicable 48-month time limit, but who have fewer than 60 countable months of time on aid in CalWORKs, to be added to the existing assistance unit if all information needed to complete an eligibility determination is in the case record and all other eligibility requirements have been met. Under existing law, when the federal government provides funds for the care of a needy relative with whom a needy child is living, aid to the child for any month includes aid to meet the needs of that relative, except as prescribed. Existing law provides that the parent or parents shall be considered living with the needy child for a period of up to 180 consecutive days of the needy child's absence from the family assistance unit, and the parents shall be eligible for CalWORKs services, but not for the payment of aid, if certain conditions are met, including that the child has been removed from the parents and placed in out-of-home care and the county has determined that the provision of services or homeless assistance benefits is necessary for family reunification. This bill, beginning July 1, 2022, would increase the 180-day limit to up to 6 months, or a time period as determined by the State Department of Social Services, and would require those eligible parents to also be eligible for the payment of aid and specified childcare services. The bill would require the department to issue comprehensive policy, fiscal, and claiming instructions to the counties before July 1, 2022, and to notify the Legislature when the Statewide Automated Welfare System has automated the bill's provisions. Because the bill would increase the administrative duties of counties, it would

impose a state-mandated local program. Under existing law, if a family does not include a needy child qualified for aid under CalWORKs, aid is paid to a pregnant child who is 18 years of age or younger at any time after verification of pregnancy, as specified, and aid is paid to a pregnant person for the month in which the birth is anticipated and for the 6-month period immediately prior to the month in which the birth is anticipated, as specified. Existing law requires verification of pregnancy as a condition of eligibility for aid under those provisions. Under existing law, \$47 per month is paid to a pregnant person qualified for CalWORKs aid to meet special needs resulting from pregnancy. This bill would instead require, if a family does not include a needy child qualified for aid under CalWORKs, that aid be paid to any pregnant person as of the date of the application for aid, as specified. The bill would authorize a pregnant person to satisfy the pregnancy verification by means of a sworn statement or, if necessary, a verbal attestation, followed by medical verification, as specified. The bill would require a person who receives aid pursuant to these provisions to report the end of a pregnancy to the county within 30 days and would discontinue this aid at the end of the month following the month in which the person makes that report. The bill would increase the above-described supplement for a pregnant person to \$100 per month and would discontinue this supplement at the end of the month following the month in which a person reports the end of their pregnancy. The bill would make the above provisions operative on certain dates in 2022 or when the State Department of Social Services certifies that the California Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automation, as specified. Because the bill would result in an increase in CalWORKs eligibility, thus increasing the duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law increases the CalWORKs maximum aid payments by 5% commencing March 1, 2014, by an additional 5% commencing April 1, 2015, and by an additional 1.43% commencing October 1, 2016. Existing law specifies a process by which increases may be made to the maximum aid payments depending on projections of revenue and costs by the Department of Finance. This bill would, effective October 1, 2021, increase the maximum aid grant amounts by an additional 5.3%. Existing law authorizes current and future grants payable to an assistance unit to be reduced due to prior overpayments, and requires a county to take all reasonable steps necessary to promptly correct any overpayment of supportive services payments to a recipient. This bill, commencing August 1, 2021, would require that a nonfraudulent CalWORKs overpayment that is established for a current CalWORKs case on or after that date, and for the benefit months of April 2020 to the end of the proclamation of a state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic, or June 30, 2022, whichever date is sooner, be classified as an administrative error. Existing law prohibits a county from attempting to recover payments when the outstanding overpayments are less than \$250 if the individual is no longer receiving aid under the CalWORKs program, and requires a county to discharge an overpayment if the county determines that the overpayment has been caused by a major systemic error or negligence. This bill, commencing July 1, 2022, or the date the department notifies the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automation to implement the bill, whichever date is later, except as otherwise specified, would authorize a county to establish an overpayment only if the overpayment occurred within 24 months before the date that the county discovered the overpayment, except in cases involving overpayment due to fraud. The bill would

prohibit a county from collecting any portion of a nonfraudulent overpayment that occurred more than 24 months prior to the date the county discovered the overpayment. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by all-county letters or similar instructions until regulations are adopted, and would require the department to adopt emergency regulations no later than January 1, 2023, and to subsequently promulgate final regulations. Existing law requires the department to establish, by July 1, 2019, the CalWORKs Outcomes and Accountability Review (Cal-OAR) to facilitate a local accountability system that fosters continuous quality improvement in county CalWORKs programs and in the collection and dissemination by the department of best practices in service delivery. Existing law requires Cal-OAR to consist of performance indicators, a county CalWORKs self-assessment process, and a county CalWORKs system improvement plan. Existing law also finds and declares that county human services agencies are transforming the welfare-to-work process away from a compliance-oriented and work-first model into a modern, science-based, and goal-oriented welfare-to-work model known locally as CalWORKs 2.0. This bill would require, no later than November 1, 2021, the department to convene and facilitate a Cal-OAR steering committee to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to implement Cal-OAR and CalWORKs 2.0 principles and practices statewide and prioritize recommendations made by the Cal-OAR stakeholder group, as specified. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature that the annual Budget Act appropriate state and federal funds in a single allocation to counties for the support of administrative activities undertaken by the counties to provide CalWORKs benefit payments, required work activities, and supportive services. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to work with representatives of county human services agencies and the County Welfare Directors Association to develop recommendations for revising the methodology used for development of the CalWORKs single allocation annual budget. This bill would require the number of hours per case per month of case work time budgeted for intensive cases to be incrementally increased, as specified, and as of July 1, 2024, be 10 hours. Existing law establishes the Safety Net Reserve Fund in the State Treasury, and creates within the Safety Net Reserve Fund a Medi-Cal Subaccount and a CalWORKs Subaccount. Existing law requires that fund and those subaccounts to be utilized, upon appropriation, for the purpose of maintaining existing program benefits and services for the Medi-Cal and CalWORKs programs during economic downturns, as specified. Existing law imposes upon the Department of Finance specified duties related to these subaccounts. This bill would require, for the 2021–22 fiscal year, upon order of the Director of Finance, the Controller to transfer \$450,000,000 from the General Fund to the Safety Net Reserve Fund. Existing federal law, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, establishes a Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund to allocate money to state, tribal, and territorial governments to assist needy families impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to use funds allotted to the state from the fund, and appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose in the Budget Act of 2021, to make a flat rate one-time payment to each CalWORKs assistance unit that is an active assistance unit on the date of eligibility, as specified. The bill would require the amount of the one-time payment to be based on the funds available and the most recent caseload data, as determined by the department. The bill would require the department to submit a written report to the Legislature, no later than November 1, 2021, that would include specified

information relating to the one-time payments. Existing law continuously appropriates moneys from the General Fund to defray a portion of county costs under the CalWORKs program. By increasing expenditures for this purpose, this bill would make an appropriation. Under existing law, the parents of a minor child are responsible for supporting the child. Existing law establishes the Department of Child Support Services, which administers all federal and state laws and regulations relating to child support enforcement obligations. Existing law requires each county to maintain a local child support agency that is responsible for establishing, modifying, and enforcing child support obligations, including medical support, enforcing spousal support orders, and determining paternity, as specified. This bill would, as of January 1, 2023, require a local child support agency to cease enforcement of child support arrearages and otherwise past due amounts owed to the state that the Department of Child Support Services or the local child support agency has determined to be uncollectible, as specified. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement these changes by July 1, 2024, and would authorize the department to implement and administer these changes through a child support services letter or similar instruction until regulations are adopted. Existing law requires each county to maintain a local child support agency that is responsible for establishing, modifying, and enforcing child support obligations, including medical support, enforcing spousal support orders, and determining paternity, as specified. Existing law authorizes attorneys employed within the local child support agency to direct, control, and prosecute civil actions and proceedings in the name of the county in support of child support activities of the department and the local child support agency. Existing law authorizes a child support agency to substitute original signatures with any form of electronic signature, as specified. This bill would specify that a child support agency is authorized to substitute original signatures of the agent of the local child support agency with any form of electronic signature. The bill would also, effective July 1, 2021, authorize a child support agency to substitute any original signatures, including those of the support obligors or obligees, with a printed copy or electronic image of an electronic signature obtained in compliance with certain requirements, as specified. The bill would require the local child support agency that elects to substitute original signatures to maintain the electronic form of the document bearing the original electronic signature until the final disposition of the case and to make it available for review upon the request of the court or any party of the action or proceeding. Existing law also establishes within the state's child support program a quality assurance and performance improvement program. Existing law provides that the 10 counties with the best performance standards shall receive an additional 5% of the state's share of those counties' collections that are used to reduce or repay aid that is paid under the CalWORKs program. Existing law requires these additional funds received by a county to be used for specified child support-related activities. Existing law suspends the payment of this additional 5% for the 2002–03 to 2020–21 fiscal years, inclusive. This bill would extend the suspension of the additional 5% payments through the 2021–22 and 2022–23 fiscal years. Existing law requires that the satisfaction of a money judgment for support be credited first against the current month's support, then against the principal amount of the judgment remaining unsatisfied, and then against the accrued interest that remains unsatisfied, except as otherwise provided in specified situations, including support paid for recipients of certain types of public benefits. This bill would require the Department of Child

Support Services to distribute support collections received on or after May 1, 2020, in accordance with specified federal law that requires specified arrearages to be paid to the family, and specified excess amounts to be retained by the state or paid to the federal government, in such a manner as to distribute all support collections to families first to the maximum extent permitted by federal law. Existing law provides for state-subsidized childcare programs and childcare for recipients of benefits under the CalWORKs program, which is administered by counties. Existing law establishes the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children, to be implemented at the discretion of each county, for the purpose of stabilizing foster children with families at the time of placement by providing a time-limited payment or voucher for childcare following the child's placement, or for a child whose parent is in foster care, and by providing the family with a childcare navigator to assist the family in accessing long-term subsidized childcare. Existing law suspends a specific allocation of funds for the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program included in the Budget Act of 2020 on December 31, 2021, unless the Department of Finance makes a specified determination regarding General Fund revenues and expenditures. This bill would repeal that conditional suspension. Existing law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, administered by the State Department of Social Services and counties, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes. This bill would extend eligibility for the IHSS program to individuals who are eligible for state-only funded full-scope Medi-Cal benefits and meet all other IHSS program eligibility criteria. Because counties administer the IHSS program, and this bill would expand IHSS program eligibility, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires the department to implement a 7% reduction in authorized hours of service to each IHSS recipient, but appropriates funds to fully offset this reduction until December 31, 2021, unless a specified condition applies. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to authorize an assessment on home care services, including in-home supportive services. Existing law requires the Director of Finance to estimate the total amount of additional funding that would be derived from that assessment and calculate the amount by which the 7% reduction in authorized hours of service for each IHSS recipient is offset by General Fund savings from that assessment. Existing law requires the 7% reduction in authorized hours of services to be mitigated by the percentage offset determined by the Director of Finance. Under existing law, these provisions become operative only upon certification by the State Department of Health Care Services that any necessary federal approvals have been obtained. Existing law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services Reinvestment Fund to receive moneys if the assessment is implemented retroactively, and to use those moneys to provide goods or services for one-time direct reinvestments benefiting IHSS recipients. Existing law provides that the moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the State Department of Social Services for these purposes, subject to specified conditions. This bill would delete those provisions relating to the reduction in authorized hours, the assessment on home care services, and the IHSS Reinvestment Fund. Under the federal 21st Century Cures Act, a state is required to use an electronic visit verification system (EVV system) to electronically verify specified information with respect to Medicaid-funded personal care services and home health care services provided by the state, or lose a percentage of federal Medicaid funding, as specified. Existing law requires the State Department of Social

Services to develop and implement the EVV system in accordance with specified principles, including compliance with specified federal statutory and case law, and prohibits the EVV system from utilizing geotracking or Global Positioning System capabilities. This bill would delete that prohibition, and would instead require the department to collaborate with stakeholders to identify the least intrusive manner to record the location of in-home supportive service delivery at the time service begins and ends each day, and would exempt certain in-home supportive service providers from the EVV system requirements. Under existing law, a county board of supervisors may elect to contract with a nonprofit consortium to provide for the delivery of in-home supportive services, or establish, by ordinance, a public authority to provide for the delivery of in-home supportive services. This bill would require the department, in consultation with stakeholders, to create, and provide to the Legislature, the framework for a permanent provider backup system. The bill would prohibit, among other things, the implementation of a permanent backup provider system until statutes are enacted to define the parameters of this service, including the criteria and circumstances when those services may be approved for a recipient who is authorized to receive in-home supportive services pursuant to specified provisions. Existing law provides for the allocation of funds appropriated from the continuously appropriated Local Revenue Fund for the distribution of sales tax and motor vehicle license fee moneys to local agencies for the administration of various health, mental health, and public social service programs, including IHSS (1991 Realignment funds). Existing law requires the State Controller to deposit amounts withheld pursuant to specified provisions to be deposited into the continuously appropriated General Growth Subaccount of the Sales Tax Growth Account of the Local Revenue Fund, as specified. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, required a specified mediation process, including a factfinding panel making findings of fact and recommended settlement terms, to be held if a public authority or nonprofit consortium and the employee organization fails to reach agreement on a bargaining contract with in-home supportive service workers. That law subjected a county to a withholding of a specified amount of 1991 Realignment funds if the parties have completed the mediation process, the factfinding panel has issued findings of fact and recommended settlement terms that are more favorable to the employee organization than those proposed by the employer of record, the parties do not reach an agreement within 90 days of the release of those recommendations, and the collective bargaining agreement for IHSS providers in that county has expired. This bill would reenact those provisions and require the mediation process described above to be held if a public authority or nonprofit consortium and the employee organization fail to reach an agreement on a bargaining contract on or after October 1, 2021. The bill would revise the amount of the withholding of the 1991 Realignment funds described above, and would also subject a county to a withholding of 1991 Realignment funds on October 1, 2021, if the factfinding panel's recommended settlement terms were released prior to June 30, 2021, and that county has not reached an agreement with the employee organization within 90 days after the release, as specified. The bill would require the Public Employment Relations Board to provide written notification of the withholding to the county, the employee organization, the Department of Finance, and the State Controller. Because the provisions described above would require the State Controller to deposit any amounts withheld pursuant to these reenacted provisions into the continuously appropriated General Growth Subaccount of the Sales Tax Growth Account of

the Local Revenue Fund, as specified, the bill would make an appropriation. By imposing additional duties on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires the state and counties to share the annual cost of providing IHSS pursuant to a specified cost ratio, including participating in wage and individual health benefit increases at that ratio, up to a specified amount. Existing law requires all counties to have a rebased County IHSS Maintenance of Effort (MOE), and requires the rebased MOE to be adjusted for the annualized cost of increases in provider wages, health benefits, or other benefits, as prescribed. Existing law increases the level of county participation in the cost of specified future wage and benefit increases when the state minimum wage reaches \$15, effective January 1, 2022. Under existing law, with respect to certain wage and individual health benefit increases that are locally negotiated, mediated, or imposed, or are adopted by ordinance, the state is required to participate at the specified cost ratio in a total of wages and individual health benefits up to \$1.10 per hour above the state minimum wage in the corresponding year. Existing law also requires the state to participate at the specified cost ratio in a cumulative total of up to 10% within a 3-year period in the sum of the combined total of changes in wages or individual health benefits, or both. Existing law limits this participation arrangement to no more than 2 3-year periods, after which the county is required to pay the entire nonfederal share of any increases in wages and individual health benefits that exceed \$1.10 above minimum wage. This bill would expand the limitation on the 10% state participation to allow no more than 2 3-year periods that commence before, and no more than 2 3-year periods that commence on or after, the date the state minimum wage reaches \$15. The bill would delete subsequent MOE adjustments that otherwise would have applied when the \$15 minimum wage takes effect on January 1, 2022. Existing federal law establishes various disability benefits programs, including the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, under which cash assistance is provided to qualified low-income aged, blind, and disabled persons, and the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program, under which benefits are provided to persons with disabilities who have paid social security taxes. Existing state law provides for disability benefits programs, including the State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSP), under which state funds are provided in supplementation of federal SSI benefits. Under existing law, benefit payments under SSP are calculated by establishing the maximum level of nonexempt income and federal SSI and state SSP benefits for each category of eligible recipient. The state SSP payment is the amount required, when added to the nonexempt income and SSI benefits available to the recipient, to provide the maximum benefit payment. Existing law prohibits, for each calendar year, commencing with the 2011 calendar year, any cost-of-living adjustment from being made to the maximum benefit payment unless otherwise specified by statute, except for the pass along of any cost-of-living increase in the federal SSI benefits. Existing law continuously appropriates funds for the implementation of SSP. This bill, commencing January 1, 2022, would increase the amount of aid paid under SSP that is in effect on December 31, 2021, less the federal benefit portion received, by a percentage increase that the State Department of Social Services and the Department of Finance determines can be accomplished with \$291, 287,000. The bill would require those departments to notify specified legislative committees and the Legislative Analyst's Office of the final percentage increase effected by the appropriation in the Budget Act of 2021 for the purposes of implementing the increase. The bill would also,

subject to an appropriation in the Budget Act of 2023, provide an additional grant increase commencing January 1, 2024, subject to the same calculations, notifications, and implementation as the first increase. The bill would provide that the continuous appropriation would not be made for purposes of implementing these provisions. Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the California Department of Aging and sets forth its mission to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments. This bill would require the department, subject to an appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act, to administer the Access to Technology Program for older adults and adults with disabilities, a pilot program to connect older adults and adults with disabilities to technology to help reduce isolation, increase connections, and enhance self-confidence. The bill would require funds appropriated for the program to be provided to county human services departments that opt to participate, and would require the funds to be used for, among other things, providing technology to older adults and adults with disabilities. This bill would create the Long-Term Care Patient Representative Program and the Office of the Long-Term Care Patient Representative in the California Department of Aging to train, certify, provide, and oversee patient representatives to protect the rights of nursing home residents, as specified. Existing law requires the attending physician and surgeon of a resident in a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility who prescribes or orders a medical intervention of a resident that requires the informed consent of a resident who lacks capacity to provide that consent and who does not have a person with legal authority to make those decisions on behalf of the resident to inform the skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility. Existing law requires the facility to conduct an interdisciplinary team review of the prescribed medical intervention prior to the administration of the medical intervention, subject to specified proceedings. Existing law authorizes a medical intervention prior to the facility convening an interdisciplinary team review in the case of an emergency, under specified circumstances. Existing law imposes civil penalties for a violation of these provisions. This bill would make these provisions inoperative no later than July 1, 2022, as prescribed, and would instead require the physician and surgeon to document the determination that the resident lacks capacity, as defined, in the resident's medical record, and would require the skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to act promptly and identify, or use due diligence to search for, a legal decisionmaker, as defined. If no legal decisionmaker can be identified or located, the bill would require the facility to take further steps to promptly identify, or use due diligence to search for, a patient representative to participate in an interdisciplinary team review, as specified. The bill would require, among other things, that if the resident lacks capacity and there is no legal decisionmaker or patient representative, the skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to provide notice to the resident and to the patient representative, as specified. The bill would require the Long-Term Care Patient Representative Program to assign a public patient representative if no family member or friend is available to serve in that capacity. The provisions of the bill relating to the responsibilities of the physician and surgeon and the facility with respect to medical interventions, as described, would become operative no later than July 1, 2022, as prescribed. Existing law, upon appropriation, requires the California Department of Aging to administer the Aging and Disability Resource Connection Infrastructure Grants Program for the purpose of

implementing a No Wrong Door System, which enables consumers to access all long-term services and supports through one agency, organization, coordinated network, or portal, and provides specified information about the availability of, and eligibility for, services. Existing law suspends this program on December 31, 2021, unless the Department of Finance determines that the estimates of General Fund revenues and expenditures required to be released by May 14, 2021, contain projected annual General Fund revenues that exceed projected annual General Fund expenditures in the 2021–22 and 2022–23 fiscal years by the sum total of General Fund moneys appropriated for all programs subject to suspension on that date pursuant to the Budget Act of 2019 and the bills providing for appropriations related to the Budget Act of 2019. This bill would repeal the provisions relating to the potential suspension of this program. Existing federal law establishes various nutrition programs for older adults and existing state law authorizes the California Department of Aging to make state funds available to fund senior nutrition programs that complement those federal programs. Existing law suspends a specific allocation of funds for the Senior Nutrition program included in the Budget Act of 2020 on December 31, 2021, unless estimates of General Fund revenues and expenditures required to be released by May 14, 2021, contain projected annual General Fund revenues that exceed projected annual General Fund expenditures in the 2021–22 and 2022–23 fiscal years by the sum total of General Fund moneys appropriated for all programs subject to suspension on that date in the Budget Act of 2020 and the bills providing for appropriations related to the Budget Act of 2020. This bill would repeal this suspension provision. Existing law, the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, establishes various procedures for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Existing law requires each county welfare department to establish and support a system of protective services for elderly and dependent adults who may be subjected to neglect, abuse, or exploitation or who are unable to protect their own interests, and requires each county to establish an adult protective services program. Existing law requires certain individuals to be mandated reporters of elder and dependent adult abuse, including an employee of a county adult protective services agency. The act requires each county’s adult protective services program to include specific policies and procedures, including provisions for emergency shelter or in-home protection. Existing law applies the definitions of the act on provisions relating to the county adult protective services program. For purposes of the act, existing law defines various terms. Under the act, “adult protective services” is defined as those preventive and remedial activities performed on behalf of elders and dependent adults who meet certain criteria. Existing law defines “multidisciplinary personnel team” as a team of 2 or more persons who are trained in certain matters pertaining to the elderly and dependent adults and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to abuse of those individuals, and existing law identifies certain individuals who may be on the multidisciplinary team. Existing law defines an “elder” as a person who is 65 years of age or older and a “dependent adult” as an adult between 18 and 64 years of age who has specific limitations. Existing law imposes definitions of the act on provisions on protective placements and custody of endangered adults, in addition to prescribed terms. This bill would instead define “adult protective services” as those activities performed on behalf of elders and dependent adults who have come to the attention of the adult protective services agency due to potential abuse or neglect, would expand the multidisciplinary team to include

