



Legislative Committee Meeting

Committee

Supervisor Erin Hannigan (Chair)
Supervisor John M. Vasquez

County Staff

Michelle Heppner
Matthew A. Davis

Monday, April 25, 2022
1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Solano County Administration Center
675 Texas Street, Conf. Rm 6003 (6th Floor), Fairfield, CA 94533
Call in option on MS Teams: (323) 457-3408, ID 472-788-213#

MEETING AGENDA

MEETING OF THE SOLANO COUNTY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

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

- 1) **Introductions** (*Attendees*) – Supervisor Hannigan
- 2) **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
- 3) **Public Comment** (*Items not on the agenda*)
- 4) **Federal Legislative update** (*Paragon Government Relations*)
 - COVID-19 Supplemental Appropriations Legislation
 - FY 2023 Appropriations Update
 - Earmark / Community Project Funding (CPF) Requests
- 5) **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- 6) **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
 - Kaiser Carve-In, Trailer Bill Language
 - Kaiser Contract Update, AB 2747
 - CARE Court
 - Broadband Legislation

Action Items / Discuss Pending Legislation:

- a) Receive an update on [AB 1608](#) ([Gipson – D](#)) County Officers: Consolidation of Offices, which would remove County authority to combine the duties of the Sheriff with the duties of the

Coroner, and consider making a recommendation (*Presented by Karen Lange, SYASL Partners*)

- b) Receive an update on [SB 1100 \(Cortese – D\)](#) as amended, Open Meetings, Orderly Conduct, and consider making a recommendation (*Presented by Karen Lange, SYASL Partners*)

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

8) Next Scheduled Meetings:

- Monday, May 16, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, June 6, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, June 20, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.

Adjourn

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 7, 2022

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1608

Introduced by Assembly Members Gipson and Akilah Weber
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Cristina Garcia)
(~~Coauthor: Senator~~ *Coauthors: Senators Becker, Pan, and Wieckowski*)

January 4, 2022

An act to amend Sections 24300, 24304, and 24304.1 of the Government Code, relating to local government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1608, as amended, Gipson. County officers: consolidation of offices.

Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to consolidate the duties of various county offices in various combinations, including combining the duties of the sheriff and the coroner.

This bill would ~~delete~~ *remove* the *board of supervisors'* authority to combine the duties of the sheriff with the duties of the coroner. *The bill would also remove the board of supervisors' authority to combine the duties of the tax collector with the duties of the coroner.*

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 24300 of the Government Code is
2 amended to read:

1 24300. By ordinance the board of supervisors may consolidate
2 the duties of certain of the county offices in one or more of these
3 combinations:

- 4 (a) Sheriff and tax collector.
- 5 (b) Auditor and recorder.
- 6 (c) County clerk, auditor, and recorder.
- 7 (d) County clerk and public administrator.
- 8 (e) County clerk and recorder.
- 9 (f) County clerk and auditor.
- 10 (g) Treasurer and tax collector.
- 11 (h) Treasurer and recorder.
- 12 (i) Treasurer and assessor.
- 13 (j) Treasurer and public administrator.
- 14 (k) Public administrator and coroner.
- 15 (l) District attorney and public administrator.
- 16 (m) District attorney and coroner.
- 17 (n) Sheriff and public administrator.
- 18 (o) County agricultural commissioner and county sealer of
19 weights and measures.
- 20 (p) Road commissioner and surveyor. A county may create an
21 office entitled public works director, combining the duties of road
22 commissioner and surveyor and any other compatible duties not
23 legally required to be performed by another county officer.
- 24 (q) County surveyor and director of transportation.

25 By the ordinance that consolidates the duties of the appointive
26 county offices described in subdivision (o), notwithstanding Section
27 2122 and Sections 2181 to 2187, inclusive, of the Food and
28 Agricultural Code, and Sections 12200 and 12214 of the Business
29 and Professions Code, the board of supervisors may provide that
30 the first term only of the newly consolidated office expires when
31 the first of the remaining unexpired terms of the two unconsolidated
32 offices would have expired. Where a vacancy in either of the
33 unconsolidated offices exists the term of office of the newly
34 consolidated office shall be the longer of the remaining unexpired
35 terms.

36 SEC. 2. Section 24304 of the Government Code is amended
37 to read:

38 24304. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 24300, in
39 counties of the 13th to 58th classes, inclusive, the board of

- 1 supervisors by ordinance may consolidate the duties of certain of
2 the county offices in one or more of these combinations:
- 3 (a) Sheriff and tax collector.
 - 4 (b) Auditor and recorder.
 - 5 (c) County clerk, auditor, and recorder.
 - 6 (d) County clerk and public administrator.
 - 7 (e) County clerk and recorder.
 - 8 (f) County clerk and auditor.
 - 9 (g) Treasurer and tax collector.
 - 10 (h) Treasurer and recorder.
 - 11 (i) Treasurer and assessor.
 - 12 (j) Treasurer and public administrator.
 - 13 (k) Public administrator and coroner.
 - 14 (l) District attorney and public administrator.
 - 15 (m) District attorney and coroner.
 - 16 (n) Sheriff and public administrator.
 - 17 (o) County agricultural commissioner and county sealer of
18 weights and measures.
 - 19 (p) County clerk and tax collector.
 - 20 (q) Treasurer, tax collector, and recorder.
 - 21 ~~(r) Tax collector and coroner.~~
 - 22 ~~(s)~~
 - 23 (r) Coroner and health officer.
 - 24 ~~(t)~~
 - 25 (s) Road commissioner and surveyor. A county may create an
26 office entitled public works director, combining the duties of road
27 commissioner and surveyor and any other compatible duties not
28 legally required to be performed by another county officer.
 - 29 ~~(tt)~~
 - 30 (t) Coroner and public administrator.
 - 31 ~~(v)~~
 - 32 (u) Treasurer, tax collector, and public administrator.
 - 33 ~~(w)~~
 - 34 (v) County clerk, assessor, and recorder.
 - 35 ~~(x)~~
 - 36 (w) Assessor and recorder.
 - 37 ~~(y)~~
 - 38 (x) Tax collector/county clerk and treasurer.
 - 39 SEC. 3. Section 24304.1 of the Government Code is amended
40 to read:

1 24304.1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 24300, in
2 counties of the 11th class, the board of supervisors by ordinance
3 may consolidate the duties of certain of the county offices, as
4 follows:

- 5 (a) County clerk, assessor, and recorder.
- 6 (b) Either of the following:
 - 7 (1) Sheriff and public administrator.
 - 8 (2) Coroner and public administrator.

9
10
11 **CORRECTIONS:** _____
12 **Heading—Line 3.**
13 _____

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 7, 2022
AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 21, 2022
AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 9, 2022

SENATE BILL

No. 1100

Introduced by Senator Cortese
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Low)

February 16, 2022

An act to ~~amend Section 54957.9 of~~ *add Section 54957.95 to the Government Code*, relating to local government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1100, as amended, Cortese. Open meetings: orderly conduct.

(1) Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law requires every agenda for regular meetings of a local agency to provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. Existing law authorizes the legislative body to adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of the provisions relating to this public comment requirement is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker. Existing law authorizes the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting to order the meeting room cleared and continue in session, as prescribed, if a group or groups have willfully interrupted the orderly

conduct of a meeting and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting.

This bill would authorize the presiding member of the legislative body conducting a meeting to remove an individual for ~~willfully interrupting~~ *disrupting* the meeting. ~~The bill, except as provided, would require removal to be preceded by a warning by the presiding member of the legislative body that the individual is disrupting the proceedings, a request that the individual curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to removal, and a reasonable opportunity to cease the disruptive behavior. The bill would similarly require a warning, a request that the individual curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to removal, and a reasonable opportunity to cease the disruptive behavior before clearing a meeting room for willful interruptions by a group or groups. The bill would define “willfully interrupting” to mean intentionally engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that substantially impairs or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting in accordance with law and applicable rules, as specified: “disrupting” for this purpose.~~ By establishing new requirements for local legislative bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated program.

(2) 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.

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

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

~~(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.~~

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

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

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

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

2 (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to prescribe requirements
3 for governing public meetings that are consistent with subdivision
4 (c) of Section 54954.3 of the Government Code, which provides
5 that a legislative body of a local agency shall not prohibit public
6 criticism of the policies, procedures, programs, or services of the
7 agency, or of the acts or omissions of the legislative body.

8 (b) It is further the intent of the Legislature to prescribe
9 requirements for governing public meetings to protect civil liberties
10 in accordance with the United States Constitution, the California
11 Constitution, and relevant law.

12 (c) It is further the intent of the Legislature to ~~prescribe~~
13 ~~requirements for governing public meetings consistent with~~ *codify*
14 *the authority and standards for governing public meetings in*
15 *accordance with Acosta v. City of Costa Mesa, 718 F.3d 800,*
16 *811(9th 811 (9th Cir. 2013), in which the court explained that an*
17 *ordinance governing the decorum of a city council meeting is not*
18 *facially overbroad if it only permits a presiding officer to eject an*
19 *attendee for actually disturbing or impeding a meeting.*

20 SEC. 2. ~~Section 54957.9 of the Government Code is amended~~
21 ~~to read:~~

22 ~~54957.9. (a) The presiding member of the legislative body~~
23 ~~conducting a meeting may remove an individual for willfully~~
24 ~~interrupting the meeting. Except as provided in subdivision (c),~~
25 ~~removal pursuant to this subdivision shall be preceded by a warning~~
26 ~~by the presiding member of the legislative body that the individual~~
27 ~~is disrupting the proceedings, a request that the individual curtail~~
28 ~~their disruptive behavior or be subject to removal, and a reasonable~~
29 ~~opportunity to cease the disruptive behavior.~~

30 ~~(b) If a meeting is willfully interrupted by a group or groups of~~
31 ~~individuals and order cannot be restored by the removal of~~
32 ~~individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting, the presiding~~
33 ~~member of the legislative body conducting the meeting may order~~
34 ~~the meeting room cleared and continue in session. Except as~~
35 ~~provided in subdivision (c), a clearing of a meeting room pursuant~~
36 ~~to this section shall be preceded by a warning by the presiding~~
37 ~~member of the legislative body that the group or groups are~~
38 ~~disrupting the proceedings, a request that the subject group or~~

1 groups curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to removal,
2 and a reasonable opportunity to cease the disruptive behavior.

