



CAO Legislative Report

Administration

[AB 61](#)

[Gabriel D \(Dist. 45\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Business pandemic relief. Would authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, for a period of 365 days following the end of the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to permit licensees to exercise license privileges in an expanded license area authorized pursuant to a COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization approved in accordance with the Fourth Notice of Regulatory Relief issued by the department, as specified. The bill would also authorize the department to extend the period of time during which the COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization is valid beyond 365 days if the licensee has filed a pending application with the department for the permanent expansion of their premises before the 365-day time period expires. The bill would make these provisions effective only until July 1, 2024, and repeal them as of that date.

[AB 83](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Alcoholic beverage control: license renewal fees: waiver. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. Current law, for the purpose of providing economic relief to licensees most severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, authorizes the department to waive license renewal fees, as defined, for licenses that expire between March 1, 2021, and February 28, 2023, inclusive. Current law provides that the waiver of license renewal fees applies only to specified license types that were active, as defined by the department in its guidelines, between March 1, 2020, and December 31, 2020, inclusive. Current law requires a licensee who requests a fee waiver to certify under penalty of perjury that they qualify for the waiver. This bill would renumber that provision and expand the license types eligible for the above-described waiver of license renewal fees.

[AB 137](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

State government. Would establish the Solar Energy System Restitution Program for the purpose of providing restitution to certain consumers with a solar energy system installed by a contractor on a single-family residence, as specified. The bill would require the Contractors State License Board to administer the program, upon appropriation of one-time resources by the Legislature. The bill would require the registrar or their designee to award moneys appropriated to the program only to consumers who are eligible claimants, as specified. The bill would authorize a consumer to claim eligibility for payment pursuant to the program by filing a specified form with the registrar that the bill would require the board to provide.

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Local government: open and public meetings. The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Under existing law, a member of the legislative body who attends a meeting where action is taken in violation of this provision, with the intent to deprive the public of information that the member knows the public is entitled to, is guilty of a crime. This bill would require local agencies to conduct meetings subject to the act consistent with applicable state and federal civil rights laws, as specified.

[AB 361](#)[Rivas, Robert D \(Dist. 30\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Open meetings: state and local agencies: teleconferences. Would, until January 1, 2024, authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting during a declared state of emergency, as that term is defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, during a proclaimed state of emergency held for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, and during a proclaimed state of emergency when the legislative body has determined that meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, as provided.

[AB 428](#)[Mayes I \(Dist. 42\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Local government: board of supervisors. Current law requires each county to have a board of supervisors and provides for the organization and powers of the board of supervisors. Current law allows the board of supervisors of any general law or charter county to adopt or the residents of the county to propose, by initiative, limit or repeal a limit on the number of terms a member of the board of supervisors may serve on the board of supervisors. Current law also requires the board of supervisors to prescribe the compensation for all county officers. This bill would require that, when term limits are imposed, the limit must be no fewer than 2 terms. This bill would specify that the board of supervisors is included in the definition of county officers for whom the board of supervisors is required to prescribe compensation. The bill would specify that it would not affect any term limits that were legally in effect prior to January 1, 2022, in any county.

Position: San Bernardino County Support

[AB 444](#)**Committee on Public Employment and Retirement**

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

State and local employees: pay warrants: designees. Current law authorizes a state employee to designate with their appointing power a person who may receive the employee's warrants upon the employee's death. Current law requires an appointing power, upon sufficient proof of identity from an appropriate designee, to deliver warrants to the person claiming them. Current law entitles the designated person who receives warrants to negotiate the warrants as if they were the payee. This bill would prescribe a process by which an appointing power would issue a check directly to a designated person instead of delivering employee warrants to that person, as described above. Upon sufficient proof of the designee's identity, the bill would require the appointing power to endorse and deposit the warrant issued to a deceased employee back into the Treasury to the credit of the fund or appropriation upon which it was drawn, as specified, and then issue a revolving fund check to the designated person in the original amount payable to employee.

[AB 1570](#)**Committee on Natural Resources**

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Public resources: omnibus bill. Would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to assist local governments in preventing future high-intensity wildland fires and instituting appropriate fuels management by making its wildland fire prevention and vegetation management expertise available to local governments to the extent possible within the department's budgetary limitations. The bill would explicitly define, for these purposes, "local governments" to include cities, counties, and special districts. The bill would also make changes to related findings and declarations by the Legislature.

[SB 13](#)

[Dodd D \(Dist. 3\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

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

Animal Control

[AB 1282](#)

[Bloom D \(Dist. 50\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Veterinary medicine: blood banks for animals. The Veterinary Medicine Practice Act, provides for the licensure and registration of veterinarians and the regulation of the practice of veterinary medicine by the Veterinary Medical Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Under the act, prescribed actions constitute the practice of veterinary medicine. This bill would include in the actions that constitute the practice of veterinary medicine the collection of blood from an animal for the purpose of transferring or selling that blood and blood component products, as defined, to a licensed veterinarian for use at a registered premises, except in certain circumstances.

Behavioral Health

[AB 134](#)

[Committee on Budget](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Mental Health Services Act: county program and expenditure plans. The Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) established the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission and requires the counties to prepare and submit a 3-year program and expenditure plan, and annual updates, as specified, to the commission and the department. Existing law authorizes a county that is unable to complete and submit a 3-year plan or annual update for the 2020–21 fiscal year due to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency to extend the effective timeframe of its currently approved 3-year plan or annual update to include the 2020–21 fiscal year and requires the county to submit a 3-year program and expenditure plan or annual update to the commission and the department by July 1, 2021. This bill would additionally authorize a county that is unable to complete and submit a 3-year plan or annual update for the 2021–22 fiscal year due to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency to extend the effective timeframe of its currently approved 3-year plan or annual update to include the 2021–22 fiscal year and would require the county to submit a 3-year program and expenditure plan or annual update to the commission and the department by July 1, 2022.

[AB 226](#)

[Ramos D \(Dist. 40\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities. Would reclassify children’s crisis residential programs as children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities, and would transfer responsibility for licensing these facilities to the State Department of Health Care Services, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. The bill would define “children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility” to mean a licensed residential facility operated by a public agency or private organization that provides the psychiatric services, as prescribed under the Medicaid regulations, to individuals under 21 years of age, in an inpatient setting.

[AB 309](#)

[Gabriel D \(Dist. 45\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Pupil mental health: model referral protocols. Would require the State Department of Education to develop model referral protocols, as provided, for addressing pupil mental health concerns. The bill would require the department to consult with various entities in developing the protocols, including current classroom teachers, administrators, pupils, and parents. The bill would require the department to post the model referral protocols on its internet website. The bill would make these provisions contingent upon funds being appropriated for its purpose in the annual Budget Act or other legislation, or state, federal, or private funds being allocated for this purpose.

[AB 638](#)

[Quirk-Silva D \(Dist. 65\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Mental Health Services Act: early intervention and prevention programs. The Mental Health Services Act requires counties to establish a program designed to prevent mental illnesses from becoming severe and disabling and authorizes counties to use funds designated for prevention and early intervention to broaden the provision of those community-based mental health services by adding prevention and early intervention services or activities. Current law authorizes the MHSA to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendments are consistent with, and further the purposes of, the MHSA. This bill would amend the MHSA by including in the prevention and early intervention services authorized to be provided, prevention and early intervention strategies that address mental health needs, substance misuse or substance use disorders, or needs relating to cooccurring mental health and substance use services. By authorizing a new use for continuously appropriated funds, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would state the finding and declaration of the Legislature that this change is consistent with, and furthers the intent of, the MHSA.

[SB 110](#)

[Wiener D \(Dist. 11\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Substance use disorder services: contingency management services. Current law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including substance use disorder services that are delivered through the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, subject to utilization controls. For purposes of the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program, current law prescribes the maximum allowable rates for services, including individual and group rates for extensive counseling for outpatient drug-free treatment. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would expand substance use disorder services to include contingency management services as an optional benefit under the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, as specified, subject to utilization controls.

[SB 507](#)

[Eggman D \(Dist. 5\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Mental health services: assisted outpatient treatment. Current law authorizes a court in a participating county to order a person who is suffering from mental illness and is the subject of a petition to obtain assisted outpatient

treatment if the court makes various findings including, among others, there has been a clinical determination that the person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision, the person's condition is substantially deteriorating, and, in view of the person's treatment history and current behavior, the person is in need of assisted outpatient treatment in order to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in grave disability or serious harm to the person or to others. Current law authorizes the petition to be filed by the county behavioral health director, or the director's designee, in the superior court in the county in which the person who is the subject of the petition is present or reasonably believed to be present, in accordance with prescribed procedures. This bill would, among other things, instead require that the above-described findings include clinical determination that the person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision and that the person's condition is substantially deteriorating, or that assisted outpatient treatment is needed to prevent a relapse or deterioration that would be likely to result in grave disability or serious harm to the person or to others.