additional individuals, such as housing representatives, and would make additional changes to certain definitions under the act and on provisions on protective placements and custody of endangered adults. The bill would expand the list of mandated reporters to include, among others, a county in-home support services agency. This bill would authorize county protective service agencies and the Home Safe Program to refer individuals with complex or intensive needs to certain state or local agencies, and would authorize referrals to be made before or after an individual begins to receive adult protective services. For the purposes of investigating or providing services under an adult protective services program, commencing January 1, 2022, this bill would instead define an “elder” as a person who is 60 years of age or older and a “dependent adult” as a person who is between 18 and 59 years of age, inclusive, and has prescribed limitations. By requiring counties to provide services to additional individuals, and by expanding the scope of a crime under the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require the department to convene a workgroup to develop recommendations to create or establish a statewide adult protective services case management or data warehouse system. The bill would require the department to submit the recommendations to the Legislature by November 1, 2022. Existing law establishes the Home Safe Program, which requires the State Department of Social Services to award grants to counties, tribes, or groups of counties or tribes, that provide services to elder and dependent adults who experience abuse, neglect, and exploitation and otherwise meet the eligibility criteria for adult protective services, for the purpose of providing prescribed housing-related supports to eligible individuals. This bill would additionally require the county’s adult protective services program policies and procedures to include provisions for homeless prevention through the Home Safe Program. The bill would authorize a county that receives grant funds under the Home Safe Program to, as part of providing case management services to elder or dependent adults who require adult protective services, provide housing assistance to those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. By imposing additional duties on counties in the administration of their adult protective services programs, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing federal law authorizes the United States Secretary of Agriculture to waive state compliance with various requirements of the SNAP program. This bill would authorize the State Department of Social Services to implement a waiver approved by the United States Secretary of Agriculture through all-county letters or similar instructions. If the waiver is approved for a period of 24 months or longer, the bill would authorize the department to implement the waiver in this manner only until regulations are adopted. Existing law requires each county human services agency to carry out the local administrative responsibilities of this program, subject to the supervision of the State Department of Social Services and to rules and regulations adopted by the department. Existing law requires the department to work with representatives of county human services agencies and the County Welfare Directors Association of California to update the budgeting methodology used to determine the annual funding for county administration of the CalFresh program beginning with the 2021–22 fiscal year. This bill would instead require the department to

work with those entities to update that budgeting methodology beginning with the 2022–23 fiscal year. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with the State Department of Public Health and appropriate stakeholders, to develop and submit to the Legislature a community outreach and education campaign to help families learn about, and apply for, CalFresh. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, on or before July 1, 2023, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, to develop a CalFresh user-centered simplified paper application for households that include older adults, as defined by CalFresh, and people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project operated by the United States Department of Agriculture. The bill would require the department to maintain the simplified paper application for older adults and people with disabilities to the extent the Elderly Simplified Application Project is no longer operational. Existing law requires each county welfare department, to the extent permitted by federal law, to exempt a household from complying with face-to-face interview requirements for the purpose of determining eligibility for CalFresh at initial application and recertification. Existing law, on or before July 1, 2021, requires each county welfare department to implement various scheduling techniques for purposes of scheduling and rescheduling at initial application and recertification. This bill would extend the date for each county welfare department to implement the above-described scheduling techniques to January 1, 2022. The bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, give an individual the option to complete an application or recertification interview and provide the required client signature by telephone, as prescribed. The bill would authorize counties to implement any method of telephonic or electronic signature that is supported by county business practice and technology. The bill would require certain counties to comply with these provisions beginning on or before January 1, 2023, and require the remaining counties to comply with the provisions beginning on or before January 1, 2024. By imposing new duties on counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires county welfare departments, no later than January 1, 2022, in an effort to expand CalFresh program outreach and retention and improve dual enrollment between the CalFresh and Medi-Cal programs, to undertake certain actions, including, ensuring that Medi-Cal applicants, as specified, who also may be eligible for CalFresh are screened and given the opportunity to apply for CalFresh at the same time they are applying for Medi-Cal or submitting information for the renewal process. This bill would extend the date to complete those actions to January 1, 2023. Existing federal law authorizes eligible counties to participate in the Restaurant Meals Program (RMP), which allows eligible recipients to purchase meals at qualified restaurants. Existing law also requires the department, to the extent permitted by federal law and in consultation with various stakeholders, to establish and implement a statewide RMP on or before September 1, 2020. This bill would extend the deadline to establish and implement a statewide RMP to on or before September 1, 2021. Existing law makes a recipient of Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment Program (SSI/SSP) benefits eligible for CalFresh benefits on and after a specified date if the recipient is otherwise eligible for CalFresh benefits. Existing law establishes the SSI/SSP Cash-In Supplemental Nutrition Benefit (SNB) Program and the SSI/SSP Cash-In Transitional Nutrition Benefit (TNB) Program to provide nutrition benefits to a CalFresh household that had its benefits reduced or became ineligible when a previously excluded SSI/SSP recipient was added to the

household. Under the TNB Program, existing law authorizes a household to be recertified for TNB for additional 6-month periods through a recertification process, and if a household is discontinued for failure to provide the documentation or information required to determine continuing eligibility for TNB, existing law requires the benefits to be restored back to the original date of discontinuance of TNB, if all documentation and information required to determine continuing eligibility is provided to the county within 30 days of the date of discontinuance from TNB. This bill would instead authorize a household to be recertified for TNB for additional 12-month periods, and would extend the time for required documentation and information to be provided to the county to restore discontinued benefits to 90 days. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in consultation with representatives of county human services agencies and the County Welfare Directors Association of California, to develop and implement a process that maintains eligibility for all beneficiaries of benefits provided under the TNB Program for 2 years by pausing, as specified, the above-described discontinuances and marking all recertifications as complete. By expanding eligibility for the TNB Program and thereby increasing the duties of county officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires current and future CalFresh benefits to be reduced, as specified, to recover a benefit overissuance caused by inadvertent household error or administrative error. This bill would limit the period in which a county may establish a claim to recover an overissuance of CalFresh benefits due to inadvertent household error or administrative error to the 24 months preceding the month the county welfare department determined the overissuance occurred. The bill would require the claim to equal the total amount of overissuance during the 24 months immediately preceding the date the overissuance was discovered. The bill would make these provisions operative on July 1, 2022, or upon the department's notification to the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automation to implement these provisions, whichever date is later. The bill would authorize the department to implement and administer these provisions through all-county letters or similar instructions until regulations are adopted. The bill would require the department to adopt emergency regulations no later than January 1, 2023, and would authorize the department to readopt an emergency regulation, as specified. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish a food assistance program, known as the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP), to provide assistance to a noncitizen of the United States if the person's immigration status meets the eligibility criteria of SNAP in effect on August 21, 1996, but the person is not eligible for SNAP benefits solely due to their immigration status, as specified. Existing law also makes eligible for the program an applicant who is otherwise eligible for the program, but who entered the United States on or after August 22, 1996, if the applicant is sponsored and the applicant meets one of a list of criteria, including that the applicant, after entry into the United States, is a victim of the sponsor or the spouse of the sponsor if the spouse is living with the sponsor. This bill instead would require the department to use state funds appropriated for CFAP to provide nutritional benefits to households that are ineligible for CalFresh benefits solely due to their immigration status. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature, subject to an appropriation in the Budget Act of 2023, to begin a targeted, age-based implementation of the expansion of CFAP regardless of immigration status. The bill would require the amount of nutrition benefits provided to each CFAP household to be identical

to the amount that would otherwise be provided to a household eligible for CalFresh benefits. The bill would, to the extent permissible under federal law, require the delivery of CFAP nutrition benefits to be identical to the delivery of CalFresh benefits to eligible CalFresh households. The bill would authorize the department to implement and administer these provisions through all-county letters or similar instructions without taking regulatory action until final regulations are adopted, as specified. The bill would make these provisions operative on the date the department notifies the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System can perform the necessary automation to implement the bill. To the extent this bill would expand eligibility for CFAP, which is administered by the counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires the Office of Systems Integration within the California Health and Human Services Agency to implement a statewide automated welfare system, known as CalSAWS, for various public assistance programs, including the CalWORKs program, CalFresh, and the Medi-Cal program. Under existing law, the state is consolidating existing consortia systems into the single CalSAWS. Existing law requires an applicant for public social services or public assistance to file an affirmation setting forth the applicant's belief that they meet the specific conditions of eligibility. This bill would authorize the CalSAWS consortium to develop, deploy, and maintain a telephonic signature solution to enhance the ability for county human services customers and staff to complete transactions by telephone. The bill, until the CalSAWS consortium has implemented an integrated telephonic signature solution, would authorize an applicant for public social services or public assistance to make an oral attestation regarding their qualification for services or assistance if they are unable to provide a physical signature or if the county is unable to accept an electronic signature. Existing law establishes the California Community Services Block Grant Program, pursuant to which the Governor may assume responsibility for the federal Community Services Block Grant Program, and authorizes financial assistance under that program for various eligible activities designed to have a measurable and potentially major impact on causes of poverty in the community or those areas of the community where poverty is a particularly acute problem. Existing law establishes criteria for eligible beneficiaries, as defined, of the program, which include individuals living in households with incomes that do not exceed the official poverty line according to the poverty guidelines updated periodically by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, as provided. This bill would revise the definition of "eligible beneficiaries" for purposes of the state program to, instead, include all individuals living in households with incomes not to exceed the income eligibility level as a percentage of the poverty line that a state may adopt, as defined in specified federal law. Existing law establishes the Department of Community Services and Development, under the direction of an executive officer known as the Director of Community Services and Development, within the California Health and Human Services Agency. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the department to apply for, administer, and oversee federal block grant funds and other public and private funds designed to support antipoverty programs in the state that are not currently administered by other departments. Existing federal law, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, among other things, requires the federal Department of Health and Human Services to carry out a Low-Income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Emergency Assistance Program, which is also known as the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program, for making grants to

states and Indian tribes to assist low-income households that pay a high proportion of household income for drinking water and wastewater services, as provided. This bill would require the Department of Community Services and Development to administer the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program in this state, and to receive and expend moneys appropriated and allocated to the state for purposes of that program, pursuant to the above-described federal law. The bill would authorize the department to develop and implement a state plan, requirements, guidelines, and subgrantee contract provisions for the program without taking further regulatory action, as specified. The bill would require the state plan to include specified details regarding program implementation and would require the department to, upon the execution of contracts for Low Income Household Water Assistance Program funding with local service providers, and every 6 months thereafter until funding is exhausted, report to the Legislature and post to the department's website specified information. The bill would require the department to post a draft state plan to its internet website, hold a public meeting prior to submission of the state plan to allow for public comment, and post the final plan to the department's internet website. Existing law requires the Department of Community Services and Development to receive and administer the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program Block Grant. Existing law requires the department to afford local service providers maximum flexibility and control in the planning, administration, and delivery of Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program Block Grant services. Existing law prescribes amounts to be applied to certain services under the program, including for weatherization and related services and the reduction of home energy needs, among other things. Existing federal law, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, provides supplemental funding to the state for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would exempt the department from specified state requirements and prescribed funding amounts that otherwise would apply to the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program for purposes of using supplemental funding provided to the state by the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for the program. The bill would require the department to, upon the execution of contracts for ARPA funding with local service providers, and every 6 months thereafter until funding is exhausted, report to the Legislature and post specified information to the department's website. Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law makes an appropriation to fund the California Arrearage Payment Program. This bill would establish the California Arrearage Payment Program (CAPP) within the Department of Community Services and Development. The bill would require the department to survey utility applicants to obtain data pertaining to the total number of residential and commercial customer accounts in arrears to determine the total statewide energy utility arrearage and to develop an allocation formula for determining an individual utility applicant's share of CAPP funds. The bill would authorize specified utilities to apply for CAPP funds, on behalf of their customers, and would require the utility to use any funds received, as specified, to offset customer arrearages that were incurred during the COVID-19 pandemic bill relief period, as defined. The bill would prohibit service from being discontinued due to nonpayment for those customers included in a utility's CAPP application while the department reviews and approves all pending CAPP applications, and would require the utility applicant to waive any associated late fees and accrued interest for customers who are awarded

CAPP benefits. The bill would require the department to report specified data to the Legislature and on its public-facing internet website relating to distribution of CAPP benefits. The bill would make the program inoperative as of July 1, 2025, and would repeal the provisions as of January 1, 2026. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, after setting aside the necessary state administrative funds, to allocate federal funds appropriated for refugee social services programs to each eligible county or qualified nonprofit organization, as defined, based on the number of refugees receiving aid in the eligible county or the number of refugees that reside in the eligible county. This bill would authorize the department, if an eligible county or qualified nonprofit organization declines all or part of those funds, or returns unexpended funds, to exercise its discretion to reallocate the declined or returned funds among eligible counties and qualified nonprofit organizations. The bill would also authorize the department, if the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement provides additional funding or designates funding for services to a specific population of eligible individuals, to exercise its discretion to allocate those funds among eligible counties and qualified nonprofit organizations consistent with federal law. Existing law requires the department to ensure that noncitizen victims of specified crimes have access to refugee cash assistance and refugee social services, as specified. This bill would establish the Enhanced Services for Asylees and Vulnerable Noncitizens to provide resettlement services for persons granted asylum by the United States Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security or who are eligible to receive the above-described refugee cash assistance and services as victims of crime. The bill would require the program to provide culturally appropriate and responsive case management services, as specified, for persons newly granted asylum and vulnerable noncitizens for up to 90 days within the first year following their grant of asylum or eligibility for services as a victim of a crime, respectively. This program would be implemented only to the extent that funds are appropriated in the annual Budget Act. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to administer a rapid response program to award grants or contracts to entities that provide critical assistance to immigrants during times of need. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2022. This bill would repeal the sunset date, thereby making the rapid response program operative indefinitely. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to award funds to counties for the purpose of providing CalWORKs housing supports to CalWORKs recipients who are experiencing homelessness or housing instability that would be a barrier to self-sufficiency or child well-being. Existing law authorizes a county to continue providing these housing supports to CalWORKs recipient who no longer receives CalWORKs benefits because the recipient no longer meets income eligibility requirements. This bill would also authorize those funds to be used to provide housing supports to CalWORKs recipients who are at risk of homelessness and for whom housing instability would be a barrier to self-sufficiency or child well-being. Under the Home Safe Program, an eligible individual is an individual who, among other things, is an adult protective services client. Existing law requires counties that receive grants under the Home Safe Program to provide matching funds. This bill would, for the purposes of the Home Safe Program, modify the definition of homeless and would expand the definition of an eligible individual to include individuals who are in the process of intake to adult protective services, or an individual who may be served through a tribal social services agency who appears to be eligible for adult protective services. Existing law establishes the Bringing Families Home

		<p>Program and, to the extent funds are appropriated in the annual Budget Act, requires the State Department of Social Services to award program funds to counties and tribal governments for the purpose of providing housing-related supports to eligible families meeting specified conditions, including that the family is homeless, as defined, if that homelessness prevents reunification between an eligible family and a child receiving child welfare services, or when lack of housing prevents a parent or guardian from addressing issues that could lead to foster care placement. Existing law requires the department to award those funds to counties and tribes according to specified requirements, including a requirement for a county or tribe receiving funds to provide matching funds. This bill would, for the purposes of the Bringing Families Home Program, modify the definition of “homeless” and expand the definition of “eligible family” to include an individual or family that is at risk of homelessness or in a living situation that cannot accommodate the child or multiple children in the home. Existing law establishes the Housing and Disability Income Advocacy Program under the administration of the State Department of Social Services. Under the existing program, state funds are granted, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, to a participating county for the provision of outreach, case management, and advocacy services to assist clients who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless to obtain disability benefits. Existing law requires a grantee, with the assistance of the department, to seek reimbursement of funds used for housing assistance, general assistance, or general relief from the federal Commissioner of Social Security pursuant to an interim assistance reimbursement agreement, as specified. Existing law also requires a grantee that receives state funds to provide matching funds. This bill would waive the requirement to seek reimbursement of funds through June 30, 2024, and would exempt a grantee from the requirement to match certain funds between July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2024, as specified. 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. 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 with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. 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: 7/11/2021</b></p>	
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**OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION**

<p><a href="#">AB 28</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a> <b>Hate crimes.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last</p>	<p>Existing law defines “hate crime” as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Existing law provides that the punishment for misdemeanor hate crimes is imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year or a fine of up to \$5,000, or both imprisonment and that fine. Under existing law, hate crimes with specified underlying acts or other circumstances are punished by imprisonment in a</p>	
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	location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	county jail for not more then one year or for 18 months, or 2 or 3 years, or by a fine of up to \$10,000, or by both imprisonment and that fine.This bill would increase the fines for a person who is convicted of a hate crime by \$2,500 and would require those funds to be used, upon appropriation, to fund classes or programs on racial or ethnic sensitivity, or other similar training in the area of civil rights, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 4/29/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 31</a> <a href="#">Lackey</a> R	Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law requires the state, through the State Department of Social Services and county welfare departments, to establish and support a public system of statewide child welfare services, as specified, and declares the intent of the Legislature, in providing for this statewide system of child welfare services, that all children are entitled to be safe and free from abuse and neglect. Existing law requires the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to be established in the State Department of Social Services with prescribed powers and duties relating to the management of foster children, including the dissemination of information on the rights of children and youth in foster care. Existing law requires the Director of Social Services, in consultation with a committee of interested individuals chosen by the director, to appoint the ombudsperson for a term of 4 years.This bill would establish the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsperson, with the intent to provide all California children with similar protections. The bill would require the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for a term of 2 years. The bill would specify the duties of the office, including investigating specified child deaths caused by abuse or neglect. The bill would also authorize the office to take specified actions, including investigating systemic issues and suggesting corrective action accordingly. The bill would require the Office of the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to report to the Legislature, at the end of each 2-year legislative session, data collected by the office describing the nature of the complaints received and systemic suggestions to improve the child welfare system. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 34</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D	Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law requires the Department of Technology to improve the governance and implementation of information technology by standardizing reporting relationships, roles, and responsibilities for setting information technology priorities. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided.This bill would enact the Broadband for All Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to support the 2022 Broadband for All Program that would be administered by the department for purposes of providing financial assistance for projects to deploy broadband infrastructure and broadband internet access services.This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/6/2021</b>	
<b>Office of the Child Protection Ombudsperson.</b>			
<b>Broadband for All Act of 2022.</b>			