3 ~~(e) The warning and request provisions of subdivisions (a) and~~
4 ~~(b) do not apply to individuals or groups willfully interrupting a~~
5 ~~meeting with behavior as described in Section 415 of the Penal~~
6 ~~Code.~~

7 ~~(d) Only matters appearing on the agenda may be considered~~
8 ~~in a session continued after clearing the meeting room pursuant to~~
9 ~~subdivision (b). Representatives of the press or other news media,~~
10 ~~except those participating in the disturbance, shall be allowed to~~
11 ~~attend any session held pursuant to this section.~~

12 ~~(e) This section does not prohibit the legislative body from~~
13 ~~establishing a procedure for readmitting an individual or individuals~~
14 ~~not responsible for willfully disturbing the orderly conduct of the~~
15 ~~meeting.~~

16 ~~(f) As used in this section, “willfully interrupting” means~~
17 ~~intentionally engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative~~
18 ~~body that substantially impairs or renders infeasible the orderly~~
19 ~~conduct of the meeting in accordance with law and applicable~~
20 ~~rules, and includes, but is not limited to, both of the following:~~

21 ~~(1) A failure to comply with reasonable regulations prohibiting~~
22 ~~force, threats of force, or intimidation.~~

23 ~~(2) A threat against another person’s free exercise or enjoyment~~
24 ~~of any right or privilege secured to them by the California~~
25 ~~Constitution, the laws of this state, the United States Constitution,~~
26 ~~or the laws of the United States, in whole or in part.~~

27 *SEC. 2. Section 54957.95 is added to the Government Code,*
28 *to read:*

29 *54957.95. (a) In addition to authority exercised pursuant to*
30 *Sections 54954.3 and 54957.9, the presiding member of the*
31 *legislative body conducting a meeting may remove an individual*
32 *for disrupting the meeting.*

33 *(b) As used in this section, “disrupting” means engaging in*
34 *behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that actually*
35 *disrupts, disturbs, impedes, or renders infeasible the orderly*
36 *conduct of the meeting and includes, but is not limited to, both of*
37 *the following:*

38 *(1) A failure to comply with reasonable and lawful regulations*
39 *adopted by a legislative body pursuant to Section 54954.3 or*
40 *54957.9 or any other law.*

1 (2) *Engaging in behavior that includes use of force or true*
2 *threats of force.*

3 SEC. 3. The Legislature finds and declares that Section 2 of
4 this act, which ~~amends Section 54957.9 of~~ *adds Section 54957.95*
5 *to the Government Code, imposes a limitation on the public's right*
6 *of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public*
7 *officials and agencies within the meaning of Section 3 of Article*
8 *I of the California Constitution. Pursuant to that constitutional*
9 *provision, the Legislature makes the following findings to*
10 *demonstrate the interest protected by this limitation and the need*
11 *for protecting that interest:*

12 This act is necessary to give legislative bodies clear authorization
13 to restore order to meetings in the event of ~~willful interruptions~~
14 ~~that are substantially impairing~~ *actual disruptions that are*
15 *disturbing, disrupting, impeding, or rendering infeasible the orderly*
16 *conduct of the meeting and, thereby, preserve the rights of other*
17 *members of the public at the meeting and allow the legislative*
18 *body to continue its work on behalf of the public.*

19 SEC. 4. The Legislature finds and declares that Section 2 of
20 this act, which ~~amends Section 54957.9 of~~ *adds Section 54957.95*
21 *to the Government Code, furthers, within the meaning of paragraph*
22 *(7) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California*
23 *Constitution, the purposes of that constitutional section as it relates*
24 *to the right of public access to the meetings of local public bodies*
25 *or the writings of local public officials and local agencies. Pursuant*
26 *to paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the*
27 *California Constitution, the Legislature makes the following*
28 *findings:*

29 This act is necessary to give legislative bodies clear authorization
30 to restore order to meetings in the event of ~~willful interruptions~~
31 ~~that are substantially impairing~~ *actual disruptions that are*
32 *disturbing, disrupting, impeding, or rendering infeasible the orderly*
33 *conduct of the meeting and, thereby, preserve the rights of other*
34 *members of the public at the meeting and allow the legislative*
35 *body to continue its work on behalf of the public.*

36 ~~SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to~~
37 ~~Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because~~
38 ~~the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school~~
39 ~~district under this act would result from a legislative mandate that~~

1 ~~is within the scope of paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section~~
2 ~~3 of Article I of the California Constitution.~~

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Solano County Legislation of Interest

Thursday, April 21, 2022

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
AB 1620 Aguiar-Curry D Broomrape Control Program.	Assembly Agriculture 1/20/2022-Referred to Com. on AGRI.	Existing law establishes within state government the Department of Food and Agriculture in order to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Existing law provides for the regulation of weeds and pest seeds generally. This bill would establish the Broomrape Control Board within the Department of Food and Agriculture to advise the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and make recommendations on all matters relating to Broomrape, as specified. The bill would require the secretary to appoint at least 12 members to the board, consisting of at least 3 representatives from each specified geographical district and that are persons recommended by the tomato industry and approved by the secretary. The bill would authorize the secretary to appoint a public member and ex officio nonvoting members to the board, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.	Support
AB 1623 Ramos D Personal income taxes: exclusion: uniformed services retirement pay: survivor benefit plan payments.	Assembly Revenue and Taxation 3/22/2022-In committee: Hearing for testimony only.	The Personal Income Tax Law imposes a tax on individual taxpayers measured by the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year, but excludes certain items of income from the computation of tax, including an exclusion for combat-related special compensation. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2033, would exclude from gross income retirement pay received by a taxpayer from the federal government for service performed in the uniformed services, as defined, during the taxable year. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2023, would also exclude from gross income annuity payments received by a qualified taxpayer, as defined, pursuant to a United States Department of Defense Survivor Benefit Plan during the taxable year. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
AB 1773 Patterson R Williamson Act: subvention payments: appropriation.	Assembly Local Government 4/6/2022-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 6). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. 4/20/2022 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 127 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair	The Williamson Act, also known as the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, authorizes a city or county to enter into contracts with owners of land devoted to agricultural use, whereby the owners agree to continue using the property for that purpose, and the city or county agrees to value the land accordingly for purposes of property taxation. Existing law sets forth procedures for reimbursing cities and counties for property tax revenues not received as a result of these contracts and continuously appropriates General Fund moneys for that purpose. This bill, for the 2022–23 fiscal year, would appropriate an additional \$40,000,000 from the General Fund to the Controller to make subvention payments to counties, as provided, in proportion to the losses incurred by those counties by reason of the reduction of	Support

<p>AB 1944 Lee D</p> <p>Local government: open and public meetings.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>4/18/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/27/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair</p>	<p>assessed property taxes. The bill would make various findings in this regard.</p> <p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would require the agenda to identify any member of the legislative body that will participate in the meeting remotely. The bill would also require an updated agenda reflecting all of the members participating in the meeting remotely to be posted, if a member of the legislative body elects to participate in the meeting remotely after the agenda is posted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2449 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>3/3/2022-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction. The bill would impose prescribed requirements for this exception relating to notice, agendas, the means and manner of access, and procedures for disruptions. The bill would require the legislative body to implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with</p>	<p>Support</p>

		federal law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2561 Grayson D Planning and zoning: housing: streamlined, ministerial approval: Benicia Arsenal Historic District.	Assembly Housing and Community Development 3/21/2022-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including that the development would not require the demolition of a historic structure that was placed on a national, state, or local historic register. This bill would additionally include as an objective planning standard that the development is not located in the Benicia Arsenal Historic District, as specified. Last Amended: 3/17/2022	Support
SB 896 Dodd D Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.	Senate Third Reading 4/5/2022-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 4/21/2022 #62 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE	Existing law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, shrub-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material to maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, including counties and other political subdivisions of the state, to support and augment the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Existing law requires the director to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data, collected by the qualified entities, to be reported to the department. This bill would require any local government entity that is qualified to conduct these defensible space assessments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones and that reports that information to the department, to report that information using the common reporting platform. The bill would require the department, on December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to report to the Legislature all defensible space data collected through the common reporting platform, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/10/2022	Support
OPPOSE			
AB 2764 Nazarian D Animals: commercial animal feeding operations: prohibition on new	Assembly Agriculture 3/29/2022-Re-referred to Com. on AGRI.	Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, which is under the control of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture. Existing law generally regulates, among other things, beef cattle feedlots, poultry plants, and slaughterhouses, and requires operators of those businesses to be licensed. Under existing law, a violation of certain of those provisions is a crime. This bill would prohibit commercial animal feeding operations, as defined, from commencing or expanding operations, except as specified. The bill would make any person that violates this prohibition civilly liable for a penalty in an amount not to exceed a sum of \$10,000 per violation per day, but specify that a violation of this prohibition is not a crime. Last Amended: 3/28/2022	Oppose

operations.			
<p>SB 1100 Cortese D</p> <p>Open meetings: orderly conduct.</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>4/7/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p>4/19/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law requires every agenda for regular meetings of a local agency to provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. Existing law authorizes the legislative body to adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of the provisions relating to this public comment requirement is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker. Existing law authorizes the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting to order the meeting room cleared and continue in session, as prescribed, if a group or groups have willfully interrupted the orderly conduct of a meeting and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting. This bill would authorize the presiding member of the legislative body conducting a meeting to remove an individual for disrupting the meeting. The bill would define "disrupting" for this purpose. By establishing new requirements for local legislative bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/7/2022</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED			
<p>AB 2724 Arambula D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: alternate health care service plan.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>4/18/2022-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/19/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services through various delivery systems, including managed care pursuant to Medi-Cal managed care plan contracts. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would authorize the department to enter into one or more comprehensive risk contracts with an alternate health care service plan (AHCSPP), as defined, to serve as a primary Medi-Cal managed care plan for specified eligible beneficiaries in geographic regions designated by the department. The bill would require the Health Care Options Program, which is an entity overseen by the department for Medi-Cal managed care education and enrollment, to disenroll any member of an AHCSPP if the member meets any one of the reasons for disenrollment enumerated in specified regulations. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/7/2022</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>
OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION			
<p>AB 155</p> <p>Committee on Budget</p> <p>Budget Act of</p>	<p>Senate Budget and Fiscal Review</p> <p>2/16/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and</p>	<p>This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2022. Last Amended: 2/16/2022</p>	