Broadband

[AB 14](#)

[Aguiar-Curry D \(Dist. 4\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Communications: California Advanced Services Fund: deaf and disabled telecommunications program: surcharges. Under current law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Current law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. Current law authorizes the commission to impose a surcharge to collect \$330,000,000 for deposit into the CASF beginning January 1, 2018, and continuing through the 2022 calendar year. Current law specifies the amount of surcharge revenues to be deposited into each account within the CASF, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would authorize the commission to impose the surcharge to fund the CASF until December 31, 2032, as specified.

[AB 41](#)

[Wood D \(Dist. 2\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Broadband infrastructure deployment. Current law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of state highways and associated property. Current law requires the department to notify companies and organizations working on broadband deployment on its internet website of specified department-led highway construction projects and authorizes those companies and organizations to collaborate with the department to install broadband conduits as part of those projects. This bill would require the department, as part of those projects that are funded by a specified item of the Budget Act of 2021 and are located in priority areas, to ensure that construction includes the installation of conduits capable of supporting optic communication cables.

[AB 537](#)

[Quirk D \(Dist. 20\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Communications: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities. Current law requires a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility be deemed approved if a city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the time periods specified in applicable FCC decisions, all required public notices have been provided regarding the application, and the applicant has provided a notice to the city or county that the time period has lapsed. This bill would require that the time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules. The bill would require that the city, county, or city and county notify the applicant of the incompleteness of an application within the time periods established by applicable FCC rules. The bill would require that the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application commence when the applicant makes the first required submission or takes the first required step, as specified.

[SB 4](#)

[Gonzalez D \(Dist. 33\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Communications: California Advanced Services Fund. Would require the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to coordinate with other relevant state and local agencies and national organizations to explore ways to facilitate streamlining of local land use approvals and construction permit processes for projects related to broadband infrastructure deployment and connectivity.

[SB 28](#)

[Caballero D \(Dist. 12\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006: deployment data. The Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006, establishes a procedure for the issuance of state franchises for the provision of video service, defined to include cable service and open-video systems, administered by the Public Utilities Commission. The act provides that the holder of a state franchise is not a public utility as a result of providing video service and does not provide the commission with authority to regulate the rates, terms, and conditions of video service except as explicitly set forth in the act. The act requires a franchise holder to annually report to the commission regarding the availability of and subscriptions to broadband and video service, as specified. This bill would repeal the requirement that franchise holders annually report regarding the availability of and subscriptions to broadband and video service.

[SB 378](#)

[Gonzalez D \(Dist. 33\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Local government: broadband infrastructure development project permit processing: microtrenching permit processing ordinance. Would require a local agency to allow, except as provided, microtrenching for the installation of underground fiber if the installation in the microtrench is limited to fiber. The bill would also require, to the extent necessary, a local agency with jurisdiction to approve excavations to adopt or amend existing policies, ordinances, codes, or construction rules to allow for microtrenching. The bill would provide that these provisions do not supersede, nullify, or otherwise alter the requirements to comply with specified safety standards. The bill would authorize a local agency to impose a fee for its reasonable costs on an application for a permit to install fiber, as provided. By imposing new duties on local agencies with regard to the installation of fiber, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Brown Act

[AB 339](#)

[Lee D \(Dist. 25\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Local government: open and public meetings. The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Under existing law, a member of the legislative body who attends a meeting where action is taken in violation of this provision, with the intent to deprive the public of information that the member knows the public is entitled to, is guilty of a crime. This bill would require local agencies to conduct meetings subject to the act consistent with applicable state and federal civil rights laws, as specified.

[AB 361](#)

[Rivas, Robert D \(Dist. 30\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Open meetings: state and local agencies: teleconferences. Would, until January 1, 2024, authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting during a declared state of emergency, as that term is defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, during a proclaimed state of emergency held for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether

meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, and during a proclaimed state of emergency when the legislative body has determined that meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, as provided.

[SB 274](#)

[Wieckowski D \(Dist. 10\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Local government meetings: agenda and documents. The Ralph M. Brown Act requires meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be open and public and also requires regular and special meetings of the legislative body to be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, with specified exceptions. Current law authorizes a person to request that a copy of an agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. This bill would require a local agency with an internet website, or its designee, to email a copy of, or website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if the person requests that the items be delivered by email. If a local agency determines it to be technologically infeasible to send a copy of the documents or a link to a website that contains the documents by email or by other electronic means, the bill would require the legislative body or its designee to send by mail a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and to mail a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet, as specified.

Budget

[AB 161](#)

[Ting D \(Dist. 19\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Budget Act of 2021. The Budget Act of 2021 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2021-22 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2021 by amending items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

[AB 175](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Housing: mortgages and deeds of trust: use of state property: surplus land disposal: financing programs. Current law prescribes various requirements to be satisfied before the exercise of a power of sale under a mortgage or deed of trust and prescribes a procedure for the exercise of that power. Current law prescribes the dates when a trustee's sale is deemed final if specified payments are made and, in this regard, a trustee's sale is deemed final upon the acceptance of the last and highest bid and is deemed perfected as of 8 a.m. on the actual date of sale if the trustee's deed is recorded within 18 calendar days after the sale, except as specified. This bill would extend the date in the above-described condition relating to the recording of the trustee's deed to 21 calendar days. The bill would require this change to become operative on January 1, 2022.

Cannabis

[AB 45](#)

[Aguilar-Curry D \(Dist. 4\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Industrial hemp products. Current law requires a person who manufactures pet food in California to obtain a license from the State Department of Public Health. Existing law also prohibits the manufacture, sale, or delivery of a pet food ingredient or processed pet food that is adulterated and defines 'adulterated' for this purpose. This bill would require a manufacturer of dietary supplements and food that includes industrial hemp to register with the State Department of Public Health and to be able to demonstrate that all parts of the plant used come from a state or country that has an established and approved industrial hemp program, as defined, that inspects or regulates hemp under a food safety program or equivalent criteria to ensure safety for human or animal consumption and that the industrial hemp cultivator or grower is in good standing and compliance with the governing laws of the state or country of origin.

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Budget Act of 2021: Department of Cannabis Control: licensure: safety and quality assurance. Would establish the Department of Cannabis Control within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, would transfer to this department the powers, duties, purposes, functions, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the bureau, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health under MAUCRSA, except as specified, and would make conforming changes. The bill would require the department to be under the supervision and control of a director.

AB 1138

Rubio, Blanca D (Dist. 48)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Unlawful cannabis activity: civil enforcement. Would impose a civil penalty on persons aiding and abetting unlicensed commercial cannabis activity of up to 3 times the amount of the license fee for each violation, but in no case more than \$30,000 for each violation. The bill would prohibit filing an action for civil penalties brought against a person pursuant to MAUCRSA 3 years after the first date of discovery of the violation.

Position: San Bernardino County Support

SB 73

Wiener D (Dist. 11)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Probation: eligibility: crimes relating to controlled substances. Current law prohibits granting probation or suspending a sentence for persons convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, including possessing or agreeing to sell or transport opiates or opium derivatives, possessing or transporting cannabis, planting or cultivating peyote, and various crimes relating to forging or altering prescriptions, among other crimes, if the person has previously been convicted of any one of specified felony offenses relating to controlled substances. Current law also prohibits granting probation or suspending a sentence for persons convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, including possessing for sale or selling 14.25 grams or more of a substance containing heroin and possessing for sale 14.25 grams or more of any salt or solution of phencyclidine or its analogs, among other crimes. This bill would delete various crimes relating to controlled substances, including, but not limited to, the crimes described above, from those prohibitions against granting probation or a suspended sentence.

CEQA

AB 819

Levine D (Dist. 10)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

California Environmental Quality Act: notices and documents: electronic filing and posting. CEQA requires, if an environmental impact report is required, the lead agency to mail a notice of determination to each responsible agency, the Office of Planning and Research, and public agencies with jurisdiction over natural resources affected by the project. CEQA requires the lead agency to provide notice to the public and to organizations and individuals who have requested notices that the lead agency is preparing an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or specified determination. CEQA requires notices for an environmental impact report to be posted in the office of the county clerk of each county in which the project is located. This bill would instead require the lead agency to mail or email those notices, and to post them on the lead agency's internet website. The bill would also require notices of an environmental impact report to be posted on the internet website of the county clerk of each county in which the project is located.

SB 7

Atkins D (Dist. 39)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Environmental quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of

2021. Would enact the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021, which would reenact the former leadership act, with certain changes, and would authorize the Governor, until January 1, 2024, to certify projects that meet specified requirements for streamlining benefits related to CEQA. The bill would additionally include housing development projects, as defined, meeting certain conditions as projects eligible for certification. The bill would, except for those housing development projects, require the quantification and mitigation of the impacts of a project from the emissions of greenhouse gases, as provided. The bill would revise and recast the labor-related requirements for projects undertaken by both public agencies and private entities. The bill would provide that the Governor is authorized to certify a project before the lead agency certifies the final EIR for the project.