<p><a href="#">AB 71</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz D</a></p> <p><b>Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>(1)The Personal Income Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer’s gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global intangible low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided.This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer’s global intangible low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions. The bill would exempt any regulation, standard, criterion, procedure, determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the Franchise Tax Board to implement its provisions from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 90</a> <a href="#">Valladares R</a></p> <p><b>Consumer credit reports: security freezes: protected consumers.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was B. &amp; F. on 1/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)</p>	<p>Existing state and federal law defines and regulates the provision of consumer credit reports. Existing state law requires a consumer credit reporting agency to place a security freeze on the provision of consumer reports for certain protected consumers, as defined, if specified requirements are met. For these purposes, existing law defines a “protected consumer” as including, among others, an individual under the jurisdiction of a county welfare department or a county probation department who has been placed in foster care and is under 16 years of age at the time the security freeze request is made.This bill would revise the definition of a protected consumer, as described above, to include individuals under the jurisdiction of a county welfare department or a county probation department who have been placed in foster care and are under 18 years of age at the time the security freeze request is made.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 95</a> <a href="#">Low D</a></p> <p><b>Employees: bereavement leave.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law provides employees with the right to take time off work without discharge or discrimination for a variety of reasons, including taking time off to appear in school on behalf of a child or to assist a family member who is the victim of a violent or serious felony.This bill would enact the Bereavement Leave Act of 2021. The bill would require an employer with 25 or more employees to grant a request made by any employee to take up to 10 business days of unpaid bereavement leave upon the death of a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, or domestic partner, in accordance with certain procedures, and subject to certain exclusions. The bill would require an employer with fewer than 25 employees to grant a request by any employee to take up to 3 business days of leave, in accordance with these provisions. The bill would prohibit an employer from interfering with or restraining the exercise or attempt to exercise the employee’s right to take this leave. This bill would authorize an employee who has been discharged, disciplined, or discriminated or retaliated against for exercising their right to bereavement leave to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or bring a civil action against their employer for reinstatement, specified damages, and attorney’s fees. The provisions of the bill would not apply to an employee who is covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement that provides for at least as much bereavement leave as is required by this bill and other specified working conditions.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 155</a> Committee on Budget</p> <p><b>Public resources trailer bill.</b></p>	<p>Senate Budget and Fiscal Review</p> <p>1/6/2022-From inactive file. Re-referred to Com. on B. &amp; F.R.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law creates the Healthy Stores Refrigeration Grant Program in the Department of Food and Agriculture upon the appropriation of funds. Existing law requires the department to administer the program and to award grants to qualified entities, which is defined to include a small business or corner store, a city or county with representative low-income areas that contain small businesses or corner stores, and certain nonprofit entities that meet specified requirements. Existing law requires grant funds to be provided to corner stores and small businesses that are located within low-income areas or low-access areas, as defined, for the purchase of an energy-efficient refrigeration unit or units. Under existing law, if a city or county is awarded a grant under the program, it is required to provide grant funds to applicant small businesses and corner stores that are located in low-income areas or low-access areas. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or nonprofit entity that is awarded a grant to use up to 10% of the grant funds for technical assistance.This bill would change the name of the program to the Healthy Refrigeration Grant Program. The bill would expand the definition of “qualified entity” to include a tribal government or tribal organization under certain circumstances and would revise the criteria required for a city, county, tribal government, tribal organization, or nonprofit entity to qualify to apply for a grant. The bill would revise the requirements of a grant recipient under the program and would additionally authorize a grant recipient to provide technical assistance.This bill would require the department to award at least 3% of the total funds appropriated to the program in each fiscal year to qualified technical assistance providers, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to pay funds to a recipient in advance of the expenditure of funds by the recipient in an amount equal to or less than 90% of the grant amount provided in the recipient’s grant agreement. The bill would increase the amount of grant funds that a city, county, nonprofit entity, tribal government, or tribal organization may use for technical assistance to 20%. The bill would make additional related changes, including by revising other definitions applicable to the program. (2)Existing provisions in the California Constitution create the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and prescribe its membership, including the requirement that commissioners be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Existing law, the Public Utilities Act, requires the commissioners to be civil executive officers and their salaries to be fixed and paid in the same manner as those of other state officers. Existing law authorizes the Department of Human Resources to adjust, as needed, the salaries of specified state officers, including the president of the PUC, pursuant to certain requirements. Existing law prescribes the annual salary of members of the PUC, effective as of January 1, 1988, and prescribes a method by which it may be increased.This bill would provide for an additional increase in the annual compensation of the members of the PUC of 5% in each of the 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24 fiscal years. (3)Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency, composed of departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions responsible for the restoration, protection, and management of the state’s natural and cultural resources. Existing law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection within the agency and establishes various programs for the prevention and reduction of wildfires. The Budget Act of 2020 appropriates various moneys for purposes of fire prevention and forest health. The Budget Act of 2021, contingent upon future legislation, appropriates from the General Fund \$2,500,000,000 for specified purposes, including \$258,000,000 from the General Fund on a one-time basis for a wildfire prevention and forest resilience package. The Budget</p>	
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Act of 2021, upon order of the Department of Finance, authorizes up to an additional \$500,000,000 of General Fund moneys to be made available for wildfire prevention and forest resilience activities in the 2021–22 fiscal year if the Department of Finance determines additional funding is needed. This bill would require the agency, on or before April 1, 2022, and annually thereafter on April 1 of each year until April 1, 2026, to develop a report on all programs related to wildfires and forest resilience funded pursuant to the Budget Act of 2020 and the Budget Act of 2021 for the purpose of informing the Legislature and the public on the agency’s implementation of the funded programs. The bill would require the agency to consult with the departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions within the agency, as well as any other state government entities the agency deems appropriate. The bill would require, for each program receiving funding from the budget acts, the agency to include in its report specified information, including, but not limited to, the amount of funding committed to the program and the amount of funding spent on the program from each budget act for the prior fiscal year and a summary of the projects implemented by the program, as provided. The bill would require the agency to publish each report on its internet website, and submit each report to specified legislative committees and to the Legislative Analyst’s Office. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027.

(4) Existing law, the Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund Act of 2020, authorizes the Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (bank), under the Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund Program, to provide financial assistance to any eligible sponsor or participating party for eligible climate catalyst projects, as defined, either directly to the sponsor or participating party or to a lending or financial institution, as specified. Existing law requires the Strategic Growth Council, in consultation with the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, to advise the Legislature of potential categories of climate catalyst projects that would focus on the state’s key climate mitigation and resilience priorities. Existing law requires the bank to submit an annual report to the Strategic Growth Council, the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the President pro Tempore of the Senate on the program, including, among other things, the project category, description, and financial assistance amount for each climate catalyst project. This bill would remove the requirement that the Strategic Growth Council inform the Legislature of potential categories of climate catalyst projects. The bill would instead, beginning in the 2021–2022 fiscal year, require the bank to meet and consult with specified state agencies to identify potential categories and eligibility criteria of climate catalyst projects that may receive financial assistance under the program, and would require the bank board to adopt that report as a climate catalyst financing plan. The bill would authorize the bank to engage in outreach activities to inform disadvantaged participating parties and disadvantaged sponsors of the categories of financial assistance available under the program. The bill would require the bank to consider applications for financial assistance as they are received, and to provide financial assistance only to projects approved by the bank board prior to July 1, 2025. The bill would require the bank to submit the annual program report commencing October 1, 2022, rather than October 1, 2021, and submit the report to the Legislative Analyst’s Office instead of the Strategic Growth Council. The bill would also require the report to additionally include, among other things, the aggregate amount of third-party financing. Existing law excludes from the Administrative Procedure Act any criteria, priorities, and guidelines adopted by the bank in connection with the Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan

Fund Program or other bank program. This bill would also exclude any climate catalyst financing plan from the Administrative Procedure Act but would require the bank to post the plan on its internet website, as specified, at least 30 calendar days before a bank board meeting at which the plan will be considered for approval. Existing law creates the Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund within the State Treasury and makes the moneys in the fund available for expenditure for purposes of the program, upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law prohibits the fund from receiving funds from the state. This bill would delete the prohibition on receiving funds from the state and would make the fund a continuously appropriated fund, except as specified. By changing the fund to a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. (5) The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating greenhouse gas emissions. Existing 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 and to be available to the state upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law provides that, through the 2023–24 fiscal year, the annual Budget Act shall include an appropriation of \$165,000,000 from the fund to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for healthy forest and fire prevention projects that improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires and an appropriation of \$35,000,000 to the department for prescribed fire and other fuel reduction projects through proven forestry practices. This bill would continuously appropriate, beginning in the 2022–23 fiscal year through 2028–29 fiscal year, the sum of \$200,000,000 from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the department in each fiscal year for healthy forest and fire prevention programs and projects that improve forest health and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases caused by uncontrolled wildfires and for the completion of prescribed fire and other fuel reduction projects through proven forestry practices consistent with the recommendations of the California Forest Carbon Plan. (6) Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California’s fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state’s climate change policies. Existing law requires the commission to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria and to fund specified eligible projects, including, among others, alternative and renewable fuel projects to develop and improve alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels. This bill would rename the program as the Clean Transportation Program, which would continue to be administered by the commission. The bill would include California federally recognized tribes and tribal organizations, as defined, as entities that are eligible to receive funding under the Clean Transportation Program. (7) The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law establishes the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. Existing law authorizes

the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of certain moneys, and also provides that, beginning in the 2020–2021 fiscal year, and until June 30, 2030, 5% of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, up to the sum of \$130,000,000, is annually transferred to the fund. Existing law continuously appropriates the moneys in the fund to the state board for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible recipients. Existing law specifies eligible recipients of funding, which include public agencies, nonprofit organizations, mutual water companies, Native American tribes, as provided, administrators, and groundwater sustainability agencies. This bill would expand the list of eligible funding recipients to include community water systems and technical assistance providers and would define a “technical assistance provider” to mean a person whom the state board has determined is competent to assist a water system by providing administrative, technical, operational, legal, or managerial services, as provided. The bill would provide that a privately owned public utility may serve as a technical assistance provider. By expanding the list of recipients eligible for moneys from the continuously appropriated Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund, this bill would make an appropriation. (8) Existing law establishes the California Water and Wastewater Arrearage Payment Program in the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, following an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes, to survey community water systems to determine statewide arrearages and water enterprise revenue shortfalls and adopt a resolution establishing guidelines for application requirements and reimbursement amounts for those arrearages and shortfalls, as specified. Existing law requires a community water system to provide customers with arrearages accrued during the defined COVID-19 pandemic bill relief period a notice that they may enter into a payment plan. Existing law prohibits a community water system that receives program funds from discontinuing water service due to nonpayment before September 30, 2021, or the date the customer misses the enrollment deadline for, or defaults on, a payment plan, whichever is later. This bill would expand this prohibition to all community water systems regardless of funding sources and would change the date described above to December 31, 2021. (9) Existing law, the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act of 2003, states it is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Parks and Recreation should support both motorized recreation and motorized off-highway access to nonmotorized recreation. Existing law establishes the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund and requires the revenues in the fund to be available, upon appropriation, for specified purposes, including the planning, acquisition, development, mitigation, construction, maintenance, administration, operation, restoration, and conservation of lands in state vehicular recreation areas and certain other areas. The bill would require the department to determine the best use of land known as the “Alameda-Tesla Expansion Area,” which is currently part of the Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area, as provided. The bill would prohibit the land from being designated as a state vehicular recreation area. The bill would transfer \$1,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Parks and Recreation Fund for this purpose. The bill would transfer \$29,800,000 from the General Fund to the trust fund to be used for the acquisition and development of properties to expand off-highway vehicle recreation, as provided. Existing law establishes in the department the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Commission, consisting of 9 members, as provided. Existing law requires, in order to be appointed to the commission, a nominee to represent one more specified groups,

including biological or soil scientists, groups or associations of predominately rural landowners, and nonmotorized recreation interests. Existing law repeals the provisions relating to the commission on January 1, 2023. This bill, among other things, would require that a nominee to the commission have expertise in or represent one of a list of specified interests, including, environmental restoration, health and safety, and the public-at-large. This bill would delete the repeal of the provisions relating to the commission and would delete other obsolete language. (10) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling and provides for the payment, collection, and distribution of certain payments and fees based on minimum refund values established for beverage containers. The act requires dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established, or within a convenience zone that is unserved for 60 days, to either (1) submit an affidavit to the department stating that the dealer has met specified standards for empty beverage container redemption, or (2) pay \$100 per day to the department, for deposit into the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, until a recycling location is established or until the dealer meets the standards for redemption specified in the affidavit provisions. This bill would, until January 1, 2023, exempt from those requirements dealers that have gross annual sales of less than \$1,500,000 and are less than 5,000 square feet. (11) The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, exempt from CEQA projects that conserve, restore, protect, or enhance, and assist in the recovery of California native fish and wildlife, and habitat upon which they depend or that restore or provide habitat for California native fish and wildlife. For the exemption to apply, the bill would require those projects to meet certain requirements. The bill would require the lead agency to obtain the concurrence of the Director of Fish and Wildlife for the lead agency's determinations required under the bill for the exemption to apply. The bill would require the lead agency, within 48 hours of making a determination that a project is exempt under the provision of the bill, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife to post the concurrence of the Director of Fish and Wildlife on the department's internet website. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to report annually to the Legislature all determinations made under the bill. By imposing additional duties on a lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would specify that the environmental review set forth in the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Lower Klamath Project License Surrender issued in April 2020 in combination with other environmental review documents related to removal of facilities on the Klamath River prepared and adopted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, as provided, is conclusively presumed to satisfy the requirements of CEQA for any project for the removal of

hydroelectric dams and associated facilities, along with associated restoration of formerly inundated lands, hatchery modifications, and implementation of mitigation measures in the Klamath River Basin, undertaken or approved by a public agency if certain conditions are met. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this provision, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Klamath River.

(12) Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities for implementing a program of agricultural land preservation, area restoration, and resource enhancement within the coastal zone, as defined. Existing law prohibits Members of the Legislature and state, county, district, judicial district, and city officers or employees from being financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity or by any body or board of which they are members. Existing law identifies certain remote interests that are not subject to this prohibition and other situations in which an official is not deemed to be financially interested in a contract. Existing law makes a willful violation of this prohibition a crime. This bill would provide that an officer or employee of the conservancy shall not be deemed to be financially interested in a contract made in their official capacity when specified conditions are met, including that the contract involves a grant of funds approved by the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority to the conservancy.

(13) Existing law authorizes a local governing body to propose eligible parcels of property within its jurisdiction as recycling market development zones, as specified. Existing law requires that parcels of property designated as recycling market development zones retain that designation for 10 years. Existing law requires that applicants for designation of a recycling market development zone be selected based on the applications and inclusion of incentives to attract private sector investment. This bill would repeal those requirements. Existing law creates and continuously appropriates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Account. Existing law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to expend the moneys in the subaccount to make loans to local governing bodies, private businesses, and nonprofit entities within recycling market development zones or within areas outside those zones where partnerships exist with other public entities to assist local jurisdictions, as specified. This bill would authorize the department to expend the moneys in the subaccount within areas outside those zones instead where making the loan will benefit a local jurisdiction or assist a local jurisdiction, as specified. Existing law imposes various requirements on those loans made by the department from the subaccount, including, but not limited to, requirements related to interest rates, term duration, and prioritization of projects, and prohibits the financing of more than 3/4 of a project's costs or \$2,000,000, whichever is less. This bill would revise those requirements to require the department to establish interest rates as low as possible, eliminate the limit on loan-term duration, prioritize projects for circular recycling programs, require the department to establish project eligibility criteria, eliminate the cap on the project costs that the department is authorized to finance, and prohibit the provision of loans for projects that will result in the production of fuels or energy through transformation, engineered municipal solid waste conversion, or other disposal activities, as specified. By expanding the purposes for which the moneys in the continuously appropriated subaccount may be expended, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill would require the department to update its regulations relating

to the implementation of the market development zone program. The bill would provide that those regulations in effect on September 1, 2021, remain effective only until they are revised or repealed by the department or January 1, 2022, whichever occurs first. Under existing law, the department succeeded to, and was vested with, all of the authority, duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the former California Integrated Waste Management Board. This bill would update multiple statutory references to the board to instead reference the department. (14) Existing law establishes the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loan Fund in the State Treasury, as part of the CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Revolving Loan Program, and provides that funds deposited into the fund are continuously appropriated to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for specified purposes. Existing law provides that any additional moneys appropriated by the Legislature from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the department shall be expended by the department, consistent with specified laws, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products. Existing law requires the department to provide grants, incentive payments, contracts, or other funding mechanisms for in-state infrastructure projects or other projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by organic composting and organics in-vessel digestion, among other methods. Existing law specifies the eligible infrastructure projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. This bill would repeal the requirement that any additional moneys appropriated by the Legislature from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund be used to administer the grant program and the requirement that financial assistance be used to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting development of specified projects. The bill would instead require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the grant program to provide financial assistance to promote in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products. The bill would continue to require that moneys appropriated by the Legislature from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the department be expended consistent with specified laws. The bill would specify that eligible financial assistance be additionally provided for preprocessing organic materials for composting or organics in-vessel digestion and codigestion at existing wastewater treatment plants, and would continue to specify eligible infrastructure projects. (15) Under existing law, the PUC has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to file with the PUC a standard tariff providing for net energy meeting for eligible fuel cell customer-generators and make the tariff available, on a first-come-first-served basis, until the total cumulative rated generating capacity of the eligible fuel cell electrical generating facilities receiving service pursuant to the tariff reaches a level equal to the electrical corporation's proportionate share of a statewide limitation of 500 megawatts cumulative rated generation capacity served in addition to the total installed capacity as of January 1, 2017. Under existing law, a fuel cell electrical generation facility is not eligible for the tariff unless it commences operation on or before December 31, 2021. This bill would extend eligibility for the tariff to fuel cell electrical generation facilities that commence operation on or before December 31, 2023. Under the Public Utilities Act, a

violation of any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the PUC is a crime. Because a violation of an order or decision of the PUC implementing the tariff requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. (16) Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board for the purpose of providing for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources of the state. Existing law requires, with certain exceptions, that each person who, after 1955, extracts groundwater in excess of 25 acre-feet in any year to file a notice of extraction and diversion of water with the board on or before March 1 of the succeeding year. This bill would establish several specific dates when these notices would have to be filed depending on when the extraction first occurred, as specified. For extractions after September 30, 2021, the bill would require the notice to include extractions during the one-year period from October 1 of each year through September 30, inclusive, of the following year. Existing law, with certain exceptions, requires each person who, after December 31, 1965, diverts water to file with the board, prior to July 1 of the succeeding year, a statement of diversion and use, as specified, and requires supplemental statements to be filed annually, before July 1 of each year. Existing law provides that the making of any willful misstatement in connection with these provisions is a misdemeanor punishable as prescribed. This bill would establish several specific dates when these annual statements and supplemental statements would have to be filed depending on when the diversion first occurred, as specified. For diversions after September 30, 2021, the bill would require the statement to include diversions during the one-year period from October 1 of each year through September 30, inclusive, of the following year. By changing the conduct that is punishable by a misdemeanor, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law requires a person, except as specified, who extracts groundwater from a probationary basin or, on or after July 1, 2017, in an area within a high- or medium-priority basin, as provided, to file a report of groundwater extraction by December 15 of each year for extractions made in the preceding water year, and prescribes the manner in which the report shall be filed with the board. This bill would require that report to be filed by February 1 of each year instead of December 15 of each year. (17) Under existing law, the State Lands Commission has jurisdiction over tidelands and submerged lands of the state. Existing law authorizes grants to local entities of the right, title, and interest of the state in and to certain tidelands and submerged lands in trust for certain purposes. Existing law grants to the City of Long Beach all of the right, title, and interest of the state in and to all of the tidelands and submerged lands, as specified, that are within the corporate limits of the city, in trust for specified uses and purposes. Existing law establishes rules for how revenue from oil and gas operations on the Long Beach tidelands is divided between the city and the state. This bill would provide that the state consents to the application of specified city ordinances to the state's share of oil revenue within the Long Beach tidelands, as defined, for taxes on such production levied and in effect as of October 1, 2021. The bill would prohibit the state's share of oil revenue within the Long Beach tidelands from being subject to any business license tax, severance tax, oil barrel production tax, or other municipal tax, fee, or assessment not already in existence and levied on or before October 1, 2021, that has the effect of reducing the state's share of oil revenue, net profits, or remaining oil revenue received into the General Fund, without express statutory authorization for that tax, fee, or assessment. (18) This bill would make available, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual

		<p>Budget Act, \$150,000,000 in the 2022–23 fiscal year and the same amount in the 2023–24 fiscal year to support programs and activities that mitigate extreme heat impacts. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, make available \$50,000,000 in the 2022–23 fiscal year to the Department of Conservation, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, for pilot projects in the Sierra Nevadas to create carbon-negative fuels from materials resulting from forest vegetation management. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget act, make available \$593,000,000 in the 2022–23 and \$175,000,000 in the 2023–24 fiscal years to the Natural Resources Agency, and to its departments, conservancies, and boards, to support programs and activities that advance multibenefit and nature-based solutions, as specified. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, make available \$350,000,000 in the 2023–23 fiscal year and \$150,000,000 in the 2023–24 fiscal year to the State Coastal Conservancy for grants or expenditures for the protection and restoration of coastal and ocean resources from the impacts of sea level rise and other impacts of climate change. The bill would specify the types of projects eligible for the funds and would authorize the State Coastal Conservancy to coordinate with the Ocean Protection Council on project implementation. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, make available \$50,000,000 in the 2023–23 fiscal year and \$50,000,000 in the 2023–24 fiscal year to the Ocean Protection Council for grants or expenditures for resilience projects that conserve, protect, and restore marine wildlife and healthy ocean and coastal ecosystems, as specified. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, make available \$25,000,000 in the 2022–23 fiscal year and \$75,000,000 in the 2023–24 fiscal year to the Office of Planning and Research, through the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program, for the establishment of a grant program for projects that mitigate the impacts of extreme heat or the urban heat island effect, as specified. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, make available \$25,000,000 in the 2022–23 fiscal year and \$75,000,000 in the 2023–24 fiscal year to the Strategic Growth Council, in coordination with the Office of Planning and Research, for the establishment of a community resilience centers grant program, with funding to be available for the construction or retrofit of facilities to serve as community resilience centers that mitigate the public health impacts of extreme heat and other emergency situations exacerbated by climate change on local populations, as specified. (19)This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 116766 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by SB 776 to be operative only if this bill and SB 776 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.(20)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 specified reasons.(21)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: 9/6/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 368</a> <a href="#">Bonta D</a></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including enteral nutrition products, pursuant to a schedule of benefits, and subject to utilization controls, such as prior authorization. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law</p>	