2022.	re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.		
<p>AB 321 Valladares R</p> <p>Childcare services: enrollment priority.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>1/27/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Social Services, requires the department to administer childcare and development programs that offer a full range of services to eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age, inclusive. The Early Education Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to, among other things, provide an inclusive and cost-effective preschool program. Both acts require that families meet specified requirements to be eligible for federal- and state-subsidized childcare and development services and preschool programs, including, among other requirements, that the family needs childcare services or full-day preschool because, among other reasons, the family is homeless, the child's parents are seeking employment or permanent housing, or the child's parents are employed. Existing law requires both the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Department of Social Services to adopt rules and regulations on eligibility, enrollment, and priority of services needed to implement their respective acts. Existing law specifies priority for services pursuant to the acts and requires that first priority be given to neglected or abused children, as specified. Existing law also requires that 2nd priority be given equally to all eligible families, regardless of the number of parents in the home, that are income eligible. Existing law further requires that if 2 or more families are in the same priority in relation to income, the family that has a child with exceptional needs shall be admitted first. This bill would additionally require that priority be given to a child from a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English if there are no families with a child with exceptional needs. The bill would make related findings and declarations. Last Amended: 1/3/2022</p>	
<p>AB 662 Rodriguez D</p> <p>Mental health: dispatch and response protocols: working group.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>1/25/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</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 treatment. The bill would require the working group to submit periodic reports to the Legislature every 6</p>	

		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. Last Amended: 4/28/2021	
AB 895 Holden D Skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities: notice to prospective residents.	Senate Rules 1/27/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973 generally requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate long-term health care facilities and to establish an inspection and reporting system to ensure that long-term health care facilities are in compliance with state statutes and regulations. Existing law defines a "long-term health care facility" to include, among other facility types, a skilled nursing facility and an intermediate care facility. A violation of the provisions relating to the operation or maintenance of a long-term health care facility is a misdemeanor. This bill 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 written notice that includes specified contact information for the local long-term care ombudsman and links to specified websites relating to these facilities. The bill would require the notice to include a statement that it is intended as a resource for purposes of accessing additional information regarding resident care at the facility and reporting resident complaints. By expanding the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 1/13/2022	
AB 1348 McCarty D Youth athletics: chronic traumatic encephalopathy.	Senate Rules 1/20/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Under the California Youth Football Act, a youth sports organization, as defined, that conducts a tackle football program must comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, having a licensed medical professional, which may include a state-licensed emergency medical technician, paramedic, or higher-level licensed medical professional, present during games. This bill would require the Surgeon General to convene a Commission on Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy and Youth Football to investigate issues related to the risks of brain injury associated with participation in youth football, and to provide recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on strategies to reduce this risk, including the minimum appropriate age for participation in youth tackle football. The bill would require the Surgeon General to publish a report on their internet website on or before July 1, 2023, with the findings of the commission. Last Amended: 4/21/2021	
AB 1502 Muratsuchi D Freestanding skilled nursing facilities.	Senate Rules 2/1/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate skilled nursing facilities, as defined, and prohibits a person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a skilled nursing facility in this state, without first obtaining a license from the department. Existing law prohibits a person from acquiring a beneficial interest of 5% or more in any corporation or partnership licensed to operate a skilled nursing facility, or in any management company under contract with a licensee of a skilled nursing facility, or from becoming an officer or director of, or general partner	

		<p>in, a corporation, partnership, or management company without the prior written approval of the department. Existing law requires a licensee for a skilled nursing facility to provide written notice of a proposed change in licensee or management company to all residents of the facility and their representatives at least 90 days prior to a finalization of the sale, transfer of operation, or other change or transfer of ownership interests, except as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the licensing and regulatory requirements imposed on skilled nursing facilities. This bill would prohibit a person, firm, entity, partnership, trust, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from acquiring, operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a freestanding skilled nursing facility without first obtaining a license from the department for that purpose. The bill would specify the requirements to apply for a license, including affirmatively establishing suitability, as defined, providing the department with the applicant's Medicare and Medicaid cost reports for all nursing facilities owned or managed by the applicant for the past 5 years in this and other states, and, if the applicant is part of a chain, providing a diagram indicating the relationship between the applicant and the persons or entities, as defined, that are part of the chain. The bill would require the department to post all applications for a license and its supporting documents on the internet, as specified, and allow for public comment on applications, which the department would be required to review and consider, as specified. The bill would make all applications and other documents prepared in relation to these provisions public records, in accordance with any applicable federal or state privacy laws. The bill would authorize or require the department to deny an application for licensure, or to revoke a license, under certain circumstances. The bill would require a licensee to update specific information included in their license application. By expanding the duties on licensees, this bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 1/13/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1611 Davies R</p> <p>Oil spills: potential casualties with submerged oil pipelines: vessels: reporting.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>4/7/2022-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act generally requires the administrator for oil spill response, acting at the direction of the Governor, to implement activities relating to oil spill response, including emergency drills and preparedness, and oil spill containment and cleanup. The act requires, without regard to intent or negligence, any party responsible for the discharge or threatened discharge of oil in waters of the state to report the discharge immediately to the Office of Emergency Services. The act makes it a crime to fail to notify the office in violation of that requirement. This bill would require a potential casualty with a submerged oil pipeline, as described, to be treated as a threatened discharge of oil in waters of the state pursuant to the above-specified reporting provision of the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act. The bill would require the operator of a vessel involved in a potential casualty with a submerged oil pipeline to immediately report the potential casualty to the office and would subject</p>	

		<p>a vessel operator who fails to make that report to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$1,000,000 for each violation. The bill would require a court to consider specified factors in determining the amount of the civil penalty to be assessed. The bill would authorize an action to be brought pursuant to these provisions by the Attorney General or by a district attorney, and would require 1/2 of the civil penalty collected to be deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund and 1/2 of the civil penalty collected to be deposited into the Environmental Enhancement Fund. By increasing moneys deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/6/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1675 Ward D</p> <p>Teacher credentialing: spouses of active duty members of the Armed Forces: expedited application process.</p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>3/21/2022-Re-referred to Com. on ED.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to establish standards for the issuance and renewal of credentials, certificates, and permits. Existing law establishes that a preliminary teaching credential shall be valid for 5 years, pending completion of the clear credential program. Existing law requires the commission to grant or deny a completed application for a credential within 7 days of the date that the commission received the application if the applicant supplies the commission with evidence 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 holds a valid teaching credential in another state, district, or territory of the United States. This bill instead would require the commission to grant or deny a credential within 7 days of the date that the commission received a completed application if the applicant submits (1) evidence 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, (2) proof of holding a valid, unexpired, professional-level teaching credential in a comparable area of certification to the California credential in another state, district, or territory of the United States, and (3) fingerprints for purposes of conducting a criminal background check, as provided. The bill would clarify that these requirements for the clear teaching credential are in addition to other existing education, experience, and knowledge requirements for the clear teaching credential. The bill also would require the commission to publish information about credentialing options available to military veterans, members of the military, and their spouses prominently on the home page of the commission's internet website. Last Amended: 3/17/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1676 Grayson D</p> <p>Pipeline safety: carbon dioxide.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>4/18/2022-Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/25/2022 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair</p>	<p>Under the Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981, the State Fire Marshal exercises safety regulatory jurisdiction over intrastate pipelines used for the transportation of hazardous or highly volatile liquid substances. The act imposes various requirements in relation to the regulation of these intrastate pipelines and requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations, not later than June 30, 1991, that establish procedures for maintaining, testing, and inspecting mainline valves and check valves on intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines. A person who willfully and</p>	

		<p>knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would expand the regulation of intrastate pipelines under the act to intrastate pipelines used for the transportation of carbon dioxide, as defined, including by revising the definition of “pipeline” for purposes of the act to also include intrastate pipelines used for the transportation of carbon dioxide. The bill would exempt from the act intrastate gas pipelines regulated by the Public Utilities Commission. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations, not later than January 1, 2025, that establish procedures for maintaining, testing, and inspecting mainline valves and check valves on intrastate hazardous liquid and carbon dioxide pipelines. By imposing additional requirements under the act, and requiring the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations, relating to intrastate pipelines used for the transportation of carbon dioxide, a violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1774 Seyarto R</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>2/10/2022-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.</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 (EIR) on a project that the lead agency 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 establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental impact report for water conveyance or storage projects, as defined, or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency’s action related to those projects. The bill would require the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for a water conveyance or storage project, as provided, and to include a specified notice in the draft EIR and final EIR for the water conveyance or storage project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1845 Calderon D</p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>4/5/2022-Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.</p>	<p>Existing law generally sets forth the requirements for the solicitation and evaluation of bids and the awarding of contracts by local agencies for public works contracts. Existing law authorizes certain entities, including the Department of General Services,</p>	