[SB 44](#)

[Allen D \(Dist. 26\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

California Environmental Quality Act: streamlined judicial review: environmental leadership transit projects. Would, until January 1, 2025, establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an environmental leadership transit project, as defined, proposed by a public or private entity or its affiliates that is located wholly within the County of Los Angeles or connects to an existing transit project wholly located in that county and that is approved by the lead agency on or before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the project applicant of the environmental leadership transit project to take certain actions in order for those specified procedures to apply to the project. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2023, to adopt rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA 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 365 calendar 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 an environmental leadership transit project.

COVID-19

[AB 61](#)

[Gabriel D \(Dist. 45\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Business pandemic relief. Would authorize the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, for a period of 365 days following the end of the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to permit licensees to exercise license privileges in an expanded license area authorized pursuant to a COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization approved in accordance with the Fourth Notice of Regulatory Relief issued by the department, as specified. The bill would also authorize the department to extend the period of time during which the COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization is valid beyond 365 days if the licensee has filed a pending application with the department for the permanent expansion of their premises before the 365-day time period expires. The bill would make these provisions effective only until July 1, 2024, and repeal them as of that date.

[AB 80](#)

[Burke D \(Dist. 62\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Taxation: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act: Federal Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. Would exclude, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, from gross income any advance grant amount, as defined, issued pursuant to specified provisions of the CARES Act or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and covered loan amounts forgiven pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

[AB 81](#)

[Ting D \(Dist. 19\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

COVID-19 relief. Current law makes an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or administrative action adopted by a city, county, or city and county in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to protect tenants from eviction subject to certain restrictions, including that the specified period of time during which a tenant is permitted to repay COVID-19 rental debt may not extend beyond the period that was in effect on August 19, 2020, and a provision may not permit a tenant a period of time that extends beyond August 31, 2021, to repay COVID-19 rental debt. This bill would instead, among other things, prohibit an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or administrative action adopted by a city, county, or city and county from permitting a tenant a period of time that extends beyond August 31, 2022, to repay COVID-19 rental debt.

[AB 83](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Alcoholic beverage control: license renewal fees: waiver. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. Current law, for the purpose of providing economic relief to licensees most severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, authorizes the department to waive license renewal fees, as defined, for licenses that expire between March 1, 2021, and February 28, 2023, inclusive. Current law provides that the waiver of license renewal fees applies only to specified license types that were active, as defined by the department in its guidelines, between March 1, 2020, and December 31, 2020, inclusive. Current law requires a licensee who requests a fee waiver to certify under penalty of perjury that they qualify for the waiver. This bill would renumber that provision and expand the license types eligible for the above-described waiver of license renewal fees.

[AB 86](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

COVID-19 relief and school reopening, reporting, and public health requirements. Current law, for purposes of calculating apportionments for the 2020–21 fiscal year, requires a local educational agency to offer in-person instruction and authorizes these agencies to offer distance learning, as specified. This bill would require the school administrator or other person in charge of a public or private school campus maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, upon learning that a school employee or pupil at the public or private school campus has tested positive for COVID-19 and was present on campus while infectious, to immediately, and in no case later than 24 hours after learning of the positive COVID-19 case, notify the local health officer or the local health officer's representative about the positive case, as specified.

[AB 279](#)

[Muratsuchi D \(Dist. 66\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities: COVID-19. Current law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate intermediate care facilities (ICF) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF). Current law generally requires an ICF or SNF to comply with certain procedures and disclosures when transferring ownership or management of the facility, as specified. Current law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the requirements imposed on these facilities. This bill, until July 1, 2022, would prohibit an ICF or SNF, as defined, from terminating or making significant quality-of-care changes to its skilled nursing or supportive care services, or from transferring a resident to another ICF or SNF, during any declared state of emergency relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), except if the owner files a bankruptcy petition.

[AB 418](#)

[Valladares R \(Dist. 38\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Emergency services: grant program. Would establish the Community Power Resiliency Program (program), to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services, to support local governments' efforts to improve resiliency in

response to power outage events, as provided. The bill would require the office to allocate funds, pursuant to an appropriation by the Legislature, to local governments, special districts, and tribes for various purposes relating to power resiliency, and would require certain entities, in order to be eligible for funding, to either describe the portion of their emergency plan that includes power outages or confirm that power outages will be included when the entity revises any portion of their emergency plan.

[AB 654](#)

[Reyes D \(Dist. 47\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

COVID-19: exposure: notification. The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 authorizes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to prohibit the performance of an operation or process, or entry into that place of employment when, in its opinion, a place of employment, operation, or process, or any part thereof, exposes workers to the risk of infection with COVID-19, so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees. Current law requires that the prohibition be issued in a manner so as not to materially interrupt the performance of critical governmental functions essential to ensuring public health and safety functions or the delivery of electrical power or water. Current law requires that these provisions not prevent the entry or use, with the division's knowledge and permission, for the sole purpose of eliminating the dangerous conditions. This bill would add the delivery of renewable natural gas to the list of utilities that the division's prohibitions are not allowed to materially interrupt.

[AB 1207](#)

[Weber, Akilah D \(Dist. 79\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Pathways Through Pandemics Task Force. Would establish, in the California Health and Human Services Agency, the Pathways Through Pandemics Task Force to study lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and to develop strategies to navigate future pandemics. The bill would require the task force to convene various entities to engage in discussions on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, develop and recommend best practices for an equitable response to future pandemics, and determine the impact of state laws on coordinating the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as specified. The bill would require the task force to report its findings to the Legislature, as specified, on or before December 1, 2024, and would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2025.

[SB 86](#)

Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Public social services. Current law establishes the State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSP), which requires the State Department of Social Services to contract with the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services to make payments to SSP recipients to supplement Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments made available pursuant to the federal Social Security Act. Current law also establishes the Golden State Grant Program, which requires the department to make a one-time grant payment of \$600 to qualified grant recipients, including recipients of benefits under the SSI/SSP program. Current law authorizes the department to determine the form and manner of these payments. This bill would instead require the one-time grant payments made under the Golden State Grant Program to individuals who are eligible for the payment because they are recipients of SSI/SSP benefits to be paid as a one-time increase of \$600 to the individual's SSP benefits.

[SB 87](#)

[Caballero D \(Dist. 12\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program: income tax: gross income: exclusion: small business grants. Would establish the California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program within CalOSBA to assist qualified small businesses affected by COVID-19 through administration of grants. The bill would require CalOSBA to provide grants to qualified small businesses, as defined, in accordance with specified criteria, including

geographic distribution based on COVID-19 restrictions, industry sectors most impacted by the pandemic, and underserved small businesses. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2024.

[SB 93](#)

Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Employment: rehiring and retention: displaced workers: COVID-19 pandemic. Would, until December 31, 2024, require an employer, as defined, to offer its laid-off employees specified information about job positions that become available for which the laid-off employees are qualified, and to offer positions to those laid-off employees based on a preference system, in accordance with specified timelines and procedures. The bill would define the term “laid-off employee” to mean any employee who was employed by the employer for 6 months or more in the 12 months preceding January 1, 2020, and whose most recent separation from active service was due to a reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including a public health directive, government shutdown order, lack of business, a reduction in force, or other economic, nondisciplinary reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would require an employer to keep records for 3 years, including records of communications regarding the offers.

[SB 95](#)

[Skinner D \(Dist. 9\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Employment: COVID-19: supplemental paid sick leave. Would provide for COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave for covered employees, as defined, who are unable to work or telework due to certain reasons related to COVID-19, including that the employee has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19. The bill would entitle a covered employee to 80 hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave if that employee either works full time or was scheduled to work, on average, at least 40 hours per week for the employer in the 2 weeks preceding the date the covered employee took COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave. The bill would provide a different calculation for supplemental paid sick leave for a covered employee who is a firefighter subject to certain work schedule requirements and for a covered employee working fewer or variable hours, as specified.

[SB 336](#)

[Ochoa Bogh R \(Dist. 23\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Public health: COVID-19. Would require, when the State Department of Public Health issues a statewide order or mandatory guidance, or when a local health officer issues an order, related to preventing the spread of COVID-19, as defined, or protecting public health against a threat of COVID-19, that they publish on their internet website the order or guidance and the date that the order or guidance takes effect. The bill would also require the department or local health officer to create an opportunity for local communities, businesses, nonprofit organizations, individuals, and others to sign up for an email distribution list relative to changes to the order or guidance.