<p><b>Food prescriptions.</b></p>	<p>Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>requires the department to establish a Medically Tailored Meals Pilot Program to operate for a period of 4 years from the date the program is established, or until funding is no longer available, whichever date is earlier, in specified counties, including the Counties of Alameda and Sonoma, to provide medically tailored meal intervention services to Medi-Cal participants with specified health conditions, such as diabetes and renal disease. This bill would require the department to establish, no earlier than January 1, 2022, a pilot program for a 2-year period in the Counties of Alameda, Fresno, and San Bernardino to provide food prescriptions to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries, including individuals who have a specified chronic health condition, such as Type 2 diabetes and hypertension, when utilizing evidence-based practices that demonstrate the prevention, treatment, or reversal of those specified diseases. The bill would authorize the department, in consultation with stakeholders, to establish utilization controls, including the limitation on food prescriptions, and to enter into contracts for purposes of implementing the pilot program. The bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan or their contractor that participates in the pilot program to establish procedures for referring and enrolling eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries in the pilot program. The bill would require the department to evaluate the pilot program upon its conclusion, to report to the Legislature on those findings, and to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletins, without taking regulatory action. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 377 Rivas, Robert</a> D</p> <p><b>Water quality: impaired waters.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. This bill would require, by January 1, 2023, the state board and regional boards to prioritize enforcement of all water quality standard violations that are causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard in a surface water of the state. The bill would require the state board and regional boards, by January 1, 2025, to evaluate impaired state surface waters and report to the Legislature a plan to bring all water segments into attainment by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board and regional boards to update the report with a progress summary to the Legislature every 5 years. The bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund and would make moneys in the Waterway Recovery Account available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to bring impaired water segments into attainment in accordance with the plan. The bill would require penalties obtained pursuant to the above-described prioritized enforcement of water quality standards to be deposited into the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would require, by January 1, 2026, and subject to a future legislative act, 50% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to be annually transferred to the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend 5% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to fund a specified state board program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/13/2021</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 380</a> <a href="#">Seyarto</a> R</p> <p><b>Forestry: priority fuel reduction projects.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to provide grants to, or enter into contracts or other cooperative agreements with, specified entities for the implementation and administration of projects and programs to improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Under the authority provided pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor, on March 22, 2019, issued a proclamation of a state of emergency directing the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement, without delay, fuel reduction projects identified using a methodology developed by the department to determine which communities are at greatest risk of wildfire based on best available science and socioeconomic factors and to identify projects that would reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, if completed. The proclamation of a state of emergency exempts those identified fuel reduction projects from various legal requirements, including, among others, requirements regarding public contracting for those projects, requirements for environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act for those projects, and licensure requirements for individual conducting certain activities for those projects, as provided. This bill would require the department, before December 31, 2022, and before December 31 of each year thereafter, to identify priority fuel reduction projects, as provided. The bill would exempt the identified priority fuel reduction projects from certain legal requirements in a similar manner as provided in the proclamation of a state of emergency described above. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 420</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D</p> <p><b>Public health: amusement parks and COVID-19.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was A.,E.,S.,T., &amp; I.M. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency during conditions of disaster or extreme peril to persons or property, including epidemics. Pursuant to this authority, on March 4, 2020, the Governor declared a state of emergency relating to the novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. On August 28, 2020, the executive branch implemented a 4-tier “Blueprint for a Safer Economy,” which identifies a county’s COVID-19 risk level for business operations on a scale from widespread risk to minimal risk. On October 20, 2020, the State Department of Public Health and the Division of Occupational Safety and Health issued a guidance document, “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks,” which authorizes a small amusement park to operate at limited capacity when its county is in the moderate tier, and authorizes any other amusement park to operate at 25% capacity when its county is in the minimal tier. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that the executive branch adjust the “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks” document and place all amusement parks, regardless of size, within the moderate risk tier, rather than the minimal risk tier. If the executive branch takes those actions, the bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to administer a competitive grant for amusement parks to be used by amusement parks to purchase personal protective equipment for their employees. The bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the General Fund for the grant program. The bill would also make related findings and declarations. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 455</a> <a href="#">Wicks</a> D</p> <p><b>San Francisco-</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates the Bay Area Toll Authority as a separate entity governed by the same governing board as the commission and makes the authority responsible for the administration of toll revenues</p>	

<p><b>Oakland Bay Bridge: transit-only traffic lanes.</b></p>	<p>Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>from the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to collect tolls, operate, maintain, and provide rehabilitation of all state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area, and be responsible for the design and construction of improvements on those bridges in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. This bill would authorize the authority, in consultation with the department, to designate transit-only traffic lanes on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 476 Mullin D</a> <b>Department of Transportation: state highways: part-time transit lane pilot program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was TRANS. on 9/7/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system and associated real property. Existing law generally requires vehicles to be driven upon the right 1/2 of a roadway, defined to include only that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel. Existing law generally prohibits the driver of a vehicle from overtaking and passing another vehicle by driving off the paved or main-traveled portion of the roadway. This bill would require the Department of Transportation to establish a pilot program to authorize a transit operator or operators, in partnership with an eligible transportation agency, to operate part-time transit lanes, defined as designated highway shoulders that support the operation of transit vehicles during specified times. The bill would require the department by January 1, 2024, to develop guidelines for the safe operation of part-time transit lanes, as provided, a training program for transit operators to operate transit buses on the shoulders of highways within the state, and a program to identify transit buses authorized to be used or operated in part-time transit lanes within the state. The bill would require the eligible transportation agency to be responsible for all costs attributable to the project. Two years after commencing a project, the bill would require an operator or operators, in conjunction with the eligible transportation agency, to submit a report to the Legislature that includes certain information about the project. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 9/7/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 503 Stone D</a> <b>Wards: probation.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/30/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance, who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian, or who is beyond the control of that person, who violates an ordinance establishing a curfew or is truant, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses to, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. When a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, as previously described, and is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, existing law authorizes the court to make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, and to impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced. This bill would limit to 6 months the period of time a ward may remain on probation, except that a court may extend the probation period for a period not to exceed increments of 6 months after a noticed hearing and upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence that it is in the ward's best interest. The bill would require the probation agency to submit a report to the court detailing the basis for any request to extend probation at the noticed</p>	

		hearing. The bill would require the court to receive into evidence any relevant evidence offered by the ward or the prosecuting attorney, as specified. The bill would require the court to hold a noticed hearing for the ward not less frequently than every 6 months for the remainder of the wardship period if the court extends probation. The bill would additionally require, among other things, that conditions of probation for a ward be individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, and reasonable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 549</a> <a href="#">Gipson</a> D  <b>Nonminor dependents.</b>	Assembly 2 year  5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child is abused, a parent or guardian fails to adequately supervise or protect the child, as specified, or a parent or guardian fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law requires the juvenile court, after finding that a child is within the dependency jurisdiction of the juvenile court, to hear evidence on the question of the proper disposition to be made of the child. This bill would make youth eligible for a dispositional hearing pursuant to these provisions if, instead of being continuously detained, the youth was continuously subject to a detention order. The bill would also clarify that, for youth subject to those provisions who choose not to remain in foster care, the court is required to set a hearing to terminate dependency jurisdiction and, if the court terminates dependency jurisdiction, the court is required to retain general jurisdiction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 597</a> <a href="#">Bigelow</a> R  <b>Horse racing: fairs: steeplechase, barrel, and show jumping racing.</b>	Assembly 2 year  4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 2/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Under existing law, the California Horse Racing Board has all powers necessary to carry out the purposes of the Horse Racing Law, such as adopting rules and regulations to protect the public, allocating dates for, and controlling, horse racing and parimutuel wagering, and enforcing all rules and regulations. Existing law requires that, whenever a fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, the fair, so far as practicable, provide a program of racing that includes thoroughbred racing, quarter horse racing, Arabian racing, and Appaloosa racing, if sufficient number of horses are available to provide competition in one or more races. Under existing law, parimutuel wagering may be conducted on barrel races, show jumping races, and steeplechase races at any public or private facility that has been approved and licensed by the board. This bill would require that, whenever a fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, the fair, so far as practicable, provide a program of racing that includes, in addition to the types of racing included under existing law, steeplechase racing, barrel racing, and show jumping racing.	
<a href="#">AB 605</a> <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D  <b>Department of Housing and Community Development:</b>	Assembly 2 year  4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/11/2021)(May be	Existing law establishes various programs intended to promote the development of affordable housing, including the Multifamily Housing Program, under which the Department of Housing and Community Development provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of certain housing development activities. The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development that identifies sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and	

<p><b>program administrative: bonus points: housing element.</b></p>	<p>acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction’s share of the regional housing need for all income levels, as specified. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a bonus point system for competitive grant and loan programs that are administered by the department and that facilitate the development of housing. The bill would require the department to award bonus points to proponents of housing development projects that meet specified requirements including that the project has received all necessary local agency approvals to begin construction, and the local agency determines that the project will meet or exceed the local agency’s requirement to satisfy the local agency’s share of regional housing need for at least one household income level, as specified. The bill would require the department to award bonus points to an applicant that is the proponent of a housing development project that is located on a site identified in the local agency’s inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, and the project meets or exceeds the local agency’s share of regional housing need at a designated household income level, as specified. The bill would require the bonus point system to also award bonus points to applicants for competitive grants or loans awarded for the purposes of constructing infrastructure necessary for the development of housing that satisfies the local agency’s share of regional housing need.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 629 Chiu D</a> <b>San Francisco Bay area: public transportation .</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>(1)Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates various transit districts located in the San Francisco Bay area, with specified powers and duties relative to providing public transit services. This bill would require the commission on or before February 1, 2022, to submit a copy of a specified transit fare study undertaken by the commission to certain committees of the Legislature. The bill would require the commission to submit a report on or before January 1, 2023, to those entities on the progress of implementing the recommendations of that study.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 662 Rodriguez D</a> <b>Mental health: dispatch and response protocols: working group.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to self or others, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including by a peace officer, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment.This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to convene a working group, as specified, no later than July 1, 2022, to examine the existing dispatch and response protocols when providing emergency medical services to an individual who may require evaluation and treatment for a mental health disorder. The bill would require the working group to develop recommendations for improvements to those dispatch and response protocols and recommend amendments to existing law, including, but not limited to, the provisions governing involuntarily taking an individual into temporary custody for a mental health evaluation and</p>	

		treatment. The bill would require the working group to submit periodic reports to the Legislature every 6 months to update the Legislature on its progress, and to submit a final report of its recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 678</a> <a href="#">Grayson D</a>  <b>Housing development projects: fees and exactions cap.</b>	Assembly 2 year  4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	The California Constitution authorizes cities and counties to make and enforce within their limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws, and further authorizes cities organized under a charter to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, which supersede inconsistent general laws. Existing law provides that a city or a county may, in the exercise of their police powers, license and regulate businesses operating within their jurisdiction and may fix the rate of the license fee and provide for its collection. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city and the board of supervisors of a county to license, for revenue and regulation, and fix a license tax upon, every kind of lawful business transacted in the city or county, as specified. Existing law requires a legislative body of a city or a board of supervisors of a county imposing a license tax upon a business operating both within and outside the legislative body’s or board’s taxing jurisdiction to levy the tax so that the measure of tax fairly reflects that proportion of the taxed activity actually carried on within the taxing jurisdiction.Existing law, the Quimby Act, which is within the Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or to impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel subdivision map if specified requirements are met. Existing law, the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982, after a community facilities district has been created and authorized to levy specified special taxes, authorizes the legislative body, by ordinance, to levy the special taxes at the rate and apportion them in the manner specified in the resolution forming the community facilities district.This bill would prohibit a city or county from imposing a specified fee or exaction if the total dollar amount of the fees and exactions that a city or county would impose on a proposed housing development is greater than 12% of the city’s or county’s median home price unless approved by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The bill would authorize a city or county to seek approval from the department to impose a fee or an exaction that would result in the total dollar amount of fees and exactions exceeding that limitation by making a specified finding and submitting a completed application for a waiver. The bill would require the department to develop a standard form application for a waiver in conjunction with the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research. The bill would require the department to develop standards to determine whether to grant a waiver and the total dollar amount limitation to which a city or county granted a waiver is subject. The bill would require the department to conduct and post on its internet website an analysis that, for purposes of these provisions, determines the median home price in each city and county of the state. The bill would require the department to create, by January 1, 2023, a nexus study template that must be used by local jurisdictions in determining the nexus between the fee or exaction and the development project, as provided.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 703</a> <a href="#">Rubio,</a>	Assembly 2 year	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	

<p><a href="#">Blanca D</a></p> <p><b>Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.</b></p>	<p>5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)</p>	<p>and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency’s jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would remove the notice requirements particular to teleconferencing and would revise the requirements of the act to allow for teleconferencing subject to existing provisions regarding the posting of notice of an agenda, provided that the public is allowed to observe the meeting and address the legislative body directly both in person and remotely via a call-in option or internet-based service option, and that a quorum of members participate in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the jurisdiction. The bill would require that, in each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the local agency also give notice of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment and that the legislative body have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/29/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 805 Maienschein D</a></p> <p><b>Personal protective equipment: distribution reports.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the county health officer and the local Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agency administrator in each operational area to act jointly as the medical health operational area coordinator (MHOAC) or to jointly appoint another person to fulfill those responsibilities. Existing law requires the MHOAC, in cooperation with various specified local and state agencies, to ensure the development of a medical and health disaster plan for the provision of medical and health mutual aid within the operational area. Existing law requires the MHOAC to assist the agency operational area coordinator in the coordination of medical and health disaster resources within the operational area in the event of a local, state, or federal declaration of emergency. This bill would require, during a health-related state of emergency in California proclaimed by the President of the United States or by the Governor, the MHOAC to report specified information relating to the distribution of personal protective equipment, as defined, to the Office of Emergency Services on a weekly basis. The bill would require, at all other times, the MHOAC to report that information on a monthly basis. The bill would require the medical and health disaster plan to include this reporting, as specified. By creating new duties for MHOACs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 822 Rodriguez D</a></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, which are delivered</p>	

<p><b>Medi-Cal: psychiatric emergency medical conditions.</b></p>	<p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>through various delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to implement managed mental health care for Medi-Cal beneficiaries through contracts with mental health plans. Under existing law, mental health plans are responsible for providing specialty mental health services to enrollees, and Medi-Cal managed care plans deliver nonspecialty mental health services to enrollees. Under existing law, emergency services and care, mental health benefits, substance use disorder benefits, and specialty mental health services are covered under the Medi-Cal program. This bill would specify that observation services for a psychiatric emergency medical condition, as defined, are covered under the Medi-Cal program, consistent with coverage under the above provisions and any other applicable law. Under the bill, the scope of coverage of those services would include facility services for observation services provided within the emergency department, or an onsite or offsite observation unit, as defined, of a general acute care hospital to a Medi-Cal beneficiary with a confirmed or suspected psychiatric emergency medical condition. Existing law imposes certain requirements on mental health plans and Medi-Cal managed care plans, including network adequacy standards and a requirement to enter into a memorandum of understanding if the 2 plans serve some of the same Medi-Cal recipients. This bill would require the applicable mental health plan and Medi-Cal managed care plan to notify each other within 24 hours from notification by a general acute care hospital of a Medi-Cal beneficiary with a condition as described above. The bill would require the memorandum of understanding to include a process to coordinate the provision of the above services, as specified. The bill would require disputes between a mental health plan and a Medi-Cal managed care plan, or between mental health plans, regarding the responsibility to pay for the charges for those services to be resolved pursuant to certain processes under existing law. The bill would require that the mental health plan be responsible for observation services for a psychiatric emergency medical condition. If those services are provided to a Medi-Cal fee-for-service beneficiary, the bill would require the department to reimburse the hospital using a specified formula. The bill would also exempt from the observation services billing requirements for emergency psychiatric services a hospital campus with a psychiatric observation unit that has been designated as a crisis stabilization unit by a mental health plan. The bill would, for purposes of meeting certain network adequacy standards under existing law, require agreements between a mental health plan and a general acute care hospital that is not licensed to provide inpatient psychiatric care to include provisions governing the coordination between the hospital and the plan for the provision of the above-described services. The bill would authorize the plan and the hospital to agree to rates of reimbursement other than the above-described fee-for-service rate. The bill would condition implementation of these provisions on any necessary federal approvals being obtained and the availability of federal financial participation. The bill would require the department to seek any necessary federal approvals for implementation of these provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 833 Quirk-Silva D</a></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the appropriation of state funds and imposes various requirements on the Controller with respect to the transfer of state funds. Existing law also sets various maximum allowable administrative costs for particular grant programs. This bill would require any state grants to a local government to include a</p>	

<p><b>State government grants: administrative costs.</b></p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. &amp; A.R. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>maximum allocation of funds that may be expended for administrative costs, as defined, and would prohibit a local government, as defined, from expending more than 5% of grant funds for administrative costs, except as provided. The bill would specify that it is not intended to affect federal funding.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 848 Calderon</a> D <b>Medi-Cal: monthly maintenance amount: personal and incidental needs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid provisions. Qualified individuals under the Medi-Cal program include medically needy persons and medically needy family persons who meet the required eligibility criteria, including applicable income requirements Existing law requires the department to establish income levels for maintenance need at the lowest levels that reasonably permit a medically needy person to meet their basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter, and for which federal financial participation will still be provided under applicable federal law. In calculating the income of a medically needy person in a medical institution or nursing facility, or a person receiving institutional or noninstitutional services from a Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly organization, the required monthly maintenance amount includes an amount providing for personal and incidental needs in the amount of not less than \$35 per month while a patient. Existing law authorizes the department to increase, by regulation, this amount as necessitated by increasing costs of personal and incidental needs. This bill would increase the monthly maintenance amount for personal and incidental needs from \$35 to \$80, and would require the department to annually adjust that amount by the same percentage as the Consumer Price Index.This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 874 Quirk-Silva</a> D <b>PACE program: risk mitigation program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law, known commonly as the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program, authorizes a public agency, by making specified findings, to authorize public agency officials and property owners to enter into voluntary contractual assessments to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real property. Existing law also requires the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to develop and administer a PACE risk mitigation program for PACE financing to increase its acceptance in the marketplace and protect against the risk of default and foreclosure.This bill would require the authority, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the bill, to develop and administer the PACE risk mitigation program to address residential PACE-related mortgage and tax delinquencies in order to avoid default or foreclosure by awarding a grant, in an amount equal to at least one annual PACE assessment but not more than 4 annual PACE assessments, to an eligible property owner, as defined. The bill would require the authority to award the grants on a first-come, first-served basis. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 875</a> <a href="#">Wood</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: demonstration project.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>(1)Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors in each county to designate an entity or entities to assist county jail inmates to apply for a health insurance affordability program, as defined, consistent with federal requirements.This bill would allow those designated hospitals, if restructured or reorganized, to continue to participate in the GPP. Commencing January 1, 2021, the bill would authorize the continuation of the GPP, as modified, and as a component of the CalAIM initiative.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 886</a> <a href="#">Chiu</a> D</p> <p><b>Victims.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law defines a “hate crime” as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Existing law creates various preconviction diversion programs for persons charged with crimes. Existing law states that restorative justice is a principal policy goal of the state in sentencing for hate crimes.This bill would, subject to an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, create a grant program within the Department of Justice to provide grants to community-based organizations, as defined, for the implementation and operation of restorative justice programs, as defined, that are focused on hate violence, as defined.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/29/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 911</a> <a href="#">Nazarian</a> D</p> <p><b>Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) Benefit Task Force.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 4/15/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law, contingent upon the appropriation of funds for that purpose by the Legislature, establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, to be administered by the California Department of Aging, to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level.This bill would require the department to establish an LTSS Benefit Task Force, or utilize an existing board, commission, committee, or task force, to focus on LTSS benefit needs in the State of California. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2023, on the specified findings and recommendations of the LTSS Benefit Task Force. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 932</a> <a href="#">Levine</a> D</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Community Services and Development to, among other things, plan and evaluate strategies for overcoming poverty in the state, mobilize resources in support of antipoverty and community services programs, and administer public and private funds designed to support antipoverty</p>	

<p><b>Cradle-to-Career Grant Program.</b></p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>programs that are not currently administered by other departments.This bill would require the department to establish and administer the Cradle-to-Career (C2C) Grant Program for the purpose of addressing child poverty and achievement gaps among California children of different races and socioeconomic statuses. Under the bill, C2C grants awarded would be available to community-level or regional networks, as specified. The bill would require the department to convene and facilitate a workgroup to establish common indicators and metrics, an application process, and additional requirements deemed appropriate to further the purposes of the program.This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 953</a> <a href="#">Kiley R</a></p> <p><b>California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Fish and Wildlife: review of environmental documents: revenue and cost tracking and accounting.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. &amp; W. on 4/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the lead agency to consult with a public agency that is a responsible agency or a trustee agency during the environmental review process.Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to impose and collect a filing fee to defray the costs of managing and protecting fish and wildlife trust resources, including, but not limited to, consulting with other public agencies, reviewing environmental documents, recommending mitigation measures, developing monitoring requirements for purposes of CEQA, and other activities protecting those trust resources identified in the review pursuant to CEQA.This bill would require the department to separately track and account for all revenues collected under the above filing fee provision and all costs incurred in its role as a responsible agency or trustee agency under CEQA. <b>Last Amended: 3/17/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 968</a> <a href="#">Frazier D</a></p> <p><b>Wildfire resilience: community certification.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law makes that department responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state’s forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies.This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the agency to research, and provide a report to the Legislature with recommendations for, ways in which a community that undertakes science-supported wildfire resilience actions can be recognized with a peer-reviewed, community-level certification in order to acknowledge and motivate wildfire resilience activity, as provided. The bill would provide that the sum of \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the annual Budget Act each year through the 2022–23 fiscal year to the agency for purposes of this research and report. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 969</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D</p> <p><b>Natural Resources Agency: wildfire technology support: community organizations.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law provides that the department is responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state’s forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to provide a basic level of technological support to community organizations for wildfire risk reduction and resiliency, including technology for data, geospatial mapping, and data management, as well as software and limited technical support, and would require the Natural Resources Agency to structure this wildfire technology support in the same way that technology support is provided for similar services for wildfire-program building, outreach, and planning. The bill would provide that the sum of \$5,000,000 shall be appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the annual Budget Act each year through the 2023–24 fiscal year to the Natural Resources Agency for purposes of providing the technological support described above. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 976</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a> D</p> <p><b>Resilient Economies and Community Health Pilot Program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/14/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law requires the council, among other things, to identify and review activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. This bill would establish the Resilient Economies and Community Health Pilot Program, which would be administered by the council from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2026, as a grant pilot program for eligible community-based organizations, as defined, to provide a comprehensive suite of coordinated incentives and services to disadvantaged communities, as defined, at the resident household level to provide economic savings, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and improve resiliency to the impacts of climate change. The bill would require the council to evaluate the program and submit specified reports to the Legislature on the program no later than January 1, 2026. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2027.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 979</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D</p> <p><b>Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: projects: sea level rise analysis report.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, provides that it is the policy of the state to, among other things, reduce reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in meeting California’s future water supply needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency. Existing law establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which is required to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan, known as the Delta Plan, for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This bill would require any individual or entity that undertakes a project, as defined, within the Delta to complete a report analyzing the impact of sea level rise on the project. The bill would require the report to include a specified sea level rise analysis, and would require the report to be submitted to the Delta Stewardship Council, the Delta Protection Commission, and the Legislature. The bill</p>	

		would require the report to be posted on the internet websites of the Delta Stewardship Council and the Delta Protection Commission. <b>Last Amended: 4/13/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 981</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D	Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities in the state. Existing law requires the local assistance grant program to establish a robust year-round fire prevention effort in and near fire threatened communities. Existing law requires that the eligible activities include, among other things, fire prevention activities, as provided. Existing law permits the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to authorize advance payments, not exceeding 25% of the total grant award, from a grant awarded pursuant to the local assistance grant program. Existing law requires the grantee to expend these funds from the advance payment within 6 months of receipt, as provided. This bill would establish the California Fire Safe Council in the Natural Resources Agency consisting of 11 members, as specified. The bill would require the council to identify programs administered by public agencies to address and minimize the risks of wildfire and to coordinate the implementation of those programs, to identify public and private programs that may be leveraged to facilitate structure-hardening and community resilience to minimize the impacts of wildfire to habitable structures, to conduct public outreach effects to regional and local wildfire mitigation groups, and to make recommendations to the Legislature on how the programs identified by the council can be coordinated to increase the effectiveness of those programs. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to post on its internet website the membership of the council and recommendations made by the council. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 983</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo</a> D	Senate 2 year 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 6/22/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law, the State Contract Act, governs state contracts for public works projects and, among other things, generally requires public notice of a project, the submission of bids, and the award of a contract to the lowest responsible bidder, as provided. Existing law authorizes a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, project labor agreements for construction projects if the agreement meets specified requirements. Existing law additionally authorizes a public entity to require a bidder, contractor, or other entity to use a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, to complete contracts or projects. This bill would authorize a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, a community workforce agreement, as defined, for construction projects related to battery manufacturing and lithium-based technology in the Salton Sea geothermal resource area. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 6/15/2021</b>	
<b>Public contracts: construction projects: community workforce agreements: battery manufacturing and lithium-based technology.</b>			