<p>Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: alternative project delivery methods.</p>	<p>4/26/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, Chair</p>	<p>the Military Department, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and specified local agencies, to use the design-build procurement process, as prescribed, for specified public works. This bill would authorize the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to use the design-build procurement process for certain regional recycled water projects or other water infrastructure projects. The bill would define “design-build” to mean a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity. The bill would require the district to use a specified design-build procedure to assign contracts for the design and construction of a project, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/4/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1897 Wicks D</p> <p>Nonvehicular air pollution control: refineries: penalties.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>4/18/2022-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from discharging from nonvehicular sources air contaminants or other materials that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of those persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property, as specified. Under existing law, a person who violates this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified, or is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000, unless that person alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the act was not the result of intentional or negligent conduct, in which case the person is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000. A person who violates this provision and who acts negligently, knowingly, willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard, is liable for a civil penalty in a greater amount, as specified. Existing law precludes prosecution under specified statutes if civil penalties are recovered pursuant to the above provisions for the same offense. This bill would make a person who violates this provision liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$30,000 if the violation results from a discharge from a stationary source required by federal law to be included in an operating permit program established pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, and the stationary source is a refinery, as defined, the discharge results in a disruption to the community, and the discharge contains or includes one or more toxic air contaminants. The bill would additionally make a person who violates this provision liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$100,000 for a subsequent violation within a 12-month period. The bill would require civil penalties collected pursuant to this provision to be expended in support of air quality programs. The bill would prohibit this provision from applying if the violation is caused by unforeseen and unforeseeable criminal acts, acts of war, acts of terrorism, or civil unrest. The bill would additionally preclude prosecution under specified statutes if civil penalties are recovered pursuant to this provision. Last Amended: 4/7/2022</p>	
<p>AB 1906 Stone D</p> <p>Voluntary</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>3/29/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation:</p>	<p>Existing law requires a qualifying state agency, as defined, that funds a project to restore fish and wildlife habitats to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for the project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project if the</p>	

<p>stream restoration: property owner liability: indemnification : claims.</p>	<p>To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>project qualifies for a specified exemption and meets specified requirements. Existing law authorizes a qualifying state agency to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for that project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project in the case the project does not meet the specified exemption. Existing law requires the costs of any civil liability incurred by a qualifying state agency to be promptly paid from the General Fund, and requires those costs to be submitted as a claim by the real property owner to the Department of General Services pursuant to specified provisions. This bill would delete the requirement that those costs be submitted as a claim by the real property owner to the Department of General Services, and would authorize the department to adopt any regulations necessary to establish a process for paying claims arising pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 2056 Grayson D</p> <p>Bar pilots: pilotage rates: pilot boat surcharge.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>4/7/2022-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>4/21/2022 #37 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of pilots for Monterey Bay and the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun. Existing law also establishes, in the Transportation Agency, a Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the board with regard to the licensure and regulation of bar pilots. Existing law prescribes the rates of bar pilotage fees required to be charged by pilots and paid by vessels inward and outward bound through those bays. Existing law also imposes, among other things, an incremental rate of additional mills per high gross registered ton as is necessary and authorized by the board to recover a pilot's costs of obtaining new pilot boats and of funding design and engineering modifications, which is required to be identified as a pilot boat surcharge on a pilot's invoices and accounted for separately in a pilot's monthly account of all moneys or other compensation received by the pilot as a result of pilotage services. This bill would specify, for purposes of the pilot boat surcharge provisions, that the costs of obtaining new pilot boats includes the costs of repowering existing pilot boats or the acquisition of new pilot boats in order to meet the requirements of any rule governing the emissions of commercial harbor craft adopted by the State Air Resources Board. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/11/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2062 Salas D</p> <p>Local law enforcement hiring grants.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>3/29/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the training and certification of local peace officers, including police and sheriff deputies. Existing law also requires criminal justice and delinquency prevention planning districts to be established for the purpose of coordinating local criminal justice activities and planning for the use of state and federal action funds made available through any grant programs. This bill, upon appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act and until January 1, 2029, would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to establish a grant program to provide \$50,000,000 in grants to local law enforcement agencies to incentivize peace officers to work in local law enforcement agencies that are in underserved communities and to live in the communities that they are serving. The bill would require grant funds to be used to provide a 5-year supplement to peace</p>	

		officer salaries in local law enforcement agencies that are in underserved communities that have had a homicide rate higher than the state average for the past 5 years or more and where the peace officer lives within 5 miles of the office in which they work. The bill would require local law enforcement agencies that receive grants to report specified information to the board annually and would require the board to report to the Legislature and the Governor's office on the efficacy of the program, as prescribed, on or before July 1, 2028.	
AB 2070 Bauer-Kahan D	Assembly U. & E. 4/4/2022-Re-referred to Com. on U. & E. 4/20/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND ENERGY, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair	Under the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan, which includes a description of the electrical corporation's procedures for notifying customers who may be impacted by the deenergizing of electrical lines. Existing law requires those procedures to direct notification to all affected public safety offices, critical first responders, health care facilities, and operators of telecommunications infrastructure. Existing law prohibits an electrical corporation from recovering a fine or penalty through a rate approved by the commission. This bill would require an electrical corporation to notify a fire protection district, as defined, at least 24 hours before performing scheduled, nonemergency hot work, deploying a safety and infrastructure protection team, initiating a deenergization event, or performing a prescribed or controlled burn within the district's jurisdiction, except as provided. The bill would subject an electrical corporation that fails to provide sufficient notice to a civil penalty of \$500. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/31/2022	
AB 2137 Maienschein D	Assembly Consent Calendar 4/7/2022-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar. 4/21/2022 #48 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS	Existing law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or community-based nonprofit organization to establish a family justice center to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, and human trafficking, to ensure that victims of abuse are able to access all needed services in one location in order to enhance victim safety, increase offender accountability, and improve access to services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, and human trafficking. This bill would require family justice centers to provide clients with educational materials relating to gun violence restraining orders, domestic violence restraining orders, and other legal avenues of protection for victims and their families, if appropriate. Last Amended: 3/30/2022	
AB 2157 Rubio, Blanca D	Assembly Print 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.	Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, and in collaboration with and input from stakeholders, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and authorizes the department and the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use. Existing law, until January 1, 2025, establishes 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use, beginning January 1, 2025, establishes the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor	
Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation: notice requirements.			
Family justice centers.			
Urban water use objectives: indoor residential water use.			

		residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the department and the board to collaborate with, and seek input from, stakeholders with regard to the studies, investigations, and report.	
<p>AB 2201 Bennett D</p> <p>Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction permit.</p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>3/21/2022-Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.</p> <p>4/26/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. Existing law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Existing law also authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to designate a high- or medium-priority basin as a probationary basin under certain conditions for specified purposes . This bill would, on and after July 1, 2023, prohibit, except as specified, a groundwater extraction facility in a basin that is designated by the department as a basin that is subject to critical conditions of overdraft from extracting water without a valid groundwater extraction permit issued by the groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to the requirements of the bill. The bill would also require a groundwater sustainability agency responsible for managing a basin designated by the department as being subject to critical conditions of overdraft to develop, on or before June 30, 2023, a process for the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit, as specified. The bill would also prohibit the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit for a new or expanded groundwater facility in a probationary basin, unless the state board determines that all or part of a probationary basin is being adequately managed, as specified. The bill would also authorize a groundwater sustainability agency overlying a basin that is not designated as being subject to critical conditions of overdraft to adopt an ordinance establishing a process for the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit in accordance with the requirements of the bill. The bill would authorize a groundwater sustainability agency to impose a fee upon an applicant for a groundwater extraction permit in an amount that does not exceed the reasonable costs incurred by the agency in regulating a permit pursuant to the requirements of the bill. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/17/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2213 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Department of</p>	<p>Assembly Agriculture</p> <p>2/24/2022-Referred to Com. on AGRI.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, under the control of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Existing law authorizes the department to expend in accordance with law all money that is made available for its use. This bill would require the</p>	

<p>Food and Agriculture: research funding: winegrapes: smoke exposure.</p>		<p>department, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2022, to provide funding for research to investigate accurate measurement of smoke compounds in winegrapes and wine, methods to mitigate the damage to winegrapes and wine that can occur from exposure to smoke, and methods to prevent smoke damage to winegrapes and wine. The bill would require the department to establish an advisory committee of specified members appointed by the secretary to provide recommendations to the secretary for funding research proposals submitted to the department under these provisions. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on January 1, 2028, or when all funds appropriated by the Legislature pursuant to the Budget Act of 2022 for these provisions have been disbursed, whichever is later.</p>	
<p>AB 2237 Friedman D</p> <p>Transportation planning: regional transportation improvement plan: sustainable communities strategies: climate goals.</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>4/18/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/25/2022 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government. Existing law requires the council to develop and administer the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases through projects that implement land use, housing, transportation, and agricultural land preservation practices to support infill and compact development and that support related and coordinated public policy objectives, as specified. Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires each regional transportation plan to also include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization. Existing law requires the council, by January 31, 2022, to submit a report to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature that includes, among other things, an overview of those sustainable communities strategies, an assessment of how implementation of those sustainable communities strategies will influence the configuration of the statewide integrated multimodal transportation system, and a review of the potential impacts and opportunities for coordination of specified funding programs, including the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program. This bill would require the council, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Transportation Agency, to convene a task force to review the roles and responsibilities of metropolitan planning organizations and to define "sustainable community." This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2264 Bloom D</p> <p>Pedestrian crossing signals.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>3/29/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under existing law, a pedestrian control signal showing a "WALK" or approved "Walking Person" symbol means a pedestrian may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal. Under existing law, a pedestrian facing a flashing "DON'T WALK" or "WAIT" or approved "Upraised Hand" symbol with a "countdown" signal, as specified, means a pedestrian may start crossing the roadway in the direction of the signal but requires the pedestrian to finish crossing prior to the display of the steady "DON'T WALK" or "WAIT" or approved "Upraised Hand" symbol, as specified. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for</p>	