Early Childhood Education

[AB 123](#)

[Gonzalez, Lorena D \(Dist. 80\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Paid family leave: weekly benefit amount. Current law establishes, within the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits for up to 8 weeks to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified. Current law defines “weekly benefit amount” for purposes of both employee contributions and benefits under this program to mean the amount of weekly benefits available to qualifying disabled individuals pursuant to unemployment compensation disability law, calculated pursuant to specified formulas partly based on the applicable percentage of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual’s

disability base period in which these wages were highest, but not to exceed the maximum workers' compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would revise the formulas described above for periods of disability commencing after January 1, 2023, but before January 1, 2025, by redefining the weekly benefit amount to be equal to 65% or 75% of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual's disability base period in which these wages were highest, divided by 13, but not exceeding the maximum workers' compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations, depending on the amount of wages paid to the individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual's disability base period in which these wages were highest.

[AB 865](#)

[Quirk-Silva D \(Dist. 65\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds. The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Social Services, establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Current law requires the department to contract with local contracting agencies for alternative payment programs for childcare services to be provided throughout the state. Current law requires the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon specified criteria, including the actual days and hours of attendance for those families with variable schedules. This bill would instead require the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon the maximum certified hours of need, as documented.

[SB 50](#)

[Limón D \(Dist. 19\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Early learning and care. The Child Care and Development Services Act and the The Early Education Act 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 the family is homeless, the child's parents are seeking employment or permanent housing, or the child's parents are employed. The acts require, upon establishing eligibility for services, a family to be considered to meet all eligibility and need requirements for services and to receive those services without being required to report income or other changes for at least 12 months, except as specified. This bill would extend eligibility for childcare and development programs and the preschool program to families in which a member of the family has been certified as eligible to receive benefits from certain means-tested government programs, including Medi-Cal and CalFresh, as specified, and would require those families to submit a self-certification of income for the purposes of prioritizing enrollment and calculating family fees.

[SB 65](#)

[Skinner D \(Dist. 9\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Maternal care and services. Would enact the Midwifery Workforce Training Act, under which the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, contract with programs that train certified nurse-midwives and programs that train licensed midwives to increase the number of students receiving quality education and training as a certified nurse-midwife or a licensed midwife, as specified. The bill would require the office to contract only with programs that include, or intend to include, a component of training designed for medically underserved multicultural communities, lower socioeconomic neighborhoods, or rural communities, and that are organized to prepare program graduates for service in those neighborhoods and communities.

[SB 93](#)

Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Employment: rehiring and retention: displaced workers: COVID-19 pandemic. Would, until December 31, 2024, require an employer, as defined, to offer its laid-off employees specified information about job positions that become available for which the laid-off employees are qualified, and to offer positions to those laid-off employees based on a preference system, in accordance with specified timelines and procedures. The bill would define the term “laid-off employee” to mean any employee who was employed by the employer for 6 months or more in the 12 months preceding January 1, 2020, and whose most recent separation from active service was due to a reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including a public health directive, government shutdown order, lack of business, a reduction in force, or other economic, nondisciplinary reason related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would require an employer to keep records for 3 years, including records of communications regarding the offers.

[SB 682](#)

[Rubio D \(Dist. 22\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Childhood chronic health conditions: racial disparities. Current law establishes various public health programs for purposes of promoting child and adolescent health, including the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, which provides for early and periodic health assessments to children in California. This bill would establish the End Racial Inequities in Children’s Health in California Initiative (EnRICH CA Initiative). The bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency, in collaboration with other specified groups and entities, to convene an advisory workgroup, as specified, to develop and implement a plan, as specified, that establishes targets to reduce racial disparities in health outcomes by at least 50% by December 31, 2030, in chronic conditions affecting children, including, but not limited to, asthma, diabetes, dental caries, depression, and vaping-related diseases.

Economic Development

[AB 138](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Employment: health care benefits: unemployment insurance: policies and practices. The Public Employees’ Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), which is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees’ Retirement System, governs the funding and provision of postemployment health care benefits for eligible retired public employees and their families. PEMHCA requires the employing office of a state employee or state annuitant, pursuant to standards established by the Department of Human Resources, to possess documentation verifying eligibility of an employee’s family member prior to the enrollment of a family member in a health benefit plan and to verify continued eligibility pursuant to a specified schedule. PEMHCA requires the employing office to obtain verifying information for certain family members, including children and stepchildren, at least once every 3 years. This bill would repeal those PEMHCA provisions and reenact revised provisions in existing law relating to general powers and responsibilities of the department.

[AB 1574](#)

Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Public contracts: small business liaisons and advocates and disabled veteran business enterprises: preferences. Would enact the Leveraging State Procurement for an Inclusive Economic Recovery Act of 2021, which would require the Director of the Office of Small Business Advocate to maintain, publicize, and distribute an annual list of persons serving as small business liaisons throughout state government. The bill would require the Director of the Office of Small Business Advocate to collaborate with the California Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Program Advocate regarding the implementation of the California Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Program, as provided. The bill would also require the small business advocate to identify potential certified small business and certified DVBE subcontracting opportunities, as well as assist certified small businesses and certified DVBEs to participate in the California multiple award schedule program. The bill would require the directors of General Services and the heads of other state agencies to make continuous efforts to expand the pool of small

businesses and microbusinesses that participate in the department's and other state agencies' contracts by regularly seeking out and identifying small businesses and microbusinesses and including them in their solicitations, as specified.

[SB 87](#)

[Caballero D \(Dist. 12\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program: income tax: gross income: exclusion: small business grants. Would establish the California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program within CalOSBA to assist qualified small businesses affected by COVID-19 through administration of grants. The bill would require CalOSBA to provide grants to qualified small businesses, as defined, in accordance with specified criteria, including geographic distribution based on COVID-19 restrictions, industry sectors most impacted by the pandemic, and underserved small businesses. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2024.

[SB 792](#)

[Glazer D \(Dist. 7\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Sales and use tax: returns: online transactions: local jurisdiction schedule. Current law authorizes the Department of Tax and Fee Administration to require the filing of reports by any person or class of persons with information relating to sales of tangible personal property, the storage, use, or other consumption of which is subject to the use tax, as specified. Current law requires a retailer or purchaser subject to the sales and use tax to file, on or before the last day of the month following each quarterly period, a return for the preceding quarterly period. This bill, for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would require a qualified retailer, defined as a retailer whose annual qualified sales of tangible personal property transacted online exceeded \$50,000,000 for the previous calendar year, to include with each tax return a schedule that reports for each local jurisdiction the gross receipts from the qualified sale of tangible personal property shipped or delivered to a purchaser in that jurisdiction.

Education

[AB 14](#)

[Aguiar-Curry D \(Dist. 4\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Communications: California Advanced Services Fund: deaf and disabled telecommunications program: surcharges. Under current law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Current law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. Current law authorizes the commission to impose a surcharge to collect \$330,000,000 for deposit into the CASF beginning January 1, 2018, and continuing through the 2022 calendar year. Current law specifies the amount of surcharge revenues to be deposited into each account within the CASF, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would authorize the commission to impose the surcharge to fund the CASF until December 31, 2032, as specified.

[AB 27](#)

[Rivas, Luz D \(Dist. 39\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Homeless children and youths and unaccompanied youths: reporting. Under current state law, public schools, including charter schools, and county offices of education are required to immediately enroll a homeless child or youth seeking enrollment, except as specified. Current law requires a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths to ensure that public notice of the educational rights of homeless children and youths is disseminated in schools within the liaison's local educational agency that provide services pursuant to the act. This bill would require a local educational agency to ensure that each school within the local educational agency identifies

all homeless children and youths and unaccompanied youths, as defined, enrolled at the school.

[AB 82](#)

[Ting D \(Dist. 19\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

COVID-19 pandemic emergency: contact tracing: childcare. Current law provides that the Legislature finds and declares that the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (Public Law 116-136) Child Care and Development Block Grant supplemental payment awarded funds to California to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on childcare providers and the families they serve, including to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the pandemic emergency, to provide assistance to childcare providers in the case of decreased enrollment or closures, and to provide childcare assistance to essential workers during the response to the pandemic. Current law provides that it is the intent of the Legislature to allocate funds to restore amounts either directly or through reimbursement for obligations incurred relating to childcare and the pandemic. Current law requires the Controller to transfer, on July 1, 2020, \$152,314,000 from the Federal Trust Fund, and consistent with the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act Child Care and Development Block Grant supplemental payment requirements, to the General Fund to offset the state costs incurred in the 2019–20 fiscal year. For the 2020–2021 fiscal year, current law appropriates \$198,000,000 from the Federal Trust Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for COVID-19 pandemic-related relief and assistance for childcare providers, the families those childcare providers serve, and essential workers, as prescribed. This bill would instead require \$42,014,000 to be transferred on July 1, 2020, and would instead appropriate \$308,000,000 for the 2020–2021 fiscal year thereby making an appropriation.