<p><a href="#">AB 995</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez,</a> <a href="#">Lorena</a> D</p> <p><b>Paid sick days: accrual and use.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, with certain exceptions, entitles an employee to paid sick days for certain purposes if the employee works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment. Existing law requires the leave to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked, and to be available for use beginning on the 90th day of employment.This bill would modify the employer’s alternate sick leave accrual method to require that an employee have no less than 40 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 200th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. The bill would modify that satisfaction provision to authorize an employer to satisfy accrual requirements by providing not less than 40 hours or 5 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee’s 200th calendar day of employment. The bill would also provide that an employer is under no obligation to allow an employee’s total accrual of paid sick leave to exceed 80 hours or 10 days, as specified. The bill would raise the employer’s authorized limitation on the employee’s use of carryover sick leave to 40 hours or 5 days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 996</a> <a href="#">Nazarian</a> D</p> <p><b>School breakfast and morning snacks: nonschoolaged children.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law requires a school district, county superintendent of schools, or charter school maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide a needy pupil with one nutritionally adequate free or reduced-price meal during each schoolday, and authorizes a school district or county office of education to use funds available from any federal program, including the federal School Breakfast Program, to comply with that requirement. Existing law generally requires a school district or a county superintendent of schools to provide breakfast and lunch free of charge to all pupils at a very high poverty school, as defined.This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop and post on its internet website guidance for local educational agencies participating in the federal School Breakfast Program that maintain kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 6, inclusive, on how to serve eligible nonschoolaged children breakfast or a morning snack at a local educational agency schoolsite. The bill would define “eligible nonschoolaged child” to mean a child who is not enrolled in school and who is a sibling, half-sibling, or step-sibling of, or a foster child residing with, a pupil who is eligible for a free or reduced-price breakfast. The bill would require a guardian of an eligible nonschoolaged child to be present in order for the nonschoolaged child to receive breakfast or a morning snack.This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1006</a> <a href="#">Rubio,</a> <a href="#">Blanca</a> D</p> <p><b>Foster care: social worker turnover workgroup.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2021)(May be</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the foster care system, which is overseen by the State Department of Social Services and administered by county welfare departments. Existing law generally provides for children placed in foster care to be assigned a social worker who meets regularly with the foster child and performs specified services on behalf of the child.This bill would require the department to convene a workgroup to examine the negative effects of high turnover of foster family agency social workers on foster youth and children and to identify measures to reduce foster family agency social worker turnover in order to improve permanency outcomes for foster youth and children. The bill would require that the working group include representatives from specified state agencies and stakeholders. The bill would require the department to submit specific recommendations to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2022.</p>	

	acted upon Jan 2022)		
<a href="#">AB 1028</a> <a href="#">Seyarto</a> R	Assembly 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law, with various exceptions, generally establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek and requires the payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected remote work flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified. The authorization would apply only if an employee is working remotely and not under the physical control of the employer. The bill would require that the flexible work schedule contain specified information and the employer's and the employee's original signatures. The bill would except split shift premiums from application to the work of employees who are working an employee-selected remote work flexible work schedule. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 1046</a> <a href="#">Rubio,</a> <a href="#">Blanca</a> D	Senate 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was RLS. on 6/2/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes the Nurse-Family Partnership program, administered and implemented by the State Department of Public Health, for purposes of making grants to eligible participating counties for the provision of voluntary registered nurse home visiting services for expectant first-time low-income mothers, their children, and their families. This bill, to the extent that specified funding is available, would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to consult with specified stakeholders from diverse geographical regions of the state to identify mechanisms to improve the state's and counties' ability to effectively draw down Medi-Cal funding for evidence-based maternal-infant and early childhood home visiting encounters. The bill would require the agency to consider specified factors in identifying benefit authorities and scope of coverage for activities and services delivered by covered providers in fidelity with model requirements for evidence-based maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting programs. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1050</a> <a href="#">Gray</a> D	Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to create and implement a simplified application package for children, families, and adults applying for Medi-Cal benefits. This bill would require the application for Medi-Cal enrollment to include a statement that if the applicant is approved for Medi-Cal benefits, the applicant agrees that the department, county welfare department, and a managed care organization or health care provider to which the applicant is assigned may communicate with them regarding appointment reminders or outreach efforts at no more than a 6th grade reading level through Free to End User text messaging unless the applicant opts out. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	

<p><a href="#">AB 1051</a> <a href="#">Bennett</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services: foster youth.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/1/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services (department), under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, specialty mental health services include federal Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT) services provided to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries under 21 years of age. Existing law requires each local mental health plan to establish a procedure to ensure access to outpatient specialty mental health services, as required by the EPSDT program standards, for youth in foster care who have been placed outside their county of adjudication, as described. This bill would make those provisions for presumptive transfer inapplicable to a foster youth or probation-involved youth placed in a community treatment facility, group home, or a short-term residential therapeutic program (STRTP) outside of their county of original jurisdiction, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/26/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1054</a> <a href="#">Arambula</a> D</p> <p><b>Skilled nursing facilities: intermediate care facilities: feeding assistants.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including among others, skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to willfully or repeatedly violate the provisions governing the licensure and regulation of health facilities. This bill would authorize a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to adopt a feeding assistant training program and would require the department to approve a feeding assistant training program for facilities to adopt that meets specified requirements. The bill would require skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities that utilize feeding assistants to comply with certain requirements, including that a feeding assistant only provide dining assistance for residents who have no complicated feeding problems. The bill would also specify that hours of care provided by a feeding assistant may be used in determining whether a facility satisfies direct care service hour, or nursing hour, per patient day requirements. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1056</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D</p> <p><b>Infrastructure financing: industrialized housing.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. &amp; C.D. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) and sets forth its powers and duties including functioning as the principal state department responsible for coordinating federal-state relationships in housing and community development, except for housing finance. Those duties include, among other things, administration of the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program. This bill would require the department and the bank to develop a proposed program, as specified, to invest in the building of offsite industrialized housing to support the policy goal of increasing the state's capacity to quickly respond to additional housing needs precipitated by homelessness, wildfires, COVID-19, or other emergency situations. The bill would require the department and the bank to report its recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2023, including whether and how industrialized housing would alleviate the state's housing, homelessness, and disaster response needs. The bill would preclude implementation of the recommended programs unless approved by a subsequent act of the Legislature. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 1060</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez</a> D</p> <p><b>Governor's Office of Emergency Services: California Alert.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to declare a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist. Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor and charges it with responsibility for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters upon people and property. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with, at minimum, telecommunications carriers, the California cable and broadband industry, radio and television broadcasters, the California State Association of Counties, the League of California Cities, the disability community, appropriate federal agencies, and the Standardized Emergency Management System Alert and Warning Specialist Committee, to develop guidelines for alerting and warning the public of an emergency. This bill would require the office to establish a statewide emergency alert system called California Alert. The bill would require California Alert to utilize Wireless Emergency Alerts authorized by the Integrated Public Alert Warning System, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency information to the public through mobile phones within a designate cell tower's coverage area. The bill would require the office to contract with a private vendor that provides alerting systems to send California Alerts to registered phone numbers that are not location based. The bill would require the office to establish standards for issuing emergency alerts to California residents across local jurisdictional boundaries.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1083</a> <a href="#">Nazarian</a> D</p> <p><b>Senior affordable housing: nursing pilot program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Department of Aging to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or the least restrictive homelike environments. Existing law permits age restrictions in connection with housing and defines senior citizen housing developments for these purposes as a residential development for senior citizens that has at least 35 dwelling units. This bill would require the department to establish and administer the Housing Plus Services Nursing Pilot Program in the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, and Sonoma. The program would provide grant funds to qualified nonprofit organizations that specialize in resident services for the purposes of hiring one full-time registered nurse to work at 3 senior citizen housing developments in each county to provide health education, navigation, coaching, and care to residents. The bill would require the department to submit a report to specified legislative committees and state agencies on or before January 1, 2026, and would repeal the program as of January 1, 2027.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1117</a> <a href="#">Wicks</a> D</p> <p><b>Pupil support services: Healthy Start:</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was ED. on</p>	<p>The Healthy Start Support Services for Children Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to award grants to local educational agencies or consortia to fund programs in qualifying schools that provide support services, which include case-managed health, mental health, social, and academic support services, to eligible pupils and their families. The act establishes the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Program Council, specifies the members of the council, and provides for the duties of the council, which include assisting a local educational agency or consortium with local technical assistance, as provided. The act authorizes a local</p>	

<p><b>Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program.</b></p>	<p>3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>educational agency or consortium to contract with other entities, including county agencies and private nonprofit organizations or private partners, to provide services to pupils and their families.This bill would establish the Healthy Start: Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program, under which the Superintendent would be required to award grants to qualifying entities, defined to include schools, local educational agencies, and other entities that meet specified criteria, to pay the costs of planning and operating programs that provide support services to pupils and their families, as prescribed. The bill would require grants to be awarded for no more than \$500,000 each and to be matched by the grantee with \$1 for each \$2 awarded, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1131</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wood D</u></a></p> <p><b>Health information network.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law makes legislative findings and declarations on health information technology, including that there is a need to promote secure electronic health data exchange among specified individuals, such as health care providers and consumers of health care, and that specified federal law provides unprecedented opportunity for California to develop a statewide health information technology infrastructure to improve the state’s health care system. Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would establish the statewide health information network (statewide HIN) governing board, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department with specified membership, to provide the data infrastructure needed to meet California’s health care access, equity, affordability, public health, and quality goals, as specified. The bill would require the governing board to issue a request for proposals to select an operating entity with specified minimum capabilities to support the electronic exchange of health information between, and aggregate and integrate data from multiple sources within, the State of California, among other responsibilities. The bill would require the statewide HIN to take specified actions with respect to reporting on, and auditing the security and finances of, the health information network. The bill would require the statewide HIN to convene a health technology advisory committee with specified membership to advise the statewide HIN and set agendas, hold public meetings with stakeholders, and solicit external input on behalf of the statewide HINThis bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/29/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1141</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Frazier D</u></a></p> <p><b>Wildfires: Wildland Urban Interface Fire</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on</p>	<p>Existing law establishes various programs for the prevention, detection, and mitigation of wildfires. Existing law establishes in state government a Natural Resources Agency.This bill would require the agency, on or before June 1, 2023, to develop and fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Research Center that addresses the wildland-urban interface fire problem and the need for wildfire prevention, detection, and mitigation planning, building, and response, and related economic, insurance, and modeling practices in the state. The bill would require the center to act as a think tank for purposes of discussing policy, exchanging information, and training fire personnel in best practices. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

<p><b>Research Center.</b></p>	<p>3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>		
<p><a href="#">AB 1160</a> <a href="#">Rubio,</a> <a href="#">Blanca</a> D</p> <p><b>Medically supportive food.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including enteral nutrition products, pursuant to a schedule of benefits. Under existing law, these health care services are provided through various delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to establish a Medically Tailored Meals Pilot Program to operate for a period of 4 years from the date the program is established, or until funding is no longer available, whichever date is earlier, in specified counties to provide medically tailored meal intervention services to Medi-Cal participants with prescribed health conditions, such as diabetes and renal disease. Effective for contract periods commencing on or after January 1, 2022, this bill would authorize Medi-Cal managed care plans to provide medically tailored meals to enrollees. The bill would authorize the department to implement this provision by various means, including plan or provider bulletins, and would require the department to seek federal approvals. The bill would condition the implementation of this provision on the department obtaining federal approval and the availability of federal financial participation. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1166</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D</p> <p><b>Communications: wireless telecommunications facilities.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)</p>	<p>Pursuant to existing federal law, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has adopted decisions and rules, and updated those decisions and rules, establishing reasonable time periods within which a local government is required to act on a collocation or siting application for certain wireless communications facilities. Existing law requires that a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility be deemed approved if a city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the reasonable time periods specified in applicable FCC decisions, as defined, all required public notices have been provided regarding the application, and the applicant has provided a notice to the city or county that the reasonable time period has lapsed. This bill would require that the reasonable time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules, as defined, instead of applicable FCC decisions. The bill would require the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application to commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1176</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo</a> D</p> <p><b>Communications: universal</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was APPR.</p>	<p>The federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 establishes a program for the regulation of telecommunications to attain the goal of local competition, while implementing specific, predictable, and sufficient federal and state mechanisms to preserve and advance universal service, consistent with certain universal service principles. The universal service principles include the principle that consumers in all regions of the nation, including low-income consumers and those in rural, insular, and high-cost areas, should have access to telecommunications and information services, including interexchange services and advanced telecommunications and information</p>	

<p><b>broadband service: California Connect Fund.</b></p>	<p>SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>services, that are reasonably comparable to those services provided in urban areas and that are available at rates that are reasonably comparable to rates charged for similar services in urban areas.This bill would establish the California Connect Fund in the State Treasury, subject to the conditions and restrictions applicable to the existing universal service funds described above. The bill would, until January 1, 2031, require the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Connect Program to ensure that high-speed broadband service is available to every household in the state at affordable rates. The bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2023, to adopt rules to implement the program, including rules that establish eligibility criteria for the program and the amount of, and requirements for, subsidies under the program. The bill would require the commission to perform outreach to increase program participation, to coordinate with relevant state agencies and departments to increase program participation and increase the efficacy of enrollment, and to collect data on existing affordable internet service plans that may meet program criteria. The bill would require the commission to annually report to the Legislature on the status of the program, including its success and any recommendations for modifications to the program, as provided.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1178 Irwin D</a> <b>Medi-Cal: serious mental illness: drugs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which health care services are provided to qualified low-income persons pursuant to a schedule of benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, the provision of prescription drugs is a Medi-Cal benefit, subject to the list of contract drugs and utilization controls. After a determination of cost benefit, existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to modify or eliminate the requirement of prior authorization as a control for treatment, supplies, or equipment that costs less than \$100, except for prescribed drugs.This bill would delete the prior authorization requirement for any drug prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness, as defined, for a period of 180 days after the initial prescription has been dispensed for a person over 18 years of age who is not under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill would require the department to automatically approve a prescription for a drug for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that drug was previously dispensed to the patient, as specified, and certain conditions are met, including that the patient is not under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill would require the department to authorize a pharmacist to dispense a 90-day supply of a drug prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that prescription drug is included in the Medi-Cal list of contract drugs and the prescription otherwise conforms to applicable formulary requirements, including that the patient has filled at least a 30-day supply for the same prescription in the previous 90 days, and to dispense an early refill prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that prescription drug is included in the Medi-Cal list of contract drugs and the prescription otherwise conforms to prescribed standards, such as limiting the number of refills to no more than 3 in a calendar year. <b>Last Amended: 4/28/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1217 Rodriguez D</a></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p>	<p>Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2022, the State Department of Public Health and the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with other state agencies, to establish a personal protective equipment</p>	

<p><b>Personal protective equipment: stockpile.</b></p>	<p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>(PPE) stockpile, upon appropriation and as necessary. Existing law further requires the department, informed by the recommendations of the Personal Protective Equipment Advisory Committee, to establish guidelines for its procurement, management, and distribution of PPE. This bill would authorize the department to rotate PPE in the stockpile by selling the PPE to a nonprofit agency, local government, or provider, and by contracting to purchase PPE on behalf of a local government or provider. The bill would require a nonprofit agency, local government, or provider that obtains PPE pursuant to these provisions to reimburse the department for the costs of the PPE. The bill would also make a technical change to the date in these provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1255 Bloom</a> D</p> <p><b>Fire prevention: fire risk reduction guidance: local assistance grants.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/2/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities. Existing law defines “fire prevention activities” for these purposes to mean those lawful activities that reduce the risk of wildfire in California, as provided. Existing law allows the department to consider whether a proposed project is complementary to other fire prevention or forest health activities when awarding local assistance grants. Existing law authorizes counties, by an ordinance from the board of supervisors and a contract with the department, to assume responsibility for the prevention and suppression of fires on land in the county, including lands within state responsibility areas, as specified. Existing law, until January 1, 2024, allows the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to authorize advance payments, as specified, from grants. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, on or before July 1, 2023, and in collaboration with specified state agencies and in consultation with certain other state agencies, to develop a guidance document that describes goals, approaches, opportunities, and best practices in each region of the state for ecologically appropriate, habitat-specific fire risk reduction. The bill would require the guidance document to be developed through a public process, including region-specific public workshops hosted by the agency, and would require the agency to post the document on its internet website. The bill would require state entities to incorporate guidance from the document into their funding programs and would require the department to implement the guidance document by establishing interagency agreements. The bill would prohibit funding for programs described in the guidance document approved by the state before July 1, 2022, from being delayed or contingent upon the development of the guidance document. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1271 Ting</a> D</p> <p><b>Surplus land.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. &amp; C.D. on 4/15/2021)(May be</p>	<p>Existing law requires land to be declared either “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land,” as defined and as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of the land consistent with an agency’s policies or procedures. Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, the local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements prior to disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities, as provided. Under existing law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. Existing law requires the local agency disposing of the land to send a notice of availability to local entities and</p>	

	acted upon Jan 2022)	housing sponsors for the purpose of developing low- and moderate-income housing, as provided, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to maintain on its internet website an up-to-date listing of all notices of availability throughout the state. Existing law specifies requirements that must be met for entities desiring to develop land for those purposes, prioritizes the entity that proposes the greatest number of units, and in the event that more than one entity proposes the same number of units that meet the affordable housing requirements, prioritizes the entity that proposes the deepest average level of affordability for the affordable units. This bill would add to the definition of “exempt surplus land” a former military base or other planned residential or mixed-use development of adjacent or nonadjacent parcels of greater than 5 total acres, that are subject to a written plan, where at least one of the owners is a local agency and meets other specified criteria. This bill would provide that the surplus land provisions described above do not preclude a local agency that purchases surplus land from a disposing agency from reconveying the surplus land to a nonprofit or for-profit housing developer for development of low- and moderate-income housing as authorized under other provisions of law. The bill would provide that any local agency disposing of surplus land to a specified entity that intends to use the land for specified purposes, including low- and moderate-income housing purposes, may provide for a payment period of up to 20 years in any contract of sale or sale by trust deed for the land. If the original responding entity agrees to the price, the bill would require another period of not less than 90 days for the parties to agree on the terms of the sale. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to maintain copies of the notices of availability on its internet website and make them available as a downloadable PDF. The bill would make other technical changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1274</a> <a href="#">Davies</a> R  <b>Community care facilities: exceptions.</b>	Assembly 2 year  5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services. Under existing law, community care facilities include facilities that provide nonmedical residential care, day treatment, adult daycare, or foster family agency services. Existing law exempts certain entities from regulation as community care facilities. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	
<a href="#">AB 1300</a> <a href="#">Voepel</a> R  <b>Residential care facilities for the elderly:</b>	Assembly 2 year  4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 3/4/2021)(May	The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act (act) requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate residential care facilities for the elderly and imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the act or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under the act. The act enumerates specific rights and liberties for residents that are to be posted inside the facility and personally provided to each resident. These rights include, among others, being granted a reasonable level of personal privacy in accommodations, medical treatment, personal care and assistance, visits, communications, telephone conversations, use of the internet, and meetings of resident and family groups. This	