		<p>those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Existing law defines a traffic-actuated signal as an official traffic signal, as specified, that displays one or more of its indications in response to traffic detected by mechanical, visual, electrical, or other means. Upon the first placement or replacement of a traffic-actuated signal, as specified, existing law requires the traffic-actuated signal to be installed and maintained to detect bicycle or motorcycle traffic on the roadway. This bill would require a traffic-actuated signal to be installed and maintained to have a leading pedestrian interval, upon the first placement or replacement of a traffic-actuated signal. The bill would also require an existing traffic-actuated signal capable of being implemented with remote installation or in-person programming to be programmed with a leading pedestrian interval when maintenance work is done on the intersection in which the traffic-actuated signal is located, if the signal is in a residence, business, or business activity district, a safety corridor, or an area with a high concentration of pedestrians and cyclists, as specified. These requirements would not apply when prohibited by the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. The bill would define a "leading pedestrian interval" for these purposes as an official traffic control signal that advances the "WALK" signal for 3 to 7 seconds while the red signal halting traffic continues to be displayed on parallel through or turning traffic. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/17/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2304 Bonta, Mia D</p> <p>Nutrition Assistance: "Food as Medicine."</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>2/17/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes the State Department of Health Care Services, the State Department of Public Health, and the State Department of Social Services. Existing law establishes various programs and services under those departments, including the Medi-Cal program, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, such as enteral nutrition products, the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, which is administered by the State Department of Public Health and counties and under which nutrition and other assistance are provided to eligible individuals who have been determined to be at nutritional risk, 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 declare the intent of the Legislature to enact the Wilma Chan Food as Medicine Act of 2022.</p>	
<p>AB 2313 Bloom D</p> <p>Water: judges and adjudications.</p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>3/31/2022-Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.</p> <p>4/26/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to conduct institutes and seminars for the purpose of orienting judges to new judicial assignments, keeping them informed concerning new developments in the law, and promoting uniformity in judicial procedure, as specified. This bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2025, to establish a program that provides training and education to judges in specified actions relating to water, as defined. The bill would provide that the program may be funded by an appropriation from the General Fund in the annual Budget Act or another statute, or by using existing funds for judicial training. The bill would authorize the Chairperson of the Judicial Council to assign to certain actions relating to water a judge with that training or education. This bill contains other</p>	

		related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/30/2022	
AB 2321 Jones-Sawyer D Juveniles: room confinement.	Assembly Appropriations 3/29/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law places restrictions on the use of room confinement of minors or wards who are confined in a juvenile facility, as specified, and requires the placement of a minor or ward in room confinement to be conducted in accordance with specified guidelines. Existing law excludes from the definition of room confinement the confinement of a minor or ward in a single-person room or cell for brief periods of locked room confinement necessary for required institutional operations. This bill would limit that exclusion to periods of confinement no longer than one hour. The bill would also require minors and wards who are confined to be provided reasonable access to toilets at all hours. By increasing the duties of local entities in connection with local juvenile facilities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2322 Wood D California building standards: fire resistance: occupancy risk categories.	Assembly B.&p. 4/18/2022-Re-referred to Com. on B. & P. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law, the California Building Standards Law, establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code, which is required to be published once every 3 years. This bill would require the commission, commencing with the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2023, to adopt, approve, codify, and publish mandatory building standards for fire resistance based on occupancy risk categories in very high, high, and moderate California fire severity zones in state responsibility areas, local responsibility areas, and in land designated as a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area by cities and other local agencies under the California Building Standards Code, as specified. The bill would require the building standards to apply to nonresidential, critical infrastructure buildings and to include certain requirements, including fire rating requirements for structures under specified risk categories. Last Amended: 3/17/2022	
AB 2362 Mullin D Environmentally beneficial projects: interagency coordination: permits.	Assembly Appropriations 4/18/2022-Read second time and amended.	Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state's climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. Existing law requires the agency to explore, and authorizes the agency to implement, options within the agency's jurisdiction to establish a more coordinated and efficient regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects that use natural infrastructure. This bill would require the agency, on or before July 1, 2023, to evaluate existing state interagency collaborations functioning at the regional level to gain applicant and agency staff perspective on process and outcome efficiencies for issuing permits for proposed environmentally beneficial projects, as defined. The bill would require the agency to provide, at the request of an applicant for a permit for a proposed environmentally beneficial project, a voluntary preapplication consultation to the applicant that includes permit analysts from all	

		state agencies with permitting authority over the proposed project, as provided. The bill would require the agency to prepare guidance for meeting statutory and regulatory permit requirements for proposed environmentally beneficial projects, as provided, and share that guidance with state agencies with permitting authority over proposed projects. The bill would require the agency to develop and administer an online permit portal that allows permit applicants for proposed environmentally beneficial projects to submit and track across all relevant state agencies permit application status information for proposed projects. Last Amended: 4/18/2022	
AB 2387 Garcia, Eduardo D Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	Assembly Natural Resources 4/5/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. (Ayes 11. Noes 2.) (April 5). Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 4/25/2022 2:30 p.m. - <i>State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair</i>	The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,430,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/21/2022	
AB 2500 Arambula D Farm to Hospital Grant Pilot Program.	Assembly Health 4/18/2022-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH. 4/26/2022 1:30 p.m. - <i>1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</i>	Existing law creates the Office of Farm to Fork within the Department of Food and Agriculture, and requires the office, to the extent that resources are available, to work with various entities, as prescribed, to increase the amount of agricultural products available to underserved communities and schools in the state. This bill would, upon appropriation and until January 1, 2031, establish the Farm to Hospital Grant Pilot Program, which the office would administer, to award competitive grants to eligible applicants to provide hospital patients with meals prepared from California-sourced agricultural products and build direct relationships with California farmers and ranchers, as specified. The bill would require the office, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to develop grant criteria to evaluate proposals from eligible applicants. The bill would authorize grant recipients to use grant moneys only for specified purposes, and require them to report specified information to the office and State Department of Public Health. The bill would require the office, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, on or before January 1, 2027, to submit to the Legislature a report on the pilot program. Last Amended: 4/7/2022	

<p>AB 2581 Salas D</p> <p>Health care service plans: mental health and substance use disorders: provider credentials.</p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>4/18/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/26/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, that provides hospital, medical, or surgical coverage to provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, under the same terms and conditions applied to other medical conditions, as specified. For provider contracts issued, amended, or renewed on and after January 1, 2023, this bill would require a health care service plan that provides coverage for mental health and substance use disorders and credentials health care providers of those services for the health care service plan's networks, to assess and verify the qualifications of a health care provider within 60 days after receiving a completed provider credentialing application. Because a violation of the bill's requirements by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2605 Villapudua D</p> <p>Water quality: state certification.</p>	<p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>4/18/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/26/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under federal law, any applicant seeking a federal license or permit for an activity that may result in any discharge into the navigable waters of the United States is required to first seek a state water quality certification, as specified. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the state board to certify or provide a statement to a federal agency, as required pursuant to federal law, that there is reasonable assurance that an activity of any person subject to the jurisdiction of the state board will not reduce water quality below applicable standards. The federal act provides that if a state fails or refuses to act on a request for this certification within a reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed one year after receipt of the request, then the state certification requirements are waived with respect to the federal application. This bill would authorize the state board to delegate its authority regarding the above-described issuance of a certificate or statement to the regional boards. The bill would require a project proponent, as defined, to request a pre-filing meeting with the state board, as specified. The bill would require the state board to act on the certification request within 60 days, except as specified. The bill would require a certification request to the state board for either an individual license or permit or a general license or permit to contain specified information. The bill would require the state board to take specified actions depending on whether it grants, grants with conditions, or denies the certification request. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2639 Quirk D</p> <p>Water quality</p>	<p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p> <p>4/5/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Existing law authorizes the</p>	

<p>control plans and water rights permits.</p>	<p>refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. (Ayes 9. Noes 4.) (April 5). Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p> <p>4/26/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair</p>	<p>state board to adopt water quality control plans for waters that require water quality standards pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and provides that those plans supersede any regional water quality control plans for the same waters to the extent of any conflict. This bill would require the state board, on or before December 31, 2023, to adopt a final update of the 1995 Water Quality Control Plan for the Bay-Delta, as specified, and to implement the amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary adopted by the state board pursuant to Resolution No. 2018-0059 on December 12, 2018. The bill would prohibit the state board from approving any new water right permits or extensions of time for any existing permits resulting in new or increased diversions to surface water storage from the Sacramento River/San Joaquin River watershed until the state board has taken those actions. Last Amended: 3/22/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2721 Lee D</p> <p>Bay Area Air Quality Management District: district board: compensation.</p>	<p>Senate Desk</p> <p>4/18/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 67. Noes 3.)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, which is vested with the authority to regulate air emissions located in the boundaries of the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara and portions of the Counties of Solano and Sonoma. Existing law establishes a district board to govern the district and prescribes the membership of the district board. Existing law authorizes the district board to provide, by ordinance, compensation not to exceed \$100 per day for board members for attending meetings of the board or committees of the board or while on official business of the district and not to exceed \$6,000 per year. Existing law also requires board members to receive actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. This bill would revise the amount of compensation that a member of the board may receive for attending a meeting of the board or attending a meeting while on official business of the district to an amount not to exceed \$100 per meeting and \$200 per day. The bill would also authorize a member of the board to receive compensation for active transportation travel to one of these meetings and would subject this compensation to the \$6,000 total annual compensation limit. Last Amended: 3/10/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2742 Friedman D</p> <p>Water meters: urban water suppliers.</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>2/19/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>The Water Measurement Law generally requires the installation of a water meter as a condition of new water service on and after January 1, 1992. The law, with certain exceptions, requires an urban water supplier to install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections that are located in its service area on or before January 1, 2025. This bill would delay that requirement for an urban water supplier to install the water meters to on or before January 1, 2030.</p>	
<p>AB 2805 Bauer-Kahan D</p> <p>Department of Fish and Wildlife:</p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>4/18/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on W.,P., & W. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Fish and Wildlife in the Natural Resources Agency. Under existing law, the department has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. Existing law authorizes the department, or any other public agency, to propose a regional conservation investment strategy, to be developed in consultation with applicable local agencies</p>	