[AB 86](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

COVID-19 relief and school reopening, reporting, and public health requirements. Current law, for purposes of calculating apportionments for the 2020–21 fiscal year, requires a local educational agency to offer in-person instruction and authorizes these agencies to offer distance learning, as specified. This bill would require the school administrator or other person in charge of a public or private school campus maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, upon learning that a school employee or pupil at the public or private school campus has tested positive for COVID-19 and was present on campus while infectious, to immediately, and in no case later than 24 hours after learning of the positive COVID-19 case, notify the local health officer or the local health officer’s representative about the positive case, as specified.

[AB 101](#)

[Medina D \(Dist. 61\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Pupil instruction: high school graduation requirements: ethnic studies. Current law requires the Instructional Quality Commission to develop, and the State Board of Education to adopt, modify, or revise, a model curriculum in ethnic studies. Current law also encourages each school district and charter school that maintains any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, and that does not otherwise offer a standards-based ethnic studies curriculum to offer, beginning in the school year following the adoption of the model curriculum, a course of study in ethnic studies based on the model curriculum. This bill would add the completion of a one-semester course in ethnic studies, meeting specified requirements, to the graduation requirements commencing with pupils graduating in the 2029–30 school year, including for pupils enrolled in a charter school. The bill would expressly authorize local educational agencies, including charter schools, to require a full-year course in ethnic studies at their discretion.

[AB 486](#)

Committee on Education

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Elementary and secondary education: omnibus bill. Current law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary education in this state. Under that system, various persons have specified duties and powers relating to

the operation of elementary and secondary schools, including, among others, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, county superintendents of schools, county auditors, and city, district, deputy, associate, or assistant superintendents of schools. This bill would replace gendered terms with nongendered terms and make various other nonsubstantive changes to provisions related to those persons.

[AB 824](#)

[Bennett D \(Dist. 37\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Local educational agencies: county boards of education: governing boards of school districts: governing bodies of charter schools: pupil members. Would authorize county boards of education and charter schools to also appoint one or more high school pupils as members of their governing bodies in response to petitions from high school pupils enrolled in their county, as specified, or in their charter school, as appropriate. The bill would require policies and procedures for the selection of pupils to serve on a county board of education to ensure and protect the privacy of each pupil, and of the parents or guardians of each pupil, involved in proceedings before the county board of education acting in its capacity as an appellate body.

[SB 86](#)

Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Public social services. Current law establishes the State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSP), which requires the State Department of Social Services to contract with the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services to make payments to SSP recipients to supplement Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments made available pursuant to the federal Social Security Act. Current law also establishes the Golden State Grant Program, which requires the department to make a one-time grant payment of \$600 to qualified grant recipients, including recipients of benefits under the SSI/SSP program. Current law authorizes the department to determine the form and manner of these payments. This bill would instead require the one-time grant payments made under the Golden State Grant Program to individuals who are eligible for the payment because they are recipients of SSI/SSP benefits to be paid as a one-time increase of \$600 to the individual's SSP benefits.

[SB 224](#)

[Portantino D \(Dist. 25\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Pupil instruction: mental health education. Would require each school district, county office of education, state special school, and charter school that offers one or more courses in health education to pupils in middle school or high school to include in those courses instruction in mental health that meets the requirements of the bill, as specified. The bill would require that instruction to include, among other things, reasonably designed instruction on the overarching themes and core principles of mental health. The bill would require that instruction and related materials to, among other things, be appropriate for use with pupils of all races, genders, sexual orientations, and ethnic and cultural backgrounds, pupils with disabilities, and English learners.

Elections / ROV

[AB 37](#)

[Berman D \(Dist. 24\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Elections: vote by mail ballots. Current law requires county elections officials to mail a ballot to every registered voter for all elections proclaimed or conducted prior to January 1, 2022. Current law requires county elections officials to use a specified Secretary of State vote by mail tracking system or a system that meets the same specifications. This bill would extend the requirements to mail a ballot to every registered voter to all elections and apply them to all local elections officials. This bill would require a vote by mail tracking system to be accessible to voters with disabilities. The bill would also make various conforming and technical changes.

[SB 29](#)

[Umberg D \(Dist. 34\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Elections: vote by mail ballots. Current law required county elections officials to mail a ballot to every registered voter for the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. Current law, for the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, also required county elections officials to use a specified Secretary of State vote by mail tracking system or a system that meets the same specifications. This bill would extend these requirements to all elections proclaimed or conducted prior to January 1, 2022

[SB 35](#)

[Umberg D \(Dist. 34\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Elections. Current law prohibits the name of a candidate for Governor from being printed on the ballot of the direct primary election unless the candidate, at least 98 days before the direct primary election, files with the Secretary of State copies of every income tax return the candidate filed with the Internal Revenue Service in the 5 most recent taxable years. Current law requires the candidate to redact specified information from each submitted return. Current law requires the Secretary of State to review the redacted copy of each tax return, and, if the Secretary of State determines that the candidate has redacted information other than that which is specified, to prepare a new version of the tax return with only the permitted redactions. This bill would extend the deadline for a candidate to submit tax returns to 88 days before the direct primary election.

[SB 152](#)

Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Elections. Would authorize a county that has previously conducted an all-mailed ballot election to conduct an all-mailed ballot election prior to January 1, 2022, if it provides, on the day of the election and the 3 days preceding the election, at least one vote center for every 30,000 registered voters and, beginning 10 days before the election and continuing up to the 4th day before the election, at least one vote center for every 60,000 registered voters. The bill would authorize a county that has not previously conducted an all-mailed ballot election to conduct an all-mailed ballot election using alternative procedures substantially similar to those in effect for the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, as specified.

[SB 503](#)

[Becker D \(Dist. 13\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Voting: ballots and signature verification. Current law requires an elections official, upon receiving a vote by mail ballot, to verify the signature on the identification envelope by comparing it with the signature on specified records within the voter's registration record. This bill would (1) apply a presumption, for purposes of the comparison of signatures in the voter's registration record, that the signature on an identification envelope, signature verification statement, unsigned ballot statement, or provisional ballot envelope, is the voter's signature; (2) specify that an exact signature is not required for an elections official to determine that the signature is valid and the fact that signatures share similar characteristics is sufficient to determine the signature is valid; (3) permit a ballot to be rejected only if two officials determine beyond a reasonable doubt that a voter's signature differs in multiple, significant, and obvious respects from all signatures in the voter's registration record; (4) prohibit an elections official from reviewing or considering a voter's party preference, race, or ethnicity, when comparing signatures; and (5) require the elections official to send, on or before the next business day after discovering that a voter's signature does not compare or is missing, except as specified, notice to the voter of the opportunity to verify or provide a signature and a postage-paid return envelope for the voter to return a signature verification statement or unsigned ballot statement.

[SB 594](#)

[Glazer D \(Dist. 7\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Elections: redistricting. The California Constitution establishes the Citizens Redistricting Commission for the

purpose of drawing district lines for the election of Members of the State Senate, Assembly, Congress, and the State Board of Equalization, and requires the commission to do so by August 15 in each year ending in the number one thereafter. For redistricting occurring in 2021, the Supreme Court of California, by peremptory writ of mandate in Legislature of State of California v. Padilla (2020) 9 Cal.5th 867, extended that deadline to December 15, 2021, or to a later date if specified conditions are met, due to a delay in the release of federal census data caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This bill would, for the June 7, 2022, statewide direct primary election, make various changes, as specified, to existing law relating to candidate nominations and compilation of registered voter data in order to accommodate the extended state redistricting deadline.

Emergency Services

[AB 7](#)

[Rodriguez D \(Dist. 52\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Emergency ambulance employees: multithreat body protective gear. Would, upon request by an emergency ambulance employee, require an emergency ambulance provider to provide that employee with multithreat body protective gear, defined as material or equipment that is worn by an employee and is bullet, strike, slash, and stab resistant, and, for these purposes only, to be considered as part of the above-described safety devices and safeguards. The bill would require the provider, once the provider has obtained the protective gear, to make the protective gear readily available for the requesting employee to use when responding to an emergency call, and to provide training to that employee on the proper fitting and use of the protective gear, as specified. The bill would require an emergency ambulance provider to inform each emergency ambulance employee, upon initial employment and subsequently on an annual basis, of the employee's right to request multithreat body protective gear.

[AB 118](#)

[Kamlager D \(Dist. 0\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Department of Social Services: C.R.I.S.E.S. Grant Pilot Program. Would enact the Community Response Initiative to Strengthen Emergency Systems Act, or the C.R.I.S.E.S. Act, for purposes of creating, implementing, and evaluating the C.R.I.S.E.S. Grant Pilot Program, which the act would establish. The bill would require the department to administer the program if appropriate funding is made available to the department. The bill would require the department to award grants to qualified grantees, which include city, county, and tribal departments of social services, disability services, health services, public health, or behavioral health, based on grant eligibility criteria developed in partnership with a stakeholder workgroup.