<p><b>electronic monitoring.</b></p>	<p>be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>bill would enact the Electronic Monitoring in Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act to authorize the use of electronic monitoring devices either inside a resident’s room by a resident or in certain areas of a facility by the facility under specified conditions. For the use of a personal electronic monitoring device inside a resident’s room by a resident, the bill would require, among other things, the resident or the resident’s representative, as defined, to provide the facility with a completed notification and consent form, as specified, that includes the consent of the resident’s roommate, if any. The bill would also require the resident or the resident’s representative to post a sign at the entrance to the resident’s room stating that the room is monitored electronically. For the use of a facility electronic monitoring device, the bill would require the facility to, among other things, post signage at all entrances and exits that provides notice of electronic monitoring, archive the electronic monitoring digital data for 365 days, and provide the department access to the data upon 24 hours’ notice. By expanding the duties of licensed facilities under the act with regard to authorizing residents and facilities to conduct electronic monitoring under these conditions, the bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1322</a> <a href="#">Rivas,</a> <a href="#">Robert</a> D  <b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan: sustainable aviation fuels.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year  9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was E.Q. on 9/2/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to consult with other states, the federal government, and other nations to identify the most effective strategies and methods to reduce greenhouse gases, manage greenhouse gas control programs, and facilitate the development of integrated and cost-effective regional, national, and international greenhouse gas reduction programs. This bill would require the state board, as part of the next scoping plan update, to develop a plan, consistent with federal law, to use sustainable aviation fuels to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from aircrafts in the state by 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045. The bill would require, no later than January 1, 2023, the state board to undertake certain actions in developing the plan, including, among others, consulting with designated state agencies and, if feasible, commercial airports, commercial and business airlines that operate in the state, aircraft manufacturers, sustainable aviation fuels producers and developers, and infrastructure providers to develop the plan. The bill would also require the state board, in developing the plan, to closely examine the shortfall that exists in the state greenhouse gas emissions policy framework with respect to incentives for sustainable aviation fuels and the decarbonization of the aviation sector and to seek to address the shortfall through new incentives, as provided. The bill would require the state board to include in the plan specified elements, including, but not limited to, actions that can be taken by the state to ensure that the state’s policy incentives for sustainable aviation fuels are comparable to those provided to renewable diesel and other on-road fuels, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 9/2/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1324</a> <a href="#">Rivas,</a> <a href="#">Robert</a> D</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year  4/30/2021-Failed</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to propose the establishment of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, in accordance with specified procedures, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including, but not limited to, the acquisition,</p>	

<p><b>Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program Act.</b></p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. &amp; C.D. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income for rent or purchase. This bill would establish the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program, to be administered by the Treasurer’s office. The bill would authorize the city council of a city, or the board of supervisors of a city and county, to participate in the program by enactment of an ordinance establishing a transit-oriented affordable housing district, as provided. The bill would require that the city council or board of supervisors serve as the governing board of the district and, in that capacity, prepare and adopt a transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan. The bill would authorize a district to designate program areas. The bill would authorize the district to provide program funding to multifamily housing developments, as defined, within those program areas that meet specified requirements, including that the housing include a minimum percentage of units that are restricted to very lower, low, or moderate income households, and that the development receives to preliminary approval from the office, as provided. The bill would require that program funding be used for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for very low income households and persons and families of low or moderate income. The bill would authorize the transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan to include a provision for the division of taxes with respect to those properties selected for participation. The bill would establish an unspecified maximum amount of program funding, and an unspecified maximum term for the division of taxes, for multifamily housing developments based on the percentage of very low, lower, or moderate income units included. The bill would authorize a transit-oriented affordable housing district to enter into a contract with the Treasurer’s office that includes specified provisions, including a provision requiring the district to remit the entirety of the amount allocated to it by a division of taxes to the office and a provision requiring that the office deposit the remitted amount into the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Trust Fund (trust fund), which this bill would create and continuously appropriate to the office. The bill would require the office to issue revenue bonds, in accordance with specified procedures, secured by moneys in the trust fund and allocate the proceeds of those bonds to districts with which it has a contract in proportion to the amount remitted by each district. The bill would specify that moneys in the trust fund are nonstate moneys and are instead the property of, and held in trust on behalf of, the districts that contract with the office under these provisions. The bill would require that a district use the proceeds of revenue bonds allocated to it pursuant to these provisions for those purposes to provide program funding to participating multifamily housing developments. The bill would make various conforming changes to other laws relating to state moneys and the division of taxes by local agencies. By adding to the duties of county auditors with respect to the allocation of property tax revenues, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1338</a> <a href="#">Low D</a> <b>Public social</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services, which has authority over various programs aimed at providing services for needy individuals. Existing law requires the department to administer various public social services programs, including the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-</p>	

<p><b>services programs: financial assistance demonstration and research programs.</b></p>	<p>Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>income families and individuals, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the department to develop a process to register any organization or entity that issues financial assistance through a program in the state, and to make public on its internet website a list of those organizations or entities that have registered to issue financial assistance. The bill would define “financial assistance” as an unconditional cash payment of an equal amount issued monthly, but for a period not to exceed 60 months, to a resident of California who is enrolled in a demonstration or research program, which investigates the impacts of policies or programs that are designed to reduce poverty, promote social mobility, or increase financial stability for California residents, to improve the recipient’s economic security, reduce harm, and improve health, education, and employment outcomes of the recipient or any member of their family. Upon implementing a program, and annually thereafter, the bill would require an organization or entity issuing financial assistance to register that program with the department, and to provide the department with specified information, including disclosing all funding sources of the program under which the financial assistance income is distributed, and, upon the conclusion of the program, to report to the department on the research outcomes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1340 Santiago</u></a> D <b>Mental health services.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health 1/4/2022-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed. Under the act, if a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by a peace officer, a member of the attending staff of an evaluation facility, designated members of a mobile crisis team, or another designated professional person, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Social Services as a facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation. This bill would expand the definition of “gravely disabled” for these purposes to also include a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for their basic personal needs for medical treatment, as defined, if the failure to receive medical treatment is either for an existing life-threatening medical condition or the person is in imminent danger of physical injury or life-threatening medical condition and there is a substantial and imminent risk, in either instance, of either death or prolonged hospitalization. <b>Last Amended: 1/3/2022</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1345 Wicks</u></a> D <b>Emergency services: licensed childcare providers.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act creates, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for addressing natural, technological, or man-made disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law authorizes, if the federal government offers services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of mitigating the effects of an emergency, the state to accept the offer. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services and specified childcare stakeholders, to develop best practices regarding the use, by licensed childcare providers, of funds provided either by the state, or to the</p>	

	acted upon Jan 2022)	state by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) after the Governor has declared a disaster, state of emergency, or statewide state of emergency. The bill would require these best practices to be developed by June 1, 2022. The bill would require the best practices document to specify, subject to any limitations imposed on the use of funds by the state, FEMA, or federal law, how the funds will be allocated to licensed childcare providers, the timelines at which the funds will be distributed, and any purpose for which the funds may be used, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 4/14/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1348</a> <a href="#">McCarty</a> D	Assembly Third Reading  1/10/2022-From inactive file. Ordered to third reading.  1/14/2022 #54 ASS EMBLY THIRD READING	Under the California Youth Football Act, a youth sports organization, as defined, that conducts a tackle football program must comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, having a licensed medical professional, which may include a state-licensed emergency medical technician, paramedic, or higher-level licensed medical professional, present during games. This bill would require the Surgeon General to convene a Commission on Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy and Youth Football to investigate issues related to the risks of brain injury associated with participation in youth football, and to provide recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on strategies to reduce this risk, including the minimum appropriate age for participation in youth tackle football. The bill would require the Surgeon General to publish a report on their internet website on or before July 1, 2023, with the findings of the commission. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1358</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D	Senate 2 year  8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law requires any state agency, board, or commission that directly or by contract collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians to use separate collection categories and tabulations for specified Asian groups and Pacific Islander groups, and requires a state agency, board, or commission to include data on specified collection categories and tabulations in every demographic report on ancestry or ethnic origins of California residents that it publishes or releases. Existing law requires specified agencies to use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for major Asian groups and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander groups. This bill would require those specified agencies to also use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for specified Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish groups, Caribbean groups, Black or African American groups, Native American groups, and Middle Eastern or North African Groups. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 7/8/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1359</a> <a href="#">Levine</a> D	Assembly 2 year  5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2021)(May	Existing law establishes procedures for stepparent adoptions involving a spouse or partner who gave birth to the child during the marriage or domestic partnership. Among other things, existing law exempts those adoptions from the requirements of a home investigation and a hearing, as well as specified costs, unless the court orders otherwise. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	

	be acted upon Jan 2021)		
<a href="#">AB 1360</a> <a href="#">Santiago</a> D  <b>Project Roomkey.</b>	Assembly 2 year  5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. In March 2020, the California Department of Social Services established Project Roomkey to coordinate with local agencies and nonprofits to provide shelter options to homeless persons recovering from, or exposed to, COVID-19. This bill would require each city, county, or city and county to make every effort to ensure that individuals housed pursuant to Project Roomkey do not return to homelessness. The bill would require each city, county, or city and county to develop a plan to accomplish that result, and would specify the criteria the city, county, or city and county must consider in developing the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/4/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1368</a> <a href="#">Calderon</a> D  <b>Social services for persons granted asylum.</b>	Senate 2 year  8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, after setting aside state administrative funds, to allocate federal funds for refugee social services programs to eligible counties and, in certain circumstances, to nonprofit organizations. Existing law requires a county administering refugee social services to designate an agency that is responsible for developing and implementing a plan for the refugee social services. Existing law requires the plan to provide services to refugees that lead to their successful self-sufficiency and social integration. This bill would establish the Enhanced Services Program for Asylees to provide resettlement services for persons granted political asylum to live in the state by the United States Attorney General. The bill would authorize an agency that has been designated by a county to implement social services for refugees, as described above, to provide social services for persons granted asylum. The bill would require the program to provide culturally specific and responsive case management services, as specified, for persons newly granted asylum for up to 90 days. The bill would require the program to aim to have similar reintegration success rates for persons granted asylum as for refugees receiving social services. The bill would require an agency providing services under the program to notify the department each time a person applies for services and would require the department to provide funding to the agency for services for that person at the time the person is admitted to the program. Under the bill, the program would be implemented only to the extent that funds are appropriated for the program in the Budget Act of 2021. <b>Last Amended: 6/14/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1372</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D  <b>Right to temporary shelter.</b>	Assembly 2 year  4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. &	Existing law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances, including those prescribing standards of housing, health, or safety, to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis and allows a city, county, or city and county, in lieu of compliance, to adopt by ordinance reasonable local standards and procedures for the design, site	

	C.D. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	development, and operation of homeless shelters and the structures and facilities therein.This bill would require every city, or every county in the case of unincorporated areas, to provide every person who is homeless, as defined, with temporary shelter, mental health treatment, resources for job placement, and job training until the person obtains permanent housing if the person has actively sought temporary shelter in the jurisdiction for at least 3 consecutive days and has been unable to gain entry into all temporary shelters they sought for specified reasons. The bill would require the city or county, as applicable, to provide a rent subsidy, as specified, if it is unable to provide temporary shelter. The bill would authorize a person who is homeless to enforce the bill’s provisions by bringing a civil action. The bill would require a court to award specified remedies and penalties upon finding a violation of the bill’s provisions, including by requiring the city or county, as applicable, to provide the person who is homeless with temporary shelter, mental health treatment, resources for job placement, and job training until the person obtains permanent housing.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 1388</a> <a href="#">Low D</a>  <b>COVID-19: death data.</b>	Assembly 2 year  5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish a list of reportable communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions and to specify the timeliness requirements related to the reporting of each disease and condition, and the mechanisms required for, and the contents to be included in, a report.This bill would require the department to report COVID-19 death data by ZIP Code on its COVID-19 dashboard and to create a uniform dashboard for county health departments to use for the purposes of reporting COVID-19 death data on their public internet websites. The bill would require the data reported to comply with federal and state privacy standards, including the deidentification of protected health information in accordance with the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. <b>Last Amended: 4/22/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1400</a> <a href="#">Kalra D</a>  <b>Guaranteed Health Care for All.</b>	Assembly Health  1/6/2022-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.  1/11/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair	Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a “qualified health plan” as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA.This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. The bill, among other things, would provide that CalCare cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including the federal Children’s Health Insurance Program, Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare program. The bill would require the board to seek all necessary waivers, approvals, and agreements to allow various existing federal health care	

		payments to be paid to CalCare, which would then assume responsibility for all benefits and services previously paid for with those funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 1401 Friedman D</a> <b>Residential and commercial development: remodeling, renovations, and additions: parking requirements.</b>	Senate 2 year 8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a land use element and a conservation element. Existing law also permits variances to be granted from the parking requirements of a zoning ordinance for nonresidential development if the variance will be an incentive to the development and the variance will facilitate access to the development by patrons of public transit facilities. This bill would prohibit a public agency in a county with a population of 600,000 or more from imposing a minimum automobile parking requirement, or enforcing a minimum automobile parking requirement, on residential, commercial, or other development if the development is located on a parcel that is within 1/2 mile, as specified, of public transit, as defined. The bill would prohibit a public agency in a city with of 75,000 or more located in a county with a population of less than 600,000 from imposing a minimum automobile parking requirement, or enforcing a minimum automobile parking requirement, on residential, commercial, or other development if the project is located within 1/4 mile, as specified, of public transit, as defined. The bill would create authorizations in this regard for a city or a county to which these prohibitions do not apply. The bill, when a project provides parking voluntarily, would authorize a public agency to impose specified requirements on the voluntary parking. The bill would prohibit these provisions from reducing, eliminating, or precluding the enforcement of any requirement imposed on a new multifamily or nonresidential development to provide electric vehicle supply equipment installed parking spaces or parking spaces that are accessible to persons with disabilities, as specified. The bill would exempt certain commercial parking requirements from these provisions if the requirements of the bill conflict with an existing contractual agreement of the public agency that was executed before January 1, 2022, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 7/5/2021</b>	Sup Sperling Support
<a href="#">AB 1441 Cervantes D</a> <b>Emergency services: emergency plans: critically ill newborn infants.</b>	Senate 2 year 8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/15/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, grants the Governor certain powers to be exercised in accordance with the State Emergency Plan and programs for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency, including providing for approval of local emergency plans, requires the State Emergency Plan to be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and requires the governing body of each political subdivision to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof. This bill, additionally, would include critically ill newborn infants in the “access and functional needs population” for those purposes. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, at the request of a county, to assist the county, in conjunction with the hospitals in the county, in the preparation of an emergency disaster evacuation plan for critically ill newborn infants in the neonatal intensive care units in the county. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/24/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1493 Rubio,</a>	Assembly 2 year	Existing law prohibits a landlord from terminating or failing to renew a tenancy based upon an act against a tenant or a member of a tenant’s household that constitute domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human	

<p><a href="#">Blanca D</a></p> <p><b>Tenancy: victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder abuse.</b></p>	<p>5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)</p>	<p>trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, if certain standards are met. In this regard, existing law requires the act to be documented in one of several ways, including by a temporary restraining order, protective order, or police report, and existing law requires that the person against whom the order was issued, or who was named in the police report, is not a tenant of the same dwelling unit as the victim of the act.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1500 Garcia, Eduardo D</a></p> <p><b>Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was RLS. on 5/20/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 5/11/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1503 Santiago D</a></p> <p><b>Digital driver's licenses and</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue to a person a driver's license as applied for when the department determines that the applicant is lawfully entitled to a license. Existing law requires the license to state specified information, including the true name, age, and mailing address of the licensee and a brief description and engraved picture or photograph of the licensee for the purpose of identification.This bill would authorize the department to establish a pilot program to evaluate the use of optional mobile or digital alternatives to driver's licenses and identification cards if specified requirements are met, including that the</p>	

<p><b>identification cards.</b></p>	<p>SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Department of the California Highway Patrol approve alternative licenses, that the pilot program be completed no later than January 1, 2028, and that all participants receive both a physical and digital driver’s license or identification card. The bill would require the department, in developing and implementing the use of digital driver’s licenses and identification cards, to ensure the protection of personal information and include security features that protect against unauthorized access to information, as specified. The bill would require that the department limit data exchanged between the department and any electronic device, between the department and the provider of any electronic device, and between any electronic device and the provider of that electronic device, as specified. The bill would prohibit an entity that contracts with the department from using, sharing, selling, or disclosing information obtained as part of the contract except as necessary to satisfy the terms of the contract, as specified. The bill would state that the holder of a digital driver’s license or identification card is not required to turn over their electronic device to any other person or entity in order to use the digital driver’s license or identification card for identity verification and that turning over an electronic device for the purpose of identity verification does not constitute consent to a search or access to any information other than that which is immediately available on the driver’s license or identification card, as specified. The bill would provide that a request for remote access to a digital driver’s license or identification card requires the express consent of the holder of the digital driver’s license or identification card and shall be limited to the information requested, as specified, and that consent to remote access does not constitute consent to a search, as specified. The bill would state that a participant in the pilot program is not required to use a digital driver’s license or identification card rather than the physical version, as specified. The bill would prohibit a person or entity from providing preferential service based on a person’s use of a digital driver’s license or identification card. The bill would authorize the department to evaluate the use of private industry partners in the conduct of the pilot program, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to include the issuance of Real ID driver’s licenses and identification cards in the pilot program upon authorization of the United States Secretary of Homeland Security. The bill would require the department, if it conducts the pilot program, to submit a report to the Legislature, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/27/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1538 Quirk D</a></p> <p><b>Tax return information: research: poverty.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law provides that it is a misdemeanor for the Franchise Tax Board or specified state employees to disclose or make known any information in a return, report, or document filed under income tax laws but authorizes the Franchise Tax Board to disclose this information to specified agencies for specified purposes. Existing law makes an unwarranted disclosure or use of the information by those agencies a misdemeanor. This bill would additionally authorize the Franchise Tax Board to disclose, upon request, anonymized, deidentified data from state returns or return information to a bona fide research body immediately concerned with conducting research relating to poverty, measuring poverty and its effects, and efforts to ameliorate poverty. The bill would authorize information disclosed pursuant to that provision to be used only for conducting and producing research studies relating to poverty, measuring poverty and its effects, and efforts to ameliorate poverty. The bill would prohibit that information from being used to identify any taxpayer and would provide that an unauthorized disclosure or use of the information disclosed pursuant to these provisions by a bona fide</p>	

		research body, or the employees and officers thereof, is a misdemeanor. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/26/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1557</a> <a href="#">Santiago</a> D	Assembly 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was C. & C. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law includes legislative findings that public utilities have dedicated a portion of their utility pole support structures to cable television corporations for pole attachments and declares that the provision by public utilities of surplus space and excess capacity for those pole attachments is a public utility service delivered by public utilities to cable television corporations and is in the interests of the people of California. Under existing law, whenever a public utility and a cable television corporation or association of cable television corporations are unable to agree upon the terms, conditions, or annual compensation for pole attachments, or for creating surplus space and excess capacity for pole attachments, the commission is required to establish and enforce the rates, terms, and conditions for those pole attachments and capacity enhancements so as to assure the public utility the recovery of specified funds. This bill would require a public utility that receives a request for pole attachment from a cable television corporation to notify the cable television corporation, as soon as possible, but by no later than 10 days after receipt of the request, of any additional information needed to respond to the request. The bill would require the public utility to notify the cable television corporation, as soon as possible, but by no later than 45 days after receipt of the request, if the attachment request is accepted or denied. If the request is denied, the bill would require the public utility to state all of the reasons for the denial and the remedy to gain access to the pole for attachment. If the request is accepted, the bill would require the public utility to include a cost estimate, based on actual cost, for any necessary make-ready work required to accommodate the requested attachment. If the public utility determines that a pole replacement is necessary, the bill would authorize the public utility and the cable television corporation to negotiate terms and conditions for the requested attachment and if the public utility is an electrical corporation, would authorize the electrical corporation to recover the cost of the pole replacement in a general rate case or, if applicable, a wildfire mitigation plan approval proceeding. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1611</a> <a href="#">Davies</a> R	Assembly Print 1/6/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee February 5.	The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act generally requires the administrator for oil spill response, acting at the direction of the Governor, to implement activities relating to oil spill response, including emergency drills and preparedness, and oil spill containment and cleanup. Existing law makes it a felony to, among other things, fail to notify the Office of Emergency Services regarding an oil spill. This bill would require a person to notify specified state and federal entities that a vessel hit or likely hit a pipeline in waters of the state, within 24 hours of knowing that the vessel did so or likely did so, and would subject that person to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$50,000. The bill would subject a person to an additional civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per gallon spilled in excess of 1,000 gallons of oil that was discharged from the pipeline when that person fails to provide this notification.	