<p>advance mitigation and regional conservation investment strategies.</p>	<p>4/26/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, Chair</p>	<p>that have land use authority, for the purpose of informing science-based nonbinding and voluntary conservation actions and habitat enhancement actions that would advance the conservation of focal species and provide voluntary nonbinding guidance for various activities. Existing law authorizes the department to approve a regional conservation investment strategy only if one or more state agencies request approval of the strategy through a letter sent to the Director of Fish and Wildlife, as prescribed. Existing law requires the strategy to contain specified information and authorizes inclusion of a regional conservation assessment proposed by the department or any other public agency, and approved by the department, in the strategy. Existing law authorizes the department to approve a regional conservation investment strategy or amended strategy for an initial period of up to 10 years after a public meeting and a public comment period regarding the proposed strategy or amended strategy have been held and after it finds that the strategy meets certain requirements. This bill would authorize the department, any other public agency, or federally recognized tribe to propose a regional conservation investment strategy, as provided. The bill would eliminate a restriction on the department that authorizes the department to approve a regional conservation investment strategy only if one or more state agencies request approval through a letter sent to the Director of Fish and Wildlife and a requirement that a regional conservation investment strategy include an explanation of the extent that the strategy is consistent with any previously approved or amended strategy. The bill would require a regional conservation assessment to, among other things, be consistent and complement any regional federal habitat conservation plan that overlaps with the ecoregion or subecoregion included in the assessment. The bill would make various changes to provisions requiring the department or public agency, as specified, to provide notice, hold public meetings, and provide for, receive, and respond to public comment during the public comment period before approving a regional conservation investment strategy or amended strategy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2807 Bonta, Mia D</p> <p>Transportation funding programs: eligibility: public transportation ferries.</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>3/17/2022-Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to fund development, demonstration, precommercial pilot, and early commercial deployment of zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies.This bill would expand the purposes of the program to include the funding of the development, demonstration, precommercial pilot, and early commercial deployment of zero- and near-zero-emission public transportation ferry technologies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2840 Reyes D</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>3/28/2022-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, sets forth various requirements relating to the review of development project permit applications and the issuance of development permits for specified classes of development projects. This bill would</p>	

<p>Qualifying logistics use projects.</p>	<p>4/20/2022 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 127 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair</p>	<p>prohibit a public agency from approving the development or expansion of any qualifying logistics use, as defined, within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors, as defined. The bill would require a public agency, before approving a qualifying logistics use, to require the project applicant to develop a prescribed written construction careers agreement that requires all construction work for the qualifying logistics use project to use a skilled and trained workforce, and that requires a set percentage of jobs created by the qualifying logistics use project to go to local residents. By imposing new requirements on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Last Amended: 3/24/2022</p>	
<p>AB 2858 Dahle, Megan R</p> <p>Fish and wildlife: safe harbor agreements.</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>2/19/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California State Safe Harbor Agreement Program Act, establishes a program that encourages landowners to manage their lands voluntarily to benefit endangered, threatened, or candidate species, or declining or vulnerable species, and not be subject to additional regulatory restrictions as a result of their conservation efforts. The act requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to the maximum extent practicable, to prioritize the review of, and decision to approve, a safe harbor agreement if the property proposed to be enrolled in the agreement is encumbered by a conservation easement that requires a permanent commitment to protect, restore, and maintain habitat conditions, provided that the department finds that practices consistent with the conservation easement can reasonably be expected to provide a net conservation benefit to the species listed in the application. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require safe harbor agreements authorized pursuant to the act to be reviewed and either approved and signed, or denied, by the department in a specified period of time upon receipt of all documents required by the act.</p>	
<p>AB 2931 Bloom D</p> <p>Pipeline safety: records.</p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>3/17/2022-Referred to Com. on E.M.</p> <p>4/25/2022 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RODRIGUEZ, Chair</p>	<p>The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and that concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would revise and recast those provisions and, among other things, would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any</p>	

		information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to disclose records, reports, or other information required to be maintained pursuant to the act to an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States for purposes of carrying out the requirements of the act or the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act, or when relevant to a proceeding pursuant to the act. Because a violation of the requirements placed on the owner or operator of a pipeline by the State Fire Marshal would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 45 Portantino D	Assembly Desk	Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department. Last Amended: 1/3/2022	
Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.	1/24/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.		
SB 107 Wiener D	Assembly Desk	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	
CalFresh.	1/6/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.		
SB 135 Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	Assembly Budget	This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2022. Last Amended: 2/15/2022	
	2/15/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET. (Amended on		

Budget Act of 2022.	2/15/2022)		
SB 234 Wiener D Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.	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. Last Amended: 4/26/2021	
SB 364 Skinner D Pupil meals.	Assembly Desk 1/26/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	(1)Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This system comprises local educational agencies throughout the state that provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at schoolsites operated by these agencies. This bill would require the State Department of Education to certify that applications for free or reduced-price meals made electronically available online by school district governing boards or county offices of education comply with specified requirements, including provisions prohibiting the misuse of information provided online by applicants. The bill would require applications for free and reduced-price meals, which are authorized to be submitted at any time during a schoolday, to be processed within 30 days of submission. To the extent that this provision would impose new duties on local educational agencies, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. The bill would make private third-party vendors who violate its provisions subject to specified civil penalties. The bill would specify that its provisions would not prevent the use of information provided by a school meal applicant from being used by a governmental entity to increase access to a government-administered anti-hunger program. The bill would authorize each school district and county superintendent of schools to establish a secured internet website providing access to an online data collection form as part of the annual enrollment process, and would require the department to host a sample application by an unspecified date, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction determines that use of the form would negatively impact the local control funding formula. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 1/20/2022	
SB 450 Hertzberg D Fire protection:	Assembly Desk 1/18/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 34. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly.	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	

<p>fire districts: funding: working group: report.</p>	<p>Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>fire protection, as provided. Section 2.2 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution establishes the Special District Fire Response Fund as a subaccount within the California Fire Response Fund within the State Treasury. Existing law requires moneys in the Special District Fire Response Fund to be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of funding fire suppression staffing in underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services, as provided. This bill would require the board, on or before February 15, 2022, to convene a working group, with specified representatives, to discuss and make recommendations on the most efficient mechanisms and structure to administer the Special District Fire Response Fund. The bill would require the working group to hold its first meeting no later than March 1, 2022, and to hold 6 additional meetings no later than May 1, 2022, as provided. The bill would require the working group to provide a report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance that includes a set of recommendations regarding the administration of the Special District Fire Response Fund, including, among other things, recommendations relating to mechanisms to ensure that underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services are aware of funding opportunities in the fund, as provided. Last Amended: 3/10/2021</p>	
<p>SB 532 Caballero D</p> <p>Pupil instruction: high school coursework and graduation requirements: exemptions.</p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>1/24/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>(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</p>	

		graduation requirements, within the pupil's 5th year of high school. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/8/2021	
SB 833 Dodd D Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022.	Senate Appropriations Suspense File 4/4/2022-April 4 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.	Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans that help achieve energy resilience objectives and state clean energy and air quality goals. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, identify critical facilities, facilities where the construction of microgrids or other distributed energy sources could meet local resilience needs, and potential funding sources for implementing projects in the plan, include a process for the expedited permit review of distributed energy resources by the local government, and demonstrate consistency with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents, as specified. As a condition of receiving grant funding, the bill would require a local government to submit its plan to the commission within 6 months of adopting the plan. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/21/2022	
SB 842 Dodd D Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.	Senate Health 4/5/2022-Set for hearing April 20. 4/20/2022 1 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair	Existing law establishes the Department of Rehabilitation in the California Health and Human Services Agency to provide vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities .This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, Solano, and Yolo to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the appropriate Senate and Assembly policy committees of the Legislature that includes an evaluation of the success of the pilot program and challenges in implementation, among other things. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2030. Last Amended: 3/14/2022	
SB 852 Dodd D Climate resilience districts:	Senate Natural Resources and Water 4/18/2022-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on N.R. & W. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 7).	Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority (authority) within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. Existing law provides for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by property tax increment	

formation: funding mechanisms.	4/21/2022 #4 SENATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE	revenues, and requires the authority to adopt a community revitalization and investment plan for the community revitalization and investment area that includes elements describing and governing revitalization activities. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. The bill would define “eligible project” to mean projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding, as specified. The bill would authorize a district created pursuant to these provisions to have boundaries that are identical to the boundaries of the participating entities or within the boundaries of the participating entities. The bill would authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution to provide property tax increment revenues to the district. The bill would also authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution allocating other tax revenues to the district, subject to certain requirements. The bill would provide for the financing of the activities of the district by, among other things, levying a benefit assessment, special tax, property-related fee, or other service charge or fee consistent with the requirements of the California Constitution. The bill would require each district to prepare an annual expenditure plan and an operating budget and capital improvement budget, which must be adopted by the governing body of the district and subject to review and revision at least annually. By imposing duties on counties in the administration of tax revenues and elections of a climate resilience district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/9/2022	
SB 880 Laird D Water diversion: monitoring and reporting: University of California Cooperative Extension.	Senate Appropriations Suspense File 4/4/2022-April 4 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.	Existing law requires a person who diverts 10 acre-feet of water or more per year under a permit or license to install and maintain a device or employ a method capable of measuring the rate of direct diversion, rate of collection to storage, and rate of withdrawal or release from storage, as specified and with certain exceptions. Existing law requires the measurements to be made using the best available technologies and best professional practices using a device or methods satisfactory to the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt regulations requiring measurement and reporting of water diversion and use by persons including, but not limited to, those authorized to appropriate water under a permit, license, or registration for small irrigation use or livestock stockpond use, or a certification for livestock stockpond use. Existing law, until January 1, 2023, requires any diverter, who has completed an instructional course regarding the devices or measurement method administered by the University of California Cooperative Extension, including passage of a proficiency test before the completion of the course, to be considered a qualified individual when installing and maintaining devices or implementing methods of measurement that were taught in the course for the diverter’s diversion. Existing law also requires the University of California Cooperative Extension and the board to develop the curriculum of the course and the proficiency test. This bill would indefinitely extend the above-described provisions.	