[AB 389](#)

[Grayson D \(Dist. 14\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Ambulance services. The Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act authorizes a local EMS agency to create one or more exclusive operating areas in the development of a local plan, if a competitive process is utilized to select the provider of the services pursuant to the plan, except as specified. This bill would specify that a county is authorized to contract for emergency ambulance services with a fire agency, as defined, that will provide those services, in whole or in part, through a written subcontract with a private ambulance service.

[AB 418](#)

[Valladares R \(Dist. 38\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Emergency services: grant program. Would establish the Community Power Resiliency Program (program), to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services, to support local governments' efforts to improve resiliency in response to power outage events, as provided. The bill would require the office to allocate funds, pursuant to an appropriation by the Legislature, to local governments, special districts, and tribes for various purposes relating to power resiliency, and would require certain entities, in order to be eligible for funding, to either describe the portion of their emergency plan that includes power outages or confirm that power outages will be included when the entity

revises any portion of their emergency plan.

[AB 580](#)

[Rodriguez D \(Dist. 52\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Emergency services: vulnerable populations. Current law requires OES to establish a standardized emergency management system for use by all emergency response agencies. Current law requires the director to appoint representatives of the disabled community to serve on pertinent committees related to that system, and to ensure that the needs of the disabled community are met within that system by ensuring certain committee recommendations include the needs of people with disabilities. This bill instead would require the director to appoint representatives of the access and functional needs population, provided a majority of appointees are from specified groups, to serve on those committees and to ensure the needs of that population are met within that system.

[AB 642](#)

[Friedman D \(Dist. 43\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Wildfires. Current law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. Current law requires a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies very high fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public review. This bill would require the director to also identify areas in the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. The bill would modify the factors the director is required to use to classify areas into fire hazard severity zones, as provided. The bill would instead require a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public review and comment.

[SB 63](#)

[Stern D \(Dist. 27\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Fire prevention: vegetation management: public education: grants: defensible space: fire hazard severity zones. Would, among other things, require the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity . The bill would modify the factors the director is required to use to identify areas into fire hazard severity zones, as provided. The bill would require a local agency to make this information available for public review and comment, as provided. By expanding the responsibility of a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[SB 109](#)

[Dodd D \(Dist. 3\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development. Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to jointly establish and lead the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center, and sets forth the functions and duties of the center, including serving as the state's integrated central organizing hub for wildfire forecasting. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, also establish the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection under the direct control of the Director of the department. The bill would make the office responsible for studying, testing, and advising regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires throughout the state, through specified activities, as provided.

Employee Relations

[AB 123](#)

[Gonzalez, Lorena D \(Dist. 80\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Paid family leave: weekly benefit amount. Current law establishes, within the Unemployment Compensation

Disability Fund program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits for up to 8 weeks to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified. Current law defines “weekly benefit amount” for purposes of both employee contributions and benefits under this program to mean the amount of weekly benefits available to qualifying disabled individuals pursuant to unemployment compensation disability law, calculated pursuant to specified formulas partly based on the applicable percentage of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual’s disability base period in which these wages were highest, but not to exceed the maximum workers’ compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would revise the formulas described above for periods of disability commencing after January 1, 2023, but before January 1, 2025, by redefining the weekly benefit amount to be equal to 65% or 75% of the wages paid to an individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual’s disability base period in which these wages were highest, divided by 13, but not exceeding the maximum workers’ compensation temporary disability indemnity weekly benefit amount established by the Department of Industrial Relations, depending on the amount of wages paid to the individual for employment by employers during the quarter of the individual’s disability base period in which these wages were highest.

[AB 237](#)

[Gray D \(Dist. 21\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Public employment: unfair practices: health protection. Under current law, the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) has the power and duty to investigate an unfair practice charge and to determine whether the charge is justified and the appropriate remedy for the unfair practice. This bill would enact the Public Employee Health Protection Act, which would make it an unfair practice for a covered employer, as defined, to fail or refuse to maintain or pay for continued health care or other medical coverage for an enrolled employee or their enrolled dependents, for the duration of the enrolled employee’s participation in the authorized strike, at the level and under the conditions that coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued to work in their position for the duration of the strike.

[AB 1033](#)

[Bauer-Kahan D \(Dist. 16\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

California Family Rights Act: parent-in-law: small employer family leave mediation: pilot program. Current law, the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, commonly known as the California Family Rights Act, which is a part of FEHA, makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period for family care and medical leave, as specified. Current law defines family care and medical leave to include, among other things, leave to care for a parent. This bill would additionally include leave to care for a parent-in-law within the definition of family care and medical leave, and would make other conforming changes.

[SB 95](#)

[Skinner D \(Dist. 9\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Employment: COVID-19: supplemental paid sick leave. Would provide for COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave for covered employees, as defined, who are unable to work or telework due to certain reasons related to COVID-19, including that the employee has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19. The bill would entitle a covered employee to 80 hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave if that employee either works full time or was scheduled to work, on average, at least 40 hours per week for the employer in the 2 weeks preceding the date the covered employee took COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave. The bill would provide a different calculation for supplemental paid sick leave for a covered employee who is a firefighter subject to certain work schedule requirements and for a covered employee working

fewer or variable hours, as specified.

[SB 278](#)

[Leyva D \(Dist. 20\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Public Employees' Retirement System: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act. PEPRA, among other things, establishes new defined benefit formulas and caps on pensionable compensation. This bill would establish new procedures under PERL for cases in which PERS determines that the benefits of a member or annuitant are, or would be, based on disallowed compensation that conflicts with PEPRA and other specified laws and thus impermissible under PERL. The bill would also apply these procedures retroactively to determinations made on or after January 1, 2017, if an appeal has been filed and the employee member, survivor, or beneficiary has not exhausted their administrative or legal remedies. At the threshold, after determining that compensation for an employee member reported by the state, school employer, or a contracting agency is disallowed, the bill would require the applicable employer to discontinue the reporting of the disallowed compensation.

[SB 549](#)

[Jones R \(Dist. 38\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Social workers: essential workers. Would require social workers, if they are deemed essential workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, to be included in the group of essential workers who are eligible to receive the first distribution of emergency materials, as determined by the state or a local governmental entity, including, but not limited to, all materials and protective gear deemed necessary to protect their health and safety. The bill, with regard to social workers, would authorize the state or a local governmental entity to establish within the first group of essential workers eligible to receive the emergency materials, further levels of distribution for specified classifications of social workers.

Equity

[SB 363](#)

[Leyva D \(Dist. 20\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Educational equity: government instruction conferences. Would, commencing January 1, 2023, exempt from the Sex Equity in Education Act's sex discrimination provisions, and other specified provisions, any gender-segregated programs or activities of the American Legion or the American Legion Auxiliary related to their respective yearly Girls State and Boys State conferences and any promotion of, or selection of pupils for, any of those conferences by secondary educational institutions if the conferences comply with certain conditions, including providing substantially similar access to government officials and facilities, providing substantially similar programming, except as specified, providing an equal number of participation opportunities, and, for pupils who do not identify as either male or female, or with their assigned birth gender, allowing those pupils to participate in either conference.

Fire Proection / Wildfire

[AB 9](#)

[Wood D \(Dist. 2\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Fire safety and prevention: wildfires: fire adapted communities: Office of the State Fire Marshal: community wildfire preparedness and mitigation. Would establish in the Department of Conservation the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire adapted communities and landscapes by improving ecosystem health, community wildfire preparedness, and fire resilience. The bill would require, among other things, the department to, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, provide block grants to regional entities,

as defined, to develop regional strategies that develop governance structures, identify wildfire risks, foster collaboration, and prioritize and implement projects within the region to achieve the goals of the program.

[SB 109](#)

[Dodd D \(Dist. 3\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development. Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to jointly establish and lead the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center, and sets forth the functions and duties of the center, including serving as the state’s integrated central organizing hub for wildfire forecasting. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, also establish the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection under the direct control of the Director of the department. The bill would make the office responsible for studying, testing, and advising regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires throughout the state, through specified activities, as provided.

[SB 456](#)

[Laird D \(Dist. 17\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Fire prevention: wildfire and forest resilience: action plan: reports. Current law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and requires the department to be responsible for, among other things, fire protection and prevention, as provided. The former Governor, Edmund G. Brown Jr., issued an executive order relating to, among other subjects, the streamlining of permitting for landowner-initiated projects for the improvement of forest health and the reduction of forest fire fuels on their properties. Pursuant to this executive order, a Forest Management Task Force involving specified state agencies was convened and an action plan was created. This bill would rename the task force the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force and require the task force, including the agency and the department, on January 1, 2022, to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the action plan, as provided. The bill would require the implementation strategy to address specified actions, including increasing the pace and scale of wildfire and forest resilience activities, as provided.