<p><a href="#">SB 5</a> <a href="#">Atkins</a> D</p> <p><b>Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was HOUSING on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to fund affordable rental housing and homeownership programs. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to determine the allocation of those funds to specific programs. This bill would provide for submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide general election in accordance with specified law. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 18</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D</p> <p><b>Hydrogen: green hydrogen: emissions of greenhouse gases.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>(1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (state 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 identify the role of hydrogen, and particularly green hydrogen, in helping California achieve the goals of the act and the state’s other climate goals. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to prepare an evaluation posted to the state board’s internet website by June 1, 2023, that includes specified information relative to the deployment, development, and use of hydrogen. The bill would require the state board, in making these evaluations, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 6/30/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 22</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D</p> <p><b>Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K–</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was ED. on 6/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</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. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b></p>	

<p><b>12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022.</b></p>			
<p><a href="#">SB 56</a> <a href="#">Durazo</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: eligibility.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/22/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services (department), under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. The federal Medicaid program provisions prohibit payment to a state for medical assistance furnished to an alien who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law. This bill would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, and effective July 1, 2022, extend eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals who are 60 years of age or older, and who are otherwise eligible for those benefits but for their immigration status. The bill would delete provisions delaying implementation until the director makes the determination described above. The bill would require the department to seek federal approvals to obtain federal financial participation to implement these requirements, and would require that state-only funds be used for those benefits if federal financial participation is unavailable. Because counties are required to make Medi-Cal eligibility determinations and this bill would expand Medi-Cal eligibility, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 6/14/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 99</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D</p> <p><b>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources by local governments. The bill would require that the plans be consistent with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents. The bill would require a plan to identify critical facilities, locations and facilities where the construction of microgrids could meet local resilience needs, and potential funding sources, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 7/5/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 100</a> <a href="#">Hurtado</a> D</p> <p><b>Extended foster care program</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Fostering Connections to Success Act, revises and expands the scope of various programs relating to the provision of cash assistance and other services to and for the benefit of certain foster and adopted children, and other children who have been placed in out-of-home care, including children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC), Adoption Assistance Program, California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) benefits. Among other provisions, the act extends specified foster care benefits to</p>	

<p><b>working group.</b></p>	<p>SUSPENSE FILE on 4/20/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>nonminor dependents up to 21 years of age, if specified conditions are met.This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to convene a working group to examine the extended foster care program and make recommendations for improvements to the program. The bill would require the working group to submit a report to the Legislature with the recommendations on or before July 1, 2022. The bill would require the working group to include representatives from specified state agencies and stakeholders. The bill would require the working group to evaluate and provide recommendations on the overall functioning of the extended foster care system, and on other specified components of the foster care system, including higher education opportunities, job training, and employment opportunities for nonminor dependents, housing access, and access to health care and mental health services. The bill would require the recommendations to reflect a consensus of the working group, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 106 Umberg D</a> <b>Mental Health Services Act: innovative programs.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the continuously appropriated Mental Health Services Fund to fund various county mental health programs and requires counties to spend those funds as specified. As part of the MHSA, existing law requires counties to engage in specified planning activities, including creating and updating a 3-year program and expenditure plan through a stakeholder process. Existing law authorizes counties to spend 5% of MHSA money on innovative programs, upon approval of the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission.This bill would amend the MHSA by authorizing counties, until January 1, 2025, to expend unencumbered innovative program funds to expand a program implementing the full-service partnership model, including those that prioritize unserved or underserved populations that typically receive services through innovative programs. The bill would require, prior to expending the funds, that the county mental health program seek approval from the commission and that the county board of supervisors adopt specified findings. The bill would require that the commission approve or deny the request to use funds within 45 days of receiving it. The bill would require a county mental health program using funds pursuant to these provisions to report annually to the commission, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/3/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 204 Dodd D</a> <b>Electricity: demand response.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>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 commercial and industrial customers regardless of the load-serving entity that is that customer’s supplier of electricity. The bill would require that the minimum incentive</p>	

		levels for program participation for the 2023 calendar year 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. Beginning January 1, 2024, the bill would authorize the commission to approve increased or decreased incentive levels for program participation if the commission determines that those incentives are reasonably necessary to ensure continued participation by eligible customers, to ensure continued delivery of resource adequacy, and to ensure 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. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 228</a> <a href="#">Leyva</a> D	Senate 2 year  6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)Existing law establishes the California State University, the California Community Colleges, and the University of California as the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law requires the California State University and each community college district, and requests the University of California, with respect to each campus in their respective jurisdictions that administers a priority enrollment system, to grant priority in that system to certain foster youth or former foster youth whose dependency was established or continued by the court on or after the youth's 16th birthday and to certain homeless youth and former homeless youth. This bill would extend this requirement and request for enrollment priority for certain foster youth or former foster youth to those whose dependency was established or continued by a court of competent jurisdiction, including a tribal court, on or after the youth's 13th birthday. The bill would authorize a representative of a tribe or tribal organization to verify the homeless status of an American Indian student who is a homeless youth or former homeless youth, as specified. To the extent that the bill would impose duties on community college districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<b>Public postsecondary education: support services for foster youth: Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support Program.</b>			
<a href="#">SB 234</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a> D	Assembly Desk  1/6/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council and requires the council to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to the goals. This bill would establish the Transition Aged Youth Housing Program for the purpose of creating housing for transition aged youth under 26 years of age, who have been removed from their homes, are experiencing homelessness unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or are under the jurisdiction of a court, as specified, and would require the council to develop, implement, and administer the program. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/26/2021</b>	
<b>Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.</b>			
<a href="#">SB 246</a> <a href="#">Leyva</a> D	Assembly 2 year  8/27/2021-Failed	(1)The Child Care and Development Services Act establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Existing law, until July 1, 2021, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to implement a plan establishing assigned reimbursement rates to be paid by the state to provider agencies for	

<p><b>Early childhood education: reimbursement rates.</b></p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/7/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>the provision of those services. Commencing July 1, 2021, existing law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including those programs and duties described below, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent to the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires the Superintendent to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates, which vary with the length of the program year and the hours of service. Existing law requires the reimbursement system to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to implement a reimbursement system plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates that would vary with additional factors, including a quality adjustment factor to address the cost of staffing ratios. By November 10, 2022, and annually thereafter, the bill would require the reimbursement system plan, including methodology and standards, to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The bill would require that plan to include a formula for annually adjusting reimbursement rates. By July 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, the bill would require the department to establish a reimbursement rate target for each contracting agency that meets specific quality standards based on specified elements, including quality adjustment factors for the age range of children proposed to be served by the contracting agency. The bill would also require all providers meeting quality standards, as specified, to be paid the quality adjustment factor, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/13/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 276</a> <a href="#">Ochoa Bogh R</a></p> <p><b>Earned Income Tax Credit: 2021 credit calculation.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax, and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability, to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases. This bill, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022, would authorize a taxpayer to elect to have the amount of the credit calculated based on the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2021, or the taxpayer's earned income for the next taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/17/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 279</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: delivery systems: services.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on</p>	<p>(1) Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, either through a fee-for-service or managed care delivery system. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would require, subject to federal approval, the department to implement the State Plan Dental Improvement Program, with the goal of further improving accessibility of Medi-Cal dental services and oral health outcomes for targeted populations, as a successor program to the Dental Transformation Initiative. Commencing no sooner than January 1, 2021, the bill would expand the Medi-Cal</p>	

	6/1/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	schedule of benefits for certain populations, such as Caries Risk Assessment bundle for eligible children who are 0 to 6 years of age, and would require the department to make supplemental payments to qualified dental providers for increased utilization of certain preventive dental services and for the establishment or maintenance of beneficiary continuity of care through a dental home. The bill would require the department to develop the methodology for making these supplemental payments to qualified dental providers, including safety net clinics.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 351</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a> D	Senate 2 year  5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law declares that the protection of the public interest in the development of the water resources of the state is of vital concern to the people of the state and that the state shall determine in what way the water of the state, both surface and underground, should be developed for the greatest public benefit. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources, and within the department, the California Water Commission. Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board for the purposes of providing for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources of the state.This bill, the Water Innovation Act of 2021, would create the Office of Water Innovation at the California Water Commission for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, by December 31, 2023, to take specified measures to advance innovation in the water sector. The bill would make findings and declarations regarding the need for water innovation.This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 4/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 364</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D	Senate Appropriations  1/3/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Current law, commencing with the 2022–23 school year, requires each school district and county superintendent of schools maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, and each charter school to provide 2 nutritiously adequate school meals free of charge during each schoolday to any pupil who requests a meal without consideration of the pupil's eligibility for a federally funded free or reduced-price meal, as specified, with a maximum of one free meal for each meal service period. This bill, notwithstanding the above provision, would require those local educational agencies to provide only one meal on each 4-hour schoolday unless the State Department of Education receives a waiver of the congregate meal requirement from the United States Department of Agriculture to allow for a second meal on a 4-hour schoolday to be served in a noncongregate manner. <b>Last Amended: 1/3/2022</b>	
<a href="#">SB 371</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a> D	Assembly 2 year  7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/3/2021)(May	Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA), which includes departments charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. Existing law authorizes CHHSA to apply for federal health information technology and exchange funding. If CHHSA applies for and receives that funding through the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, existing law requires those funds to be deposited in the California Health Information Technology and Exchange Fund for use, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes related to health information technology and exchange.This bill would require any federal funds CHHSA receives for health information technology and exchange to be	

	be acted upon Jan 2022)	deposited in the California Health Information Technology and Exchange Fund. The bill would authorize CHHSA to use the fund to provide grants to health care providers to implement or expand health information technology and to contract for direct data exchange technical assistance for safety net providers. The bill would require a health information organization to be connected to the California Trusted Exchange Network and to a qualified national network. The bill would also require a health care provider, health system, health care service plan, or health insurer that engages in health information exchange to comply with specified federal standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 384 Cortese D</a> <b>Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.</b>	Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was RLS. on 6/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law requires a county social worker to investigate the circumstances of each child taken into temporary custody by a peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe the child is the victim of abuse or neglect. Existing law similarly requires a probation officer to investigate the circumstances of a minor who has been taken into temporary custody due to the commission of a crime or truancy. Existing law requires the social worker, and the probation officer if the probation officer has reason to believe that the minor is at risk of entering a foster care placement, to conduct an investigation to identify and locate adult relatives of the child, as specified, and to provide them with a notification that the child has been removed from the custody of the child's parents, guardians, or Indian custodian, and an explanation of the various options to participate in the care and placement of the child. Existing law further requires the social worker and probation officer to use due diligence in investigating the names and locations of the relatives, including, but not limited to, asking the child in an age-appropriate manner about relatives important to the child and obtaining information regarding the location of the child's adult relatives. This bill would require county welfare departments and probation departments to notify the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson, on or before January 1, 2023, as to whether it has adopted certain suggested practices for family finding and whether the practice has been implemented. If a county welfare department or probation department has not adopted one of the suggested practices for family finding, the bill would require the county department to provide a copy to the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson of its existing family finding policies and practices in existence prior to January 1, 2022. The bill would specify that the required due diligence of the social worker or probation officer shall include family finding, which the bill defines as conducting an investigation to identify relatives and kin and to connect a child or youth, who may be disconnected from their parents, with those relatives and kin in an effort to provide family support and possible placement. By imposing new duties on county officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 413 McGuire D</a> <b>Electricity: offshore wind</b>	Senate 2 year 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last	The existing Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and grants the Energy Commission the exclusive authority to certify any stationary or floating electrical generating facility using any source of thermal energy, with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more, and any facilities appurtenant thereto. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Offshore Wind Project	

<p><b>generation facilities: site certification.</b></p>	<p>location was E. U., &amp; C. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Certification, Fisheries, Community, and Indigenous Peoples Advisory Committee, which the bill would create, to establish a process for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities that is analogous to the existing requirements for certification of thermal powerplants, but applicable to offshore wind generation facilities, and would make the Energy Commission the exclusive authority for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities. The bill would require an applicant for certification of an offshore wind generation facility to certify specified matter. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to amend the bill to provide sufficient direction and authority to the commission to: (1) evaluate, assess, and mitigate, to the extent feasible, any adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, fishing, and local communities adversely affected by the permitting, development, and operation of offshore wind generation projects, (2) recover the costs of mitigation from the applicants for certification of offshore wind generation facilities, (3) impose assessments on offshore wind generation facilities in order to ensure full economic and environmental compensation for any adverse effects offshore wind generation projects may have on indigenous peoples, fishing, and local communities, and (4) provide mechanisms whereby any assessments be adopted in a duly noticed public hearing, be deposited in publicly audited accounts, and be disbursed annually in an open and public process. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 450 Hertzberg D</a></p> <p><b>Fire protection: fire districts: funding: working group: report.</b></p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>1/10/2022-Read second time.</p> <p>Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>1/14/2022 #31 SENATE THIRD READING</p>	<p>Existing law creates in the Office of the State Fire Marshal a State Board of Fire Services, as provided. Existing law requires the board to make full and complete studies, recommendations, and reports to the Governor and the Legislature for the purpose of recommending the establishment of minimum standards with respect to fire protection, as provided. Section 2.2 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution establishes the Special District Fire Response Fund as a subaccount within the California Fire Response Fund within the State Treasury. Existing law requires moneys in the Special District Fire Response Fund to be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of funding fire suppression staffing in underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services, as provided. This bill would require the board, on or before February 15, 2022, to convene a working group, with specified representatives, to discuss and make recommendations on the most efficient mechanisms and structure to administer the Special District Fire Response Fund. The bill would require the working group to hold its first meeting no later than March 1, 2022, and to hold 6 additional meetings no later than May 1, 2022, as provided. The bill would require the working group to provide a report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance that includes a set of recommendations regarding the administration of the Special District Fire Response Fund, including, among other things, recommendations relating to mechanisms to ensure that underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services are aware of funding opportunities in the fund, as provided. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 455 Leyva D</a></p> <p><b>California</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last</p>	<p>Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, governed by an executive board, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. Existing law</p>	

<p><b>Health Benefit Exchange.</b></p>	<p>location was RLS. on 6/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>specifies the powers of the board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations until January 1, 2022, with the exception of regulations implementing prescribed provisions relating to criminal background history checks for persons with access to confidential, personal, or financial information. Existing law authorizes the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2027. Existing law provides that these extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2019.This bill would instead extend the authority of the board to adopt those necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations to January 1, 2027, and would extend the authority of the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2032. The bill would provide that these prescribed time extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2022, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 459</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a></p> <p><b>Political Reform Act of 1974: lobbying.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was APPR. on 6/30/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, regulates the activities of lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers in connection with attempts to influence legislative and administrative action by legislative and other state officials, including by requiring that lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers register and file periodic reports with the Secretary of State.This bill, beginning one year after the Secretary of State certifies for public use an online filing and disclosure system for lobbying information, or beginning January 1, 2023, whichever is later, would require lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers to include information in the periodic reports that identifies each bill or administrative action subject to lobbying activity, and the respective position advocated for, during that period. This bill would require additional specified disclosures for lobbying activity during the 60-day period before the Legislature is scheduled to adjourn in a calendar year. The bill would require certain persons to file specified reports following a calendar quarter in which that person incurs cumulative costs equal to or exceeding \$5,000 for issue lobbying advertisements, as defined.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 7/6/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 460</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Long-term health facilities: patient representatives.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/26/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency, and sets forth its mission to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments.This bill would create the Office of the Patient Representative in the Department of Aging to train, certify, provide, and oversee patient representatives to protect the rights of nursing home residents, as specified. The bill would, among other things, require the office to establish appropriate eligibility, training, certification, and continuing education requirements for patient representatives and to convene a group of stakeholders to advise the office regarding the eligibility requirements. The bill would, among other things, require the office to collect and analyze data, including the number of residents represented, the number of interdisciplinary team meetings attended, and the number of cases in which judicial review was sought and to present that data in an annual public report delivered to the Legislature and posted on the office’s internet website. The bill would require patient representatives to perform various duties including reviewing the determinations that the resident lacks capacity, as defined, to</p>	

		make decisions and no surrogate decisionmaker is available, as specified.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 493</a> <a href="#">Bradford D</a>  <b>Local government financing: juvenile justice.</b>	Senate 2 year  5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Under existing law, there is established in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA) to receive all amounts allocated to a county for specified purposes. In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for implementation, existing law requires the county auditor to allocate the moneys in the county’s SLESA within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund. Existing law requires the moneys to be allocated in specified amounts, including, but not limited to, 50% to a county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan, as specified. Existing law requires the juvenile justice plan to be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county. Existing law requires the plan to be annually reviewed and updated by the council and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections. Existing law requires the multiagency juvenile justice plan to include certain components, including, but not limited to, a local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. Existing law also requires each council to annually report to their board of supervisors and the board information on the effectiveness of the programs and strategies funded under these provisions, and requires the board to annually report this information to the Governor and the Legislature and post it on its internet website.This bill would revise and recast required components of the multiagency juvenile justice plan to, among other things, additionally require a plan to include an assessment of existing community-based youth development services, identification and prioritization of areas of the community that face significant public safety risk from crime, documentation of the effectiveness of the programs funded under these provisions, and a description of the target population funded under these provisions. The bill would require programs and strategies funded under these provisions to, among other things, be modeled on trauma-informed and youth development approaches and in collaboration with community-based organizations. The bill would require no less than 95% of the funds allocated under these provisions to be distributed to community-based organizations and other public agencies or departments that are not law enforcement entities, as specified, and prohibits this portion of the funds from being used for law enforcement activities or personnel. The bill would require a council to include additional information in its annual report to the board of supervisors and the board relating to their programs, including data on participants, and would impose additional requirements on the board with respect to those annual reports, including, but not limited to, providing a statewide analysis of county spending.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 505</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg D</a>  <b>Wages: withholdings: written</b>	Assembly 2 year  9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was RLS. on	Under existing law, it is not unlawful for an employer to withhold or divert a portion of an employee’s wages when the employer is required or empowered to do so by state or federal law or in other specified cases. Under existing law, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement is charged with investigating and enforcing violations of the wage laws.This bill would require, except as provided, a public employer, as defined, absent fraud, misrepresentation, or theft, to make a good faith effort to consult with an employee to obtain a written authorization to resolve a monetary obligation before utilizing third-party collection services or commencing a	

<p><b>authorizations</b></p>	<p>6/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>civil action. The bill would require the written authorization to include a mutual agreement between the public employer and employee and, to the extent possible, would prohibit that written authorization from placing an undue financial burden upon the employee. The bill would provide that if the written authorization involves a withholding or diversion of an employee’s wages over a designated period of months, the amount withheld or diverted shall not exceed 5% of the employee’s monthly gross wages unless this requirement is expressly waived by the employee or it would be inconsistent with a wage agreement, collective bargaining agreement, judgment, or other legal agreement or legal requirement. The bill would provide that the period of time in which the public employer and employee are engaging in consultation is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of a civil action, which the bill would prohibit from exceeding one year from the date the consultation commenced. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 515</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) Benefit Task Force.</b></p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HUM. S. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law, contingent upon the appropriation of funds for that purpose by the Legislature, establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, to be administered by the California Department of Aging, to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level.This bill would require the department to establish an LTSS Benefit Task Force, or utilize an existing board, commission, committee, or task force, to focus on LTSS benefit needs in the State of California. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2023, on the specified findings and recommendations of the LTSS Benefit Task Force. <b>Last Amended: 4/12/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 528</a> <a href="#">Jones R</a></p> <p><b>Juveniles: health information summary: psychotropic medication.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was HUM. S. on 6/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent or ward of the court under certain circumstances. Existing law requires, when a child is placed in foster care, the case plan to include a summary of the health and education information or records, including mental health information, of the child. Existing law requires a child protective agency to, as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days after the initial placement of a child into foster care, provide the caregiver with the child’s current health and education summary. Existing law authorizes only a juvenile court judicial officer to make orders regarding the administration of psychotropic medications for a dependent child or a ward who has been removed from the physical custody of their parent. Existing law requires that court authorization for the administration of psychotropic medications to a child be based on a request from a physician, indicating the reasons for the request, a description of the child’s diagnosis and behavior, the expected results of the medication, and a description of any side effects of the medication, and requires the Judicial Council to develop appropriate forms for the implementation of these provisions.This bill would require the rules of court and forms developed by the Judicial Council for authorization to administer psychotropic drugs to include a requirement that a physician authorized to administer psychotropic medication shall provide to the child’s caseworker and the foster care public health nurse specified information on the child’s diagnoses and</p>	

		treatment, among other things, within 5 business days of the administration of psychotropic medication for the child. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 532</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a> D	Senate 2 year 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/2/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)Existing law requires a local educational agency, as defined, to exempt a pupil in foster care, a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, a former juvenile court school pupil, a pupil who is a child of a military family, or a pupil who is a migratory child who transfers between schools any time after the completion of the pupil's 2nd year of high school, or a pupil participating in an English language proficiency program for newly arrived immigrant pupils and who is in their 3rd or 4th year of high school, from all coursework and other requirements adopted by the governing body of the local educational agency that are in addition to the statewide coursework requirements necessary to receive a diploma of graduation from high school, unless the local educational agency makes a finding that the pupil is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency's graduation requirements in time to graduate from high school by the end of the pupil's 4th year of high school. This bill, among other things, would require the local educational agency to inform a pupil in foster care or a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the pupil, of the pupil's right to remain in the pupil's school of origin if the local educational agency determines the pupil is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency's graduation requirements within the pupil's 5th year of high school. For a pupil in foster care, a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, a former juvenile court school pupil, a pupil who is a child of a military family, a pupil who is a migratory child, or a pupil participating in an English language proficiency program for newly arrived immigrant pupils the bill would require the local educational agency to provide an option for the pupil to remain in school for a 5th year to complete the statewide course requirements in order to graduate from high school if the local educational agency determines that the pupil is reasonably able to complete these requirements, but is not reasonably able to complete the local graduation requirements, within the pupil's 5th year of high school. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 537</a> <a href="#">Rubio</a> D	Senate 2 year 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law governs the provision of child welfare services, which is defined to mean public social services that are directed toward the accomplishment of specified purposes, including protecting and promoting the welfare of all children, preventing the unnecessary separation of children from their families, and restoring to their families children who have been removed. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, on or before July 1, 2022, to convene a workgroup to examine the nexus between child welfare and domestic violence and the impacts of child welfare policy on families experiencing domestic violence. The bill would require the membership of the workgroup to include interested parties and stakeholders, as specified, and would require the workgroup, among other things, to examine policies and procedures related to child welfare engagement in cases in which domestic violence is present in a child's home, review best practices and recommendations from research related to child welfare and domestic violence, and identify gaps in the child welfare system in which additional training, oversight, or policy changes may be needed to achieve improved outcomes for children and families experiencing domestic violence. The bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2022, and based on the findings of the workgroup, to submit a report to the	