		This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 890 Nielsen R Department of Water Resources: Water Storage and Conveyance Fund: water storage and conveyance.	Senate Natural Resources and Water 3/8/2022-March 8 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 3. Noes 6.)	Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law requires the Friant-Kern Canal to be of such capacity as the department determines necessary to furnish an adequate supply of water for beneficial purposes in the area to be served by the canal. This bill would establish the Water Storage and Conveyance Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the department. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair and reservoir storage costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and all necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the department to expend from the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, specified monetary amounts to complete funding for the construction of the Sites Reservoir, and to restore the capacity of 4 specified water conveyance systems, as prescribed, with 2 of those 4 expenditures being in the form of a grant to the Friant Water Authority and to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal it as of January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 2/23/2022	
SB 917 Becker D Seamless Transit Transformation Act.	Senate Transportation 4/18/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS. 4/26/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair	Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, as a local area planning agency and not as a part of the executive branch of the state government, to provide comprehensive regional transportation planning for the region comprised of the City and County of San Francisco and the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma. This bill would require the commission to develop and adopt a Connected Network Plan, adopt an integrated transit fare structure, develop a comprehensive, standardized regional transit mapping and wayfinding system, develop an implementation and maintenance strategy and funding plan, and establish open data standards, as specified. The bill would require the region's transit agencies, as defined, to comply with those established integrated fare structure, regional transit mapping and wayfinding system, implementation and maintenance strategy and funding plan, and open data standards, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022	
SB 926 Dodd D Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: Prescribed Fire	Senate Appropriations 4/14/2022-Set for hearing April 25. 4/25/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	Existing law authorizes a person, firm, or corporation, or a group or combination of persons, firms, corporations, or groups, that owns or controls brush-covered land, forest lands, woodland, grassland, shrubland, or any combination thereof within a state responsibility area to apply to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for permission to utilize prescribed burning for specified public purposes. Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2020, the Forest Management Task Force, or its successor entity, in coordination with the Department of Insurance, to develop	

<p>Claims Fund.</p>		<p>recommendations for the implementation of an insurance pool or other mechanism for prescribed burn managers that reduces the cost of conducting prescribed fire while maintaining adequate liability protection when conducting prescribed burns. This bill would delete the provision requiring the task force to develop recommendations for the implementation of an insurance pool or other mechanisms for prescribed burn managers. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, on or before January 1, 2023, to establish, consistent with the Budget Act of 2021, the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program to support coverage for losses from permitted prescribed fires by individuals and nonpublic entities, such as Native American tribes, including cultural fire practitioners, as defined, private landowners, and other nongovernmental entities through the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund, which the bill would establish. The bill would require that the \$20,000,000 appropriated to the department by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2021, and any other funds appropriated by the Legislature for the above purpose, be deposited into the fund, and would prescribe requirements for use of these moneys, among other things. The bill would designate the Director of General Services to administer the claims fund, and require the director to administer and oversee the claims fund to assist in increasing the pace and scale of prescribed fire or cultural burn projects to provide public benefits to the state, as provided. The bill would require the director, on or before April 1, 2023, to develop policies and procedures for the operation and administration of the claims fund, as provided. The bill would require the director to report to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, as specified, and require the Department of Finance, on or before July 1, 2024, to audit the claims fund and also report to the relevant policy and fiscal committee of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/10/2022</p>	
<p>SB 947 Wilk R</p> <p>Whistleblowers : private entities awarded no-bid contracts.</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>4/5/2022-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p>	<p>The California Whistleblower Protection Act authorizes the California State Auditor to receive and investigate complaints about state employees or state agencies that have engaged in improper governmental activities, as defined. The act applies to state agencies, as defined, and to the University of California, the California State University, and courts, as specified. Under the act, a person who intentionally engages in acts of reprisal, retaliation, threats, coercion or similar acts against a state employee, University of California employee, California State University employee, court employee, or an applicant for such employment for having made a protected disclosure, as defined, is subject to civil liability and criminal penalties. This bill would expand these provisions to certain private entities awarded no-bid contracts, as defined, and their employees. Because this bill would create a new crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 957 Laird D</p>	<p>Senate L., P.E. & R.</p> <p>4/8/2022-Set for hearing April 26 in JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government as a means of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating</p>	

<p>Public Employment Relations Board: Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District.</p>	<p>pending receipt.</p> <p>4/26/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p>	<p>collective bargaining. Existing law includes within PERB's jurisdiction the resolution of disputes alleging violation of rules and regulations adopted by a public agency, as defined, concerning unit determinations, representations, recognition, and elections, as specified. Existing law provides for the establishment of the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. Existing law requires any question as to whether a majority of the district's employees in an appropriate unit desire to be represented by a labor organization to be submitted to PERB. Existing law requires the district to bargain in good faith with a duly designated or certified labor organization and, when an agreement is reached, to execute a written collective bargaining agreement with the labor organization covering the wages, hours, and working conditions of the employees represented by the labor organization in an appropriate unit, and to comply with the terms of the agreement, as specified. This bill would require employers and employees of the district to adjudicate complaints of specified labor violations before PERB as an unfair practice. By requiring the district to adjudicate claims before PERB, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/9/2022</p>	
<p><u>SB 1030</u> <u>Limón D</u></p> <p>Pipeline safety: records.</p>	<p>Senate Governmental Organization</p> <p>4/6/2022-Set for hearing April 26.</p> <p>4/26/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, DODD, Chair</p>	<p>The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and which concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to act as agent for the United States Secretary of Transportation to implement the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 and federal pipeline safety regulations as to those portions of interstate pipelines located within the state, as necessary to obtain annual federal certification. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would revise and recast those provisions relating to record maintenance and inspection and would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to disclose records, reports, or other</p>	

		information required to be maintained pursuant to the act to an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States for purposes of carrying out the requirements of the act or the federal act, or when relevant to a proceeding pursuant to the act. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would revise the act to conform references to the federal act. The bill would make other nonsubstantive changes to, and repeal an obsolete provision of, the act. Last Amended: 3/8/2022	
SB 1050 Dodd D State Route 37 Toll Bridge Act.	Senate Gov. & F. 4/14/2022-Set for hearing April 20. 4/20/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, Chair	The California Toll Bridge Authority Act makes the California Transportation Commission, together with the Department of Transportation, responsible for building and acquiring toll facilities and related transportation facilities. This bill would create the SR-37 Toll Authority as a public instrumentality of the state, which would be governed by the same board as that governing the Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority. The bill would require the authority to operate and maintain tolling infrastructure, including by installing toll facilities, and collect tolls for the use of the Sonoma Creek Bridge, and would authorize the authority to design and construct improvements on the bridge and a specified segment of State Route 37 in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. The bill would authorize the authority to issue bonds payable from the revenues derived from those tolls. The bill would authorize revenues from the toll bridge to be used for specified purposes, including capital improvements to repair or rehabilitate the toll bridge, to expand toll bridge capacity, to improve toll bridge or corridor operations, to reduce the demand for travel in the corridor, and to increase public transit, carpool, vanpool, and nonmotorized options on the toll bridge or in the segment of State Route 37, as specified. The bill would require the authority to develop and approve an expenditure plan for the revenues of the toll bridge, and any related toll bridge revenue bonds, and to update that plan at least every 3 years. The bill would require that the authority's toll schedule provide a 50% discount to qualifying high-occupancy vehicles and between a 25% and 50%, inclusive, discount to low-income drivers who reside in the Counties of Marin, Napa, Solano, or Sonoma. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/14/2022	
SB 1062 McGuire D The Fixing the Firefighter Shortage Act of 2022.	Senate Appropriations 4/18/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 4/25/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	Existing law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the Natural Resources Agency to provide fire protection and prevention services, as specified. This bill would require the department to maintain a standard minimum level of staffing for each of its engines, as specified, without the regular practice of forcing overtime on its personnel. The bill would require the department to increase its existing firefighter fuel crews, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2024, to provide to the Legislature a long-term staffing plan to meet the new era of wildfire firefighting. Last Amended: 4/18/2022	
SB 1065	Senate Judiciary	Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency, the State Lands	

<p>Eggman D</p> <p>California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program.</p>	<p>4/5/2022-Set for hearing April 26 in JUD. pending receipt. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 5). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p>4/26/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p>	<p>Commission consisting of the Controller, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Director of Finance. Existing law vests in the commission exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state, and of the beds of navigable rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries, inlets, and straits, including tidelands and submerged lands. Existing law authorizes the commission to take immediate action to remove from areas under its jurisdiction a vessel that is left unattended and is moored, docked, beached, or made fast to land in a position as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic or in a condition as to create a hazard to navigation, other vessels using a waterway, or the property of another. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with other relevant state and local agencies directly involved in the removal of abandoned vessels, by July 1, 2019, to develop a plan for the removal of abandoned commercial vessels. This bill would establish the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program within the Natural Resources Agency, to be administered by the commission, to bring federal, state, and local agencies together to identify, prioritize, and, upon appropriation by the Legislature or a determination of the availability of existing funds, as provided, fund the removal of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels, as defined, from waters of the state, as defined. The bill would require the commission, as part of the program, to create an inventory of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels on the waters of the state and develop a plan to prevent or reduce these abandoned and derelict commercial vessels, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/14/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1076 Archuleta D</p> <p>Lead-based paint.</p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>4/18/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> <p>4/26/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 112 SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to implement and administer a residential lead-based paint hazard reduction program, as specified, including adopting regulations regarding accreditation of providers of health and safety training to employees who engage in or supervise lead-related construction work, as defined, and certification of employees who have successfully completed that training. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to establish and impose fees for those accreditations and certifications and for licensing entities engaged in lead-related occupations, as specified. Existing law requires those fees to be deposited into the Lead-Related Construction Fund, as specified, and to be available for specified uses upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would require the department to review and amend its regulations governing lead-related construction work, including training and certification for workers and accreditation for trainers in lead-safe work practices, to comply with existing state regulations and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule, as specified. The bill would require the adoption of those regulations to establish fee provisions for those certifications and accreditations. The bill would require the fees to be deposited into the Lead-Related Construction Fund. The bill would require the department to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	