First Responders

[SB 109](#)

[Dodd D \(Dist. 3\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development. Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to jointly establish and lead the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center, and sets forth the functions and duties of the center, including serving as the state’s integrated central organizing hub for wildfire forecasting. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, also establish the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection under the direct control of the Director of the department. The bill would make the office responsible for studying, testing, and advising regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires throughout the state, through specified activities, as provided.

Health and Human Services

[AB 46](#)

[Rivas, Luz D \(Dist. 39\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

California Youth Empowerment Act. Would create the California Youth Empowerment Act to address, among other issues, the growing need to engage youth directly with policymakers. The bill would establish the California Youth Empowerment Commission in state government consisting of 13 voting commissioners between 14 and 25

years of age and meeting specified requirements, with 11 members appointed by the Governor, one at-large member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and one at-large member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, along with several ex officio, nonvoting members from various geographic regions of the state. The bill would establish the commission to be advisory in nature, for the main purpose of providing meaningful opportunities for civic engagement to improve the quality of life for California's disconnected and disadvantaged youth.

[AB 133](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Health. Current law establishes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Statewide Health Planning and Development. The office is vested with all the duties, powers, purposes, and responsibilities of the State Department of Public Health relating to health planning and research development. Current law creates the health care workforce clearinghouse to serve as the central source of health care workforce and education data in the state to collect data regarding health care workers, including the supply of health care workers and current and forecasted demand for health care workers. This bill would rename the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development as the Department of Health Care Access and Information. The bill would repeal numerous duties and programs currently carried out by the OSHPD, including, among others, rural health care transition oversight, the Steven M. Thompson Medical School Scholarship Program, and the Postsurgical Care Demonstration Project.

[AB 226](#)

[Ramos D \(Dist. 40\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities. Would reclassify children's crisis residential programs as children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities, and would transfer responsibility for licensing these facilities to the State Department of Health Care Services, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. The bill would define "children's crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility" to mean a licensed residential facility operated by a public agency or private organization that provides the psychiatric services, as prescribed under the Medicaid regulations, to individuals under 21 years of age, in an inpatient setting.

[AB 260](#)

[Stone D \(Dist. 29\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Guardianships. The Guardianship-Conservatorship Law authorizes a probate court, upon hearing of a petition by a parent, relative, or other person, to appoint a guardian of a minor in accordance with specified provisions of law governing the custody of a minor child. Current law authorizes a court hearing a guardianship petition, if the proposed ward is or may be abused or neglected, to refer the matter to the local child welfare services agency to initiate an investigation to determine whether proceedings in juvenile court should be commenced. This bill would revise the probate court guardianship process by requiring, among other things, the probate court to have good cause to waive the investigation and prohibiting the probate court from hearing and determining the petition to appoint a guardian until the child welfare agency has completed its investigation and submitted its report to the probate court.

[AB 279](#)

[Muratsuchi D \(Dist. 66\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities: COVID-19. Current law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate intermediate care facilities (ICF) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF). Current law generally requires an ICF or SNF to comply with certain procedures and disclosures when transferring ownership or management of the facility, as specified. Current law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the requirements imposed on these facilities. This bill, until July 1, 2022, would prohibit an ICF or SNF, as defined, from terminating or making significant quality-of-care changes to its skilled nursing or supportive

care services, or from transferring a resident to another ICF or SNF, during any declared state of emergency relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), except if the owner files a bankruptcy petition.

[AB 317](#)

[Patterson R \(Dist. 23\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Foster care. Current law requires the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to be established in the State Department of Social Services with prescribed powers and duties relating to the management of foster children, including the dissemination of information on the rights of children and youth in foster care. Current law requires the Director of Social Services, in consultation with a committee of interested individuals chosen by the director, to appoint the ombudsperson for a term of 4 years. Under existing law, the office is required to keep information obtained by the office from a complaint confidential. This bill would define “foster care” for purposes of the ombudsperson’s duties to include voluntary or governmental placements in certain residential facilities, with a resource family, or with a family pending approval as a resource family, or placement pursuant to a juvenile court order, as specified.

[AB 323](#)

[Kalra D \(Dist. 27\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Long-term health facilities. The Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973 defines a class “A” violation as a violation that the department determines presents either (1) imminent danger that death or serious harm to the patients or residents of the long-term health care facility would result therefrom, or (2) substantial probability that death or serious physical harm to patients or residents of the long-term health care facility would result therefrom. The act defines a class “AA” violation as a class “A” violation that the department determines to have been a direct proximate cause of death of a patient or resident of the facility. The act defines a class “B” violation as a violation that the department determines has a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of long-term health care facility patients or residents, other than class “AA” or “A” violations. Class “B” violations are also, unless otherwise determined by the department to be a class “A” violation, any violation of a patient’s rights as set forth in specified regulations that is determined by the department to cause, or under circumstances likely to cause, significant humiliation, indignity, anxiety, or other emotional trauma to a patient. The act requires the department to prove specific elements to enforce a citation for a class “AA” violation, including the element that death resulted from an occurrence of a nature that the regulation was designed to prevent. This bill would redefine a class “AA” violation as a class “A” violation that the department determines to have been a substantial factor, as described, in the death of a resident of a long-term health care facility. The bill would increase the civil penalties for a class “A,” “AA,” or “B” violation by a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, as specified. The bill would delete numerous references to the “patients” of a long-term health care facility.

[AB 366](#)

[Rubio, Blanca D \(Dist. 48\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Foster youth: placement of siblings. Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to adopt standards pertaining to the home environment and permanency assessments of a resource family according to specified standards, including that the total number of children residing in the home of a resource family be no more than the total number of children the resource family can properly care for, regardless of status, and may not exceed 6 children, except as specified. Current law requires the court to suspend sibling interaction if it determines by clear and convincing evidence that sibling interaction is detrimental to the well-being of any of the siblings. This bill would prohibit the physical capacity of the home from being the sole reason to deny placement of a sibling group if each child in the home has an age-appropriate place to sleep and there are no other safety risks.

[AB 412](#)

[Reyes D \(Dist. 47\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

California Commission on Human Rights. Would establish in state government the California Commission on Human Rights, as an advisory commission, and would require it to, among other things, identify and evaluate California's successes and failures in protecting human rights of individuals living within the state, determine statutory, regulatory, or budgetary solutions to better protect human rights, and report, at least annually, on the status of human rights to the Legislature and the Governor with statutory and regulatory recommendations. The bill would require the commission to consist of 17 members, including, among others, Members of the Assembly and the Senate. The bill would also create the California Commission on Human Rights Fund in the General Fund to, upon appropriation by the Legislature, carry out these provisions and support the commission.

[AB 429](#)

[Dahle, Megan R \(Dist. 1\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Child support: access to records. The Uniform Parentage Act governs actions to determine a parent and child relationship. These provisions authorize a local child support agency to bring an action under the act in any case in which the agency determines it to be appropriate. Current law also provides that, notwithstanding any other law concerning public hearings and records, a hearing or trial under the act may be held in closed court, as specified, and all papers and records, other than the final judgment, pertaining to the action or proceeding are subject to inspection only in exceptional cases upon an order of the court for good cause shown. However, this provision also provides that papers and records pertaining to an action or proceeding that are part of the permanent record of the court are subject to inspection by the parties to the action and their attorneys, pursuant to written authorization, as specified. This bill would instead authorize specified hearings or trials under the act, for actions that are filed on or after January 1, 2023, to be held in closed court. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2023, to create a new form or modify an existing form, as it deems appropriate, to require a party initiating those specified hearings or trials to designate the action or proceeding filed under those provisions.

[AB 461](#)

[Villapudua D \(Dist. 13\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

CalWORKs: welfare-to-work: self-employment. Current law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families using federal, state, and county funds. Current law requires a recipient of CalWORKs to participate in welfare-to-work activities for a specified number of hours per week as a condition of eligibility. Current law identifies the welfare-to-work activities in which a recipient may participate, including, among others, self-employment. This bill would require, for the purpose of calculating the number of hours a recipient is participating in welfare-to-work activities, the number of hours for self-employment activities to be based solely on the number of hours the recipient is engaged in self-employment activities.

[AB 477](#)

[Rubio, Blanca D \(Dist. 48\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Child abuse multidisciplinary personnel team: children's advocacy centers. Current law authorizes a county to establish a child abuse multidisciplinary personnel team, consisting of specified individuals, within that county to allow provider agencies to share confidential information in order for provider agencies to investigate reports of suspected child abuse or neglect. Current law authorizes a county to use a child advocacy center to implement that multidisciplinary response. This bill would clarify that, if a county uses a child advocacy center to implement that multidisciplinary response, the team may include the child advocacy center. For an Indian child, the bill also would add a representative from the child's tribe to the list of specified individuals that may be included on the multidisciplinary personnel team.