		Legislature containing recommendations on ways to improve outcomes for children and families referred to the child welfare system who are experiencing domestic violence. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 569</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a> D  <b>Public contracts: judicial branch entities.</b>	Senate 2 year  5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law, the California Judicial Branch Contract Law, requires judicial branch entities to comply with specified provisions of the Public Contract Code that are applicable to state agencies and departments, related to the procurement of goods and services, including information technology goods and services. Existing law, except as specified, requires all contracts with total cost estimated at more than \$1,000,000, to be subject to the review and recommendations of the California State Auditor to ensure compliance with that law. Existing law requires all judicial branch entities to notify the California State Auditor, in writing, of the existence of any such contracts within 10 business days of entering the contract. This bill would require all judicial branch entities to also notify the members of the Legislature who serve on specified legislative committees, in writing, of the existence of any such contracts within 10 business days of entering the contract. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/19/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 623</a> <a href="#">Newman</a> D  <b>Electronic toll and transit fare collection systems.</b>	Senate 2 year  4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 4/13/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District and all known entities planning to implement a toll facility, to develop and adopt functional specifications and standards for an automatic vehicle identification system in compliance with specified objectives, and generally requires any automatic vehicle identification system purchased or installed after January 1, 1991, to comply with those specifications and standards. Existing law authorizes operators of toll facilities on federal-aid highways engaged in an interoperability program to provide only specified information regarding a vehicle's use of the toll facility. This bill would authorize those operators to provide instead only the information specified in functional specifications and standards adopted by the department and operators of toll facilities in this state on federal-aid highways for purposes of interstate interoperability. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 648</a> <a href="#">Hurtado</a> D  <b>Care facilities.</b>	Senate 2 year  6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, generally provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Social Services. Existing regulation includes an adult residential facility, as defined, as a community care facility for those purposes. Existing law, the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act, generally provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the department. A person who violates these acts, or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under those acts, is guilty of a crime. This bill would create, to the extent the Legislature makes an appropriation for these provisions, the Enriched Care Adult Residential Facility pilot program, to be administered by the department. The bill would require the department to establish guidelines for the distribution of monthly stipends to facilities that provide residential care to specific types of residents and to distribute those stipends for the pilot program. The bill would require facilities that receive a stipend to report to the department specified information, including a brief description of how the stipend was used to benefit residents. By expanding the duties of these facilities, the bill would expand an existing crime applicable to those facilities, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to	

		evaluate the program using specified criteria and to report that information to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature. The bill would require the department to implement these provisions in order to maximize federal funding and would authorize the department to implement the provisions through an all-county letter or similar instruction. The bill would provide for the termination of the pilot program on June 30, 2026, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 678</a> <a href="#">Rubio</a> D	Assembly 2 year 8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program and homeless youth emergency service pilot projects to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the implementation of Housing First guidelines and regulations, and, among other things, identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the council to assume additional responsibilities, including setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among unaccompanied women in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to those goals. The bill would also require the council, in order to coordinate a spectrum of funding, policy, and practice efforts related to unaccompanied women experiencing homelessness, to coordinate with certain stakeholders and, to the extent that funding is made available, provide technical assistance and program development support.	
<a href="#">SB 681</a> <a href="#">Ochoa Bogh</a> R	Senate 2 year 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)	Existing law, the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act, makes certain persons, including teachers and social workers, mandated reporters. Under existing law, mandated reporters are required to report whenever the mandated reporter, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Existing law requires reports of suspected child abuse or neglect by a mandated reporter to be made to a police department or sheriff's department, not including school district police or security department, or county probation department, if designated by the county to receive the reports, or the county welfare department. This bill would authorize a mandated reporter to report to a school district police or security department. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 697</a> <a href="#">Hueso</a> D	Senate 2 year 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)(May be	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emissions reduction measures by regulation to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would require, on or before December 31, 2023, the state board to consider developing and implementing a Green Hydrogen Credit Program to accelerate the deployment and production of green hydrogen, as defined, at large industrial facilities and to promote the transition to a carbon-free economy. The bill would require the state board to determine whether a Green Hydrogen Credit Program would be an	
<b>Unaccompanied Women Experiencing Homelessness Act of 2021.</b>			
<b>Child abuse reporting: mandated reports.</b>			
<b>Cap-and-Trade Program: Green Hydrogen Credit Program.</b>			

	acted upon Jan 2022)	effective and appropriate approach to using the state’s Cap-and-Trade Program to incentivize green hydrogen production. The bill would require, if the state board determines that a Green Hydrogen Credit Program would be effective and appropriate, the state board to develop a Green Hydrogen Credit Program and review and revise its existing regulations to provide industrial facilities that produce green hydrogen with an additional greenhouse gas allowance of 10 tons for every metric ton of green hydrogen produced during a compliance period, as defined, and develop and adopt any new regulations the state board deems necessary to implement the program. The bill would authorize the state board, in developing a Green Hydrogen Credit Program, to adopt a declining greenhouse gas allowance allocation schedule through December 31, 2030. <b>Last Amended: 5/10/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 719</a> <a href="#">Min D</a>  <b>Surplus land: exempt surplus land: eligible military base land.</b>	Assembly 2 year  7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was L. GOV. on 6/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines terms for these purposes, including, among others, “surplus land” to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use. Existing law defines “exempt surplus land” to mean, among other things, surplus land that a local agency is exchanging for another property necessary for the agency’s use and surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency’s use. This bill would deem certain land comprising of the Tustin Marine Corps Air Station to be exempt surplus land if specified requirements are met. In this regard, the bill would require at least 20% of the residential units that are permitted after January 1, 2022, to be restricted to persons and families of low or moderate income, and at least 15% of those units to be restricted to lower income households, as specified. The bill would require a local agency that disposes of exempt surplus land under these provisions to comply with certain requirements, including, adopting an initial finding of exemption and report certain information regarding the development of residential units on the property in a specified annual report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 724</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a>  <b>Guardianships and conservatorships.</b>	Senate 2 year  6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/1/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	(1)The Guardianship-Conservatorship Law requires the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel to represent interests of a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity who is unable to retain legal counsel and requests the appointment of counsel to assist them in particular proceedings that include, among others, proceedings to establish a conservatorship or to remove the conservator, whether or not that person lacks or appears to lack legal capacity. The law also requires the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel in these proceedings to represent the interests of a conservatee or proposed conservatee who does not plan to retain legal counsel and has not requested the court to appoint legal counsel, if the court determines that the appointment would be helpful to the resolution of the matter or is necessary to protect the interests of the conservatee or proposed conservatee based on information contained in the court investigator’s report or obtained from any other source, whether or not that person lacks or appears to lack legal capacity. This bill would instead require the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel if the conservatee or proposed conservatee has not retained legal counsel and does not plan to retain legal counsel. The bill would generally require the court to allow representation by an attorney for whom a	

		conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity expresses a preference, even if the attorney is not on the court’s list of court appointed attorneys. The bill would require the court, in an appeal or writ proceeding, to appoint counsel to advocate for the rights, interests, and stated wishes of a conservatee who is not represented by legal counsel. The bill would specify that the role of legal counsel for a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity is that of a zealous advocate, observing specified legal requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/20/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 732</a> <a href="#">Bates R</a>  <b>Communications: broadband.</b>	Senate 2 year  9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 3/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes in the state government a State Department of Education and the department is responsible for various ongoing activities involving the public schools. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a program for county offices of education, school districts, and charter schools to issue no-cash value vouchers to be distributed to households with eligible pupils, as defined, to be used during the 2021–22 fiscal year to assist those households with the impacts of distant or remote learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023. The bill would appropriate an unspecified amount to the department for purposes of developing and implementing the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 739</a> <a href="#">Cortese D</a>  <b>California Universal Basic Income for Transition-Age Youth pilot project.</b>	Assembly 2 year  8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/30/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services and requires the department to administer various public social services programs, including the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the department, commencing January 1, 2022, and subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the California Universal Basic Income for Transition-Age Youth pilot project, under which a California resident who ages out of the Extended Foster Care Program at 21 years of age during the year of 2022 would receive a universal basic income of \$1,000 per month for 3 years, regardless of what age they entered the Extended Foster Care Program. The bill would define universal basic income to mean unconditional cash payments of equal amounts issued monthly to individual residents of California with the intention of ensuring the economic security of recipients. The bill would exempt the universal basic income, to the extent permissible under federal law, from being considered income for eligibility and benefit amount determination purposes for specified public social services, programs, and financial aid. The bill would require the department to work with at least one independent, research-based institution to identify existing, and establish additional, outcome measurements, and to submit a specified report relating to the pilot project to the Legislature after the conclusion of each year of the pilot program. The bill would authorize the department to accept in-kind contributions, including, but not limited to, financial mentorship services for recipients. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific the provisions by means of a	

		departmental directive or similar instruction.This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 6/23/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 740</a> <a href="#">Borgeas</a> R	Senate 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 3/3/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided.This bill would continue the date to achieve the goal of the CASF program to no later than December 31, 2032.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/8/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 743</a> <a href="#">Bradford</a> D	Assembly 2 year 8/27/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies.This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would require the Public Utilities Commission to establish a grant program to fund broadband adoption, digital literacy, and computer equipment for eligible publicly supported communities, low-income mobilehome parks, and farmworker housing, as defined. The bill would require the commission to award grants to eligible publicly supportedcommunities, low-income mobilehome parks, and farmworker housing for the purpose of providing either or both funding for computer equipment and to establish computer labs, and ongoing funding for broadband service and digital literacy programs.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 7/5/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 749</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D	Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law provides for various mental and behavioral health programs that are administered by the counties. Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to oversee the provisions of the MHSA and review the county plans for MHSA spending. Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with the commission and other entities, to develop and administer instructions for the Annual Mental Health Services Act Revenue and Expenditure Report, which identifies and evaluates county mental health programs funded by the MHSA.This bill would require, to the extent the Legislature makes an appropriation for these provisions, the commission, in consultation with state and local mental health authorities, to create a comprehensive tracking program for county spending on mental and behavioral health programs and services, as specified, including funding sources, funding utilization, and outcome data at the program, service, and statewide levels. The bill would require each county to report specified data to the commission in a manner and on a timeline	

		determined by the commission. The bill would require the commission, no later than January 1, 2023, to submit a progress report to the Governor’s office and the Legislature. The bill would also require the commission to report the results of the county reporting for the preceding fiscal year to the Governor’s office and the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter on a date determined by the commission, and to publish that information on its internet website in a location accessible to the public. The bill would require the commission to promulgate regulations, but would authorize the commission to implement these provisions by all-county letter until final regulations are adopted. By requiring additional reporting from the counties to the extent these provisions are implemented, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 7/8/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 750</a> <a href="#">Melendez</a> R	Senate Public Safety  1/4/2022-Set for hearing January 11. January 11 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law makes a person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to obtain forced labor or services guilty of the crime of human trafficking and subject to imprisonment and a specified fine. This bill would establish the California Alliance to Combat Trafficking and Slavery (California ACTS) Task Force to collect and organize data on the nature and extent of trafficking of persons in California. The bill would require the task force to examine collaborative models between local and state governments and nongovernmental organizations for protecting victims of trafficking, among other, related duties. Under the bill, the task force would be comprised of specified state officials and specified individuals who have expertise in human trafficking or provide services to victims of human trafficking, as specified. The bill would require the task force to hold its first meeting no later than July 1, 2022, and would require the task force to meet at least 4 times. The bill would require the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the Office of Emergency Services, the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Legislature by July 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#">SB 754</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg</a> D	Senate 2 year  9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was B. & F. I. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)	Existing law, the Small Business Financial Assistance Act of 2013, requires the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to administer the Small Business Finance Center, which administers programs that assist businesses seeking new capital resources, including, but not limited to, the Small Business Loan Guarantee Program. Existing law establishes the Small Business Expansion Fund and requires, among other things, that the fund provide guarantees to loans offered by financial institutions and financial companies, as those terms are defined, to small businesses, as provided. This bill would enact the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Act to require the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to establish and administer the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Program, in accordance with specified requirements, for the purpose of supporting and expanding eligible lender access to lending capital and borrower access to responsible installment loans for low- to moderate-income individuals and communities. The bill would require the program to provide partial loan guarantees and other credit enhancements for eligible lenders, as defined, to access additional capital to expand the availability of eligible loans, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 4/21/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 768</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D	Assembly 2 year	Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families using federal,	

<p><b>CalWORKs: postsecondary education.</b></p>	<p>9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was RLS. on 6/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>state, and county funds. Existing law requires that specified CalWORKs eligible individuals that are participating either full time in an educational activity or part time in an educational activity and meeting the hourly participation rates based on the number of academic units, as specified, at a publicly funded postsecondary educational institution and making satisfactory progress, as specified, receive a standard payment of \$175 to \$500 per semester or quarter, which may be provided, in whole or in part, in the form of a book voucher, or reimbursement for verified actual expenses for the purpose of paying costs associated with attending the postsecondary educational institution. This bill would additionally authorize the CalWORKs eligible individuals who participate in a full time or part time educational activity at a nonprofit postsecondary educational institution to receive those standard payments. The bill would include summer session as a quarter for these purposes. The bill would instead base the hourly participation rates described above on instructional hours, as defined. By imposing a higher level of service on county employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 773</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Roth</u></a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal managed care: behavioral health services.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/21/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which health care services, such as behavioral health treatment services, are provided to qualified, low-income persons by various health care delivery systems, including managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law imposes requirements on Medi-Cal managed care plans, including standards on network adequacy, alternative access, and minimum loss ratios. This bill would, commencing with the January 1, 2022, rating period, and through December 31, 2024, require the department to make incentive payments to qualifying Medi-Cal managed care plans that meet predefined goals and metrics associated with targeted interventions, rendered by school-affiliated behavioral health providers, that increase access to preventive, early intervention, and behavioral health services for children enrolled in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at those schools. The bill would require the department to consult with certain stakeholders on the development of interventions, goals, and metrics, to determine the amount of incentive payments, and to seek any necessary federal approvals. The bill would condition the issuance of incentive payments on compliance with specified federal requirements and the availability of federal financial participation. Alternatively, if federal approval is not obtained, the bill would authorize the department to make incentive payments on a state-only funding basis, but only to the extent the department determines that federal financial participation for the Medi-Cal program is not otherwise jeopardized. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 782</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Glazer</u></a> D</p> <p><b>Assisted outpatient treatment programs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was RLS. on 6/17/2021)(May be</p>	<p>The Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura’s Law, commencing January 1, 2022, requires each county to offer specified mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body stating the reasons for opting out and any facts or circumstances relied on in making that decision. Existing law authorizes participating counties to pay for the services provided from moneys distributed to the counties from various continuously appropriated funds, including the Mental Health Services Fund, when included in a county plan, as specified. Existing law authorizes a court to order a person who is the subject of a petition filed pursuant to those provisions to obtain assisted</p>	

	acted upon Jan 2022)	outpatient treatment if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the facts stated in the petition are true and establish that specified criteria are met, including that the person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for their mental illness, and that there has been a clinical determination that the person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision. Existing law authorizes the petition to be filed by the county behavioral health director, or the director’s designee, in the superior court in the county in which the person who is the subject of the petition is present or reasonably believed to be present, in accordance with prescribed procedures. This bill would additionally authorize the filing of a petition to obtain assisted outpatient treatment under the existing petition procedures, for a conservatee or former conservatee, as specified, who would benefit from assisted outpatient treatment to reduce the risk of deteriorating mental health while living independently. <b>Last Amended: 5/5/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 833</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a>  <b>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022.</b>	Senate Rules  1/5/2022-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 4.	Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources by local governments. The bill would require the plans to be consistent with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, identify critical facilities, locations and facilities where the construction of microgrids or other distributed energy sources could meet local resilience needs, and potential funding sources for implementing projects in the plan, as specified. As a condition of receiving grant funding, the bill would require a local government to submit its plan to the commission within 6 months of adopting the plan.	

# Proposed Solano County 2022 Legislative Calendar



County Holiday



Proposed Legislative Committee Meeting



Release Legislative Agenda



Legislative Report to Board

## Legislative Deadlines & Holidays

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
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- 1-Jan-22 New Year's Day. Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).
- 3-Jan-22 Legislature reconvenes (J.R. 51(a)(4)).
- 10-Jan-22 Budget must be submitted by Governor (Art. IV, Sec. 12 (a)).
- 14-Jan-22 Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal Committees fiscal bills introduced in their house in 2021 (J.R. 61(b)(1)).
- 17-Jan-22 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.
- 21-Jan-22 Last day for any committee to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house in 2021 (J.R. 61(b)(2)).
- 21-Jan-22 Last day to submit bill requests to the Office of Legislative Counsel.
- 31-Jan-22 Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in 2021 in their house (Art. IV, Sec. 10(c)), (J.R. 61(b)(3)).

FEBRUARY						
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- 11-Feb-22 Lincoln's Birthday
- 12-16-Feb-22 NACo Legislative Conference (Washington D.C.)
- 18-Feb-22 Last day for bills to be introduced (J.R. 61(b)(4)), (J.R. 54(a)).
- 21-Feb-22 Presidents' Day.

MARCH						
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APRIL						
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- 1-Apr-22 Cesar Chavez Day observed by the State
- 7-Apr-22 Spring Recess begins upon adjournment of this day's session (J.R. 51(b)(1)).
- 18-Apr-22 Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess (J.R. 51(b)(1)).
- 20-21-Apr-22 CSAC Legislative Conference (Sacramento)
- 29-Apr-22 Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal Committees fiscal bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(b)(5)).

\* Legislative Committee Meetings start at 1:30 pm and Board meeting start at 9:00 am (Unless otherwise stated on the agenda)

# Proposed Solano County 2022 Legislative Calendar



County Holiday



Proposed Legislative Committee Meeting



Release Legislative Agenda



Legislative Report to Board

## Legislative Deadlines & Holidays

MAY						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
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- 6-May-22 Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the floor non-fiscal bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(b)(6)).
- 13-May-22 Last day for policy committees to meet prior to May 31 (J.R. 61(b)(7)).
- 20-May-22 Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(b)(8)). Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to May 31 (J.R. 61(b)(9)).
- Mid-May-22 May Revision
- 23-27 May 22 Floor Session only. No committee, other than conference or Rules, may meet for any purpose (J.R. 61(b)(10)).
- 27-May-22 Last day for bills to be passed out of the house of origin (J.R. 61(b)(11)).
- 30-May-22 Memorial Day.
- 31-May-22 Committee meetings may resume (J.R. 61(b)(12)).

JUNE						
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- 1-Jun-22 Gut & Amend Ramps Up
- 15-Jun-22 Budget Bill must be passed by midnight (Art. IV, Sec. 12 (c))
- 30-Jun-22 Last day for a legislative measure to qualify for the Nov. 8 General election ballot (Elec. Code Sec. 9040).

JULY						
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- 1-Jul-22 Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(b)(13)). Summer Recess begins at the end of this day's session if Budget Bill has been passed (J.R. 51(b)(2)).
- 4-Jul-22 Independence Day.
- 21-24-Jul-22 NACo Annual Conference (Adams County, Colorado)

AUGUST						
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- 1-Aug-22 Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess (J.R. 51(b)(2)).
- 12-Aug-22 Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills to the Floor (J.R. 61(b)(14)).
- 15-31-Aug-22 Floor Session only. No committees, other than conference and Rules, may meet for any purpose (J.R. 61(b)(15)).
- 25-Aug-22 Last day to amend bills on the Floor (J.R. 61(b)(16)).
- 31-Aug-22 Last day for each house to pass bills (Art. IV, Sec. 10(c)), (J.R. 61(b)(17)). Final Recess begins at end of this day's session (J.R. 51(b)(3)).

\* Legislative Committee Meetings start at 1:30 pm and Board meeting start at 9:00 am (Unless otherwise stated on the agenda)

# Proposed Solano County 2022 Legislative Calendar

County Holiday
  Proposed Legislative Committee Meeting
  Release Legislative Agenda
  Legislative Report to Board

## Legislative Deadlines & Holidays

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
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- 1-Sep-22 Legislative Platform Kick-off Meetings (8:00 am to noon)
- 5-Sep-22 Labor Day
- 28-Sep-22 [Proposed Legislative Platform Changes due to CAO's Office](#)
- 30-Sep-22 [Last day for Governor to Sign/Veto bills.](#)

OCTOBER						
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30	31					

- 10-Oct-22 Columbus Day
- 17-Oct-22 Legislative Committee's First review of Legislative Platforms
- 24-Oct-22 Legislative Committee's Second review of Legislative Platform (if needed)

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
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- 1-Nov-22 Board's First review and approve Legislative Platforms
- 8-Nov-22 Board's Second review and approve Legislative Platform (if needed)
- 11-Nov-22 Veteran's Day
- 14-18-Nov-22 CSAC 128th Annual Conference (Orange County)
- 24-Nov-22 Thanks Giving Day
- 25-Nov-22 Day After Thanks Giving Day

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
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- 23-Dec-22 Half Day Pre Christmas Holiday
- 26-Dec-22 Christmas Day Observed
- 30-Dec-22 Half Day Pre New Year Holiday
- 31-Dec-22 [Last day to distribute 2023 Legislative Platforms to Solano Delegation](#)

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