<p>SB 1084 Hurtado D</p> <p>Property ownership: foreign ownership: foreign governments.</p>	<p>Senate Agriculture</p> <p>4/18/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on AGRI.</p> <p>4/27/2022 4 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE AGRICULTURE, BORGEAS, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law provides that all property has an owner, whether that owner is the state, and the property is public, or the owner is an individual, and the property is private. This bill would prohibit a foreign government from purchasing, acquiring, or holding an interest, as defined, in agricultural land within the State of California. The bill would exempt land held by foreign governments before January 1, 2023, from that prohibition. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1137 Atkins D</p> <p>Board of State and Community Corrections.</p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>4/8/2022-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections, with the mission of providing statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system, including addressing gang problems. This bill would expand the board's mission to include the promotion of legal and safe conditions for youth, inmates, and staff in local detention facilities. Last Amended: 3/8/2022</p>	Watch
<p>SB 1140 Umberg D</p> <p>Public social services: electronic benefits transfer cards.</p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>4/4/2022-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the establishment of a statewide electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system, administered by the State Department of Social Services, for the purpose of providing financial and food assistance benefits. Existing law provides that a recipient shall not incur any loss of cash benefits that are taken by an unauthorized withdrawal, removal, or use of benefits that does not occur by the use of a physical EBT card issued to the recipient or authorized third party, as specified, and requires the prompt replacement of those cash benefits. Existing regulations also require food benefits that are stolen in this manner to be replaced. This bill would instead prohibit a recipient from incurring any loss of electronic benefits stolen in that manner, thereby codifying the existing regulation described above. To the extent this bill would expand county duties relating to the administration of food benefits, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Last Amended: 3/8/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1175 McGuire D</p> <p>Department of Transportation: intermodal passenger services: rail corridors.</p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p> <p>3/29/2022-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2022 9 a.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to construct, acquire, or lease, and improve and operate, rail passenger terminals and related facilities that provide intermodal passenger services along specified corridors. This bill would expand that authorization to include the Sacramento-Larkspur-Novato-Cloverdale corridor. Last Amended: 3/16/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1182 Eggman D</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>4/18/2022-From committee with author's</p>	<p>Existing law provides for various proceedings under the Family Code, including, among others, dissolution of marriage, legal separation of the parties, paternity, and custody or support of a child. Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to provide</p>	

<p>Family law.</p>	<p>amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p><i>4/26/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</i></p>	<p>by rule for the practice and procedure in proceedings pursuant to those provisions. This bill would require a court, in family law proceedings, to provide self-identified veterans with a list of resources for veterans, including information about how to contact the local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The bill would require the Judicial Council to develop the forms needed to implement those provisions on or before January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/18/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1218 Hurtado D</p> <p>Delta Stewardship Council: annual water supply reliability estimation.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>4/13/2022-April 19 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, 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 the council, at least once annually, to publish on its internet website, in consultation with relevant state and federal agencies and the public, a water supply reliability estimation for the water flows into the Delta and out of the Straits of Carquinez and into the San Francisco Bay.</p>	
<p>SB 1219 Hurtado D</p> <p>21st century water laws and agencies: committee.</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p> <p>4/14/2022-Set for hearing April 27.</p> <p><i>4/27/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</i></p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board within the California Environmental Protection Agency with specified duties relating to, among other things, administering water rights, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the California Safe Drinking Water Act. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources within the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the jurisdiction and various general administrative authorities and duties of the department regarding, among other things, matters pertaining to water resources and dams in the state. This bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a committee to develop and submit, on or before December 31, 2024, to the Governor and to the Legislature a strategic vision, proposed statutes, and recommendations for a modern 21st century set of water laws and regulations and state and local water agencies for the state, as provided. The committee would consist of 5 specified heads of state agencies, 2 members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the Governor or the committee to appoint a “blue ribbon” citizen commission or taskforce, a stakeholder advisory committee, and any other group that the Governor or the committee deems necessary or desirable to assist in carrying out these provisions. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, at the request of the committee, to make available staff and resources to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes. The bill would authorize the committee, its members, and state agencies represented on the committee to contract for consultants to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes, as specified, and would exempt those contracts from certain public contracting requirements. Last Amended: 4/6/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1220</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all</p>	

<p>Hurtado D</p> <p>Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater sustainability plans.</p>	<p>4/13/2022-April 19 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. This bill would provide that nothing in those provisions relating to making submissions to the department shall be construed to prohibit groundwater sustainability agencies that have developed multiple groundwater sustainability plans for a basin from amending the coordination agreement following department issuance of an assessment of the plans. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1221 Hurtado D</p> <p>Wastewater operator certification program.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>3/2/2022-Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to examine and certify persons as to their qualifications to operate water treatment plants and water distribution systems. Existing law requires the certification to indicate the classification of water treatment plant or water distribution system that the person is qualified to operate. Existing law requires the board to issue a water treatment operator certificate and water distribution operator certificate by reciprocity to any person holding a valid, unexpired, comparable certification issued by another state, the United States, prescribed territories or tribal governments, or a unit of any of these. Existing law requires the board to classify types of wastewater treatment plants for the purpose of determining the levels of competence necessary to operate them. Existing law requires a person who operates a nonexempt wastewater treatment plant to possess a valid, unexpired wastewater certificate, as defined. Existing law requires the board to develop and specify in its regulations the training necessary to qualify a person for a wastewater certificate for each type and class of plant. Existing law authorizes the board to accept experience in lieu of qualification training. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in the provision regarding accepting experience in lieu of qualification training.</p>	
<p>SB 1253 Melendez R</p> <p>Infrastructure plan: flood control: delta levees.</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>4/7/2022-Set for hearing April 26.</p> <p>4/26/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair</p>	<p>The California Infrastructure Planning Act requires the Governor to submit annually to the Legislature, in conjunction with the Governor's Budget, a proposed 5-year infrastructure plan containing prescribed information. Existing law requires the plan to identify state infrastructure needs and set out priorities for funding. This bill would additionally require the plan to set out infrastructure priorities relating to specified flood prevention and maintenance projects. Last Amended: 3/8/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1292 Stern D</p> <p>Land use:</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p> <p>3/22/2022-March 24 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include,</p>	

<p>development restriction: fire hazard severity zones.</p>		<p>among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. Existing law imposes various requirements on a city, county, or city and county upon receiving an application for a housing development project meeting certain standards. This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to restrict the development of residential housing in moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined, if the city, county, or city and county adopts a plan, as specified, ensuring the production of at least double the number of residential units not developed as a result of the restriction. Last Amended: 3/16/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1338 Umberg D</p> <p>Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>4/18/2022-April 26 hearing postponed by committee. Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p> <p>4/26/2022 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p> <p>4/27/2022 1 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura’s Law, requires each county to offer specified mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body, as specified. Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for short-term and longer-term involuntary treatment and conservatorships for people who are determined to be gravely disabled. This bill would enact the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, which would authorize specified people to petition a civil court to create a CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, stabilization medication, and housing support to adults who are suffering from schizophrenia spectrum and psychotic disorders and who lack medical decision making capacity. The bill would specify the process by which the petition is filed and reviewed, including requiring the petition to be signed under penalty of perjury, and to contain specified information, including the acts that support the petitioner’s belief that the respondent meets the CARE criterion. The bill would also specify the schedule of review hearings required if the respondent is ordered to comply with a one-year CARE plan by the court. The bill would authorize the CARE plan to be extended for up to one year and prescribes the requirement for the graduation plan that is required upon leaving the CARE program. By expanding the crime of perjury and imposing additional duties on the county behavioral health agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Last Amended: 4/7/2022</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 1340 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Property taxation: new construction: active solar energy systems and nonqualified active solar energy</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p> <p>3/23/2022-Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.</p>	<p>The California Constitution generally limits the maximum rate of ad valorem tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value of the property and defines “full cash value” for these purposes as the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. Pursuant to constitutional authorization, existing property tax law excludes from the definition of “newly constructed” for these purposes the construction or addition of any active solar energy system, as defined, through the 2023–24 fiscal year. Under existing property tax law, this exclusion remains in effect only until there is a subsequent change in ownership, but an active solar energy system that qualifies for the exclusion before January 1, 2025, will continue to receive the exclusion until there is a subsequent change in ownership. This bill would indefinitely extend the exclusion described above, except with respect to nonqualified active solar energy</p>	

<p>systems.</p>		<p>systems, as defined. For a nonqualified active solar energy system, commencing with property tax lien dates for the 2024–25 fiscal years, the bill would instead include in the definition of “newly constructed” an unspecified percentage of the full cash value of a nonqualified active solar energy system that would vary depending on the number of years following the date on which construction is completed. Last Amended: 3/15/2022</p>	
<p>SB 1395 Bates R California Defense Community Infrastructure Program.</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F. 4/14/2022-Set for hearing April 20. 4/20/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes within state government the Office of Planning and Research as the comprehensive state planning agency for long-range planning and research. Existing law, until January 1, 2026, establishes within state government a Governor’s Military Council that serves under the direction of the Military Department to advise the Governor on efforts to retain military installations and operations within this state that are necessary for the defense of the nation, and to coordinate and focus those efforts. This bill would establish the California Defense Community Infrastructure Program, which would require the Office of Planning and Research, with input and assistance from the Governor’s Military Council, to grant funds to local agencies to assist with matching fund requirements in applications for funds from the federal Defense Community Infrastructure Program and to fund community projects with a similar purpose as the federal program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/28/2022</p>	