[AB 523](#)

[Nazarian D \(Dist. 46\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. Current state law establishes the California Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE program) to provide community-based, risk-based, and capitated long-term care services as optional services under the state’s Medi-Cal State Plan. Under this authority, the department implemented various guidance on the PACE program in response to the state of emergency caused by the 2019 novel coronavirus COVID-19), including authorizing a PACE organization to deliver prescribed services, including medically necessary services through telehealth. Current law authorizes the department to enter into contracts with various entities to implement the PACE program and fully implement the single state agency responsibilities assumed by the department pursuant to those contracts, as specified. This bill would generally require the department to make permanent the specified PACE program flexibilities instituted, on or before January 1, 2021, in response to the state of emergency caused by COVID-19 by means of all-facility letters or other similar instructions taken without regulatory action, with prescribed modifications, such as instead limiting a PACE organization’s use of telehealth to specified services, including conducting assessments for eligibility for enrollment in the PACE program, subject to the federal waiver process.

[AB 546](#)

[Maienschein D \(Dist. 77\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Dependent children: documents: housing. Would, at the last regularly scheduled review hearing held before a dependent child attains 18 years of age and at a hearing that would terminate dependency jurisdiction over a nonminor dependent who has attained 18 years of age, additionally require the county welfare department to include in its report whether housing referrals or assistance have been successful at securing housing, and, if not, what different or additional services have been provided by the department, or by another county department or agency, that are intended to prevent the minor or nonminor from becoming homeless if jurisdiction is terminated, and the permanency of the housing, if known.

[AB 592](#)

[Friedman D \(Dist. 43\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Foster youth: transitional housing. The California Community Care Facilities Act requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate transitional housing placement providers pursuant to the act. Under current law, a transitional housing placement provider is an organization licensed by the department to provide transitional housing to foster children at least 16 years of age and to nonminor dependents to promote their transition to adulthood. Current law requires a transitional housing unit to meet certain housing and supervision requirements, which may include a host family certified by a transitional housing placement provider with whom a participant lives in an apartment, single-family dwelling, or condominium. This bill would require a transitional housing unit with a host family to include supervised transitional housing services provided by the licensed transitional housing placement provider. With respect to a transitional housing placement program serving nonminor dependents, the bill would additionally authorize certain entities, including a resource family approved by a foster family agency or a county, a licensed foster family home, a certified family home, an approved relative caregiver, or a nonrelative extended family member of a participant to operate as a host family.

[AB 636](#)

[Maienschein D \(Dist. 77\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Financial abuse of elder or dependent adults. Current law makes specified reports, including reports of known or suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, confidential. Current law requires information relevant to the incident of elder or dependent adult abuse to be given to specified investigators, including investigators from an adult protective services agency, a local law enforcement agency, and the probate court. This bill would also authorize information relevant to the incident of elder or dependent adult abuse to be given to a federal law enforcement agency, under certain circumstances, for the sole purpose of investigating a financial crime committed against the elder or dependent adult and would authorize the information to be given to a local code enforcement

agency for the sole purpose of investigating an unlicensed care facility where the health and safety of an elder or dependent adult resident is at risk.

[AB 640](#)

[Cooley D \(Dist. 8\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Extended foster care: eligibility redetermination. Would authorize a county child welfare, probation, or tribal placing agency, for certain nonminor dependents who were ineligible for federal financial participation prior to attaining 18 years of age and who consent, to file a petition with the juvenile court to dismiss dependency or transition jurisdiction and immediately resume that jurisdiction in order to establish the nonminor dependent's eligibility for federal financial participation. The bill would authorize the juvenile court to grant the petition without a hearing. The bill would require a county child welfare, probation, or tribal placing agency filing a petition pursuant to these provisions to ensure that a nonminor dependent does not experience a break in services or supports before, during, or after the filing or granting of the petition. The bill would require the Judicial Council, by September 1, 2022, to develop and implement rules, and develop and adopt appropriate forms, as necessary to implement this process.

[AB 665](#)

[Garcia, Eduardo D \(Dist. 56\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Care facilities: internet access. Would require residential facilities serving adults, residential care facilities for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, and residential care facilities for the elderly with existing internet service to provide at least one internet access device that can support real-time interactive applications, is equipped with videoconferencing technology, and is dedicated for client or resident use, as specified. Because a violation of the bill would be a misdemeanor, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

[AB 670](#)

[Calderon D \(Dist. 57\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Child abuse or neglect: minor and nonminor dependent parents. The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act establishes procedures for the reporting and investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect. The act requires certain professionals, including specified health practitioners and social workers, known as "mandated reporters," to report known or suspected child abuse or neglect to a local law enforcement agency or a county welfare or probation department, as specified. Current law requires, in certain circumstances, a copy of a report made pursuant to these provisions to be sent to the attorney who represents the child who is the subject of the report in dependency court. This bill would require, when one of those agencies receives a report alleging abuse or neglect of the child of a minor dependent parent or a nonminor dependent parent, the agency to notify the attorney who represents the minor parent or nonminor dependent in dependency court within 36 hours of receiving the report.

[AB 674](#)

[Bennett D \(Dist. 37\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Dependent children: documents. Current law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which is permitted to adjudicate children who have suffered abuse or neglect to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances, and prescribes various hearings and other procedures for these purposes. Current law requires the county welfare department to submit reports at the first regularly scheduled review hearing after a dependent child has attained 16 years of age and at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age, and at every regularly scheduled review hearing thereafter, verifying that the county has provided certain information, documents, and services to the child or nonminor. This bill would also require the county welfare department to document in the report submitted at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age that the minor or nonminor has been provided written information notifying the minor or nonminor that they may be eligible to receive CalFresh and where they can apply for CalFresh benefits.

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Foster children: immigration counsel and guardianship. Would require a county to make its best efforts to provide an undocumented minor or nonminor dependent in foster care under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court with access to immigration legal services, as specified.

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Dependant children. Current law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm or illness as a result of the failure or inability of their parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child, or a parent willfully or negligently fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Current law prohibits a child from being found to be a child so described solely due to the lack of an emergency shelter for the family. This bill would additionally prohibit a child from being found to be a child as described above solely due to the failure of the child's parent or alleged parent to seek court orders for custody of the child.

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

CalWORKs eligibility: income exemption: census. Under current law, any income or stipend paid by the United States Census Bureau, a governmental entity, or a nonprofit organization for temporary work related to improving participation in the decennial census that is earned during the year preceding a decennial census and during the year of the decennial census is exempt from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility and aid amount. This bill would delete the conditions that the income or stipend be related to participation improvement and be earned during those years. The bill would instead exempt the income or stipend if the temporary work is related to the decennial census and would make this provision retroactive and applicable to income or a stipend paid by any of the above entities for temporary work related to the most recent decennial census. By expanding the scope of CalWORKs eligibility, and thereby increasing the duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Foster care: rights. Current law provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including foster family homes and group homes, by the State Department of Social Services, and requires the department to ensure that licensed or certified foster care facilities and providers accord children and nonminor dependents in foster care their personal rights. Current law establishes the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to, among other things, investigate and attempt to resolve complaints made by or on behalf of children placed in foster care, related to their care, placement, or services. This bill would specify that these duties of the department and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson include children who are placed in residential facilities and homes by the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Conservatorship. The Professional Fiduciaries Act defines a "professional fiduciary" as, among other things, a person who acts as a guardian or conservator of the person, the estate, or the person and estate, for 2 or more individuals at the same time who are not related to the professional fiduciary or to each other. Current law requires the court to be guided by what appears to be the best interests of the proposed conservatee in selecting a

conservator, and sets forth an order of preference for appointment if there are multiple persons equally qualified to be the conservator. This bill would require a professional fiduciary with an internet website to post a schedule of the range of fees on their internet website and would require a professional fiduciary without an internet website to provide that schedule, as specified. The bill would require the bureau to impose specified sanctions on a professional fiduciary's license upon a finding of a violation of applicable statutes or regulations, a breach of fiduciary duty where there is a finding of serious financial or physical harm or mental suffering, or that the professional fiduciary has engaged in defined acts of abuse, as specified.

[AB 1243](#)

[Rubio, Blanca D \(Dist. 48\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Protective orders: elder and dependent adults. Current law authorizes an elder or dependent adult who has suffered abuse, or another person who is legally authorized to seek that relief on behalf of that elder or dependent adult, to seek a protective order and governs the procedures for issuing that order. Current law defines protective order for purposes of these provisions to include an order enjoining a party from specified forms of abuse, including attacking, stalking, threatening, or harassing an elder or dependent adult, an order excluding a party from the elder or dependent adult's residence, or an order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determines is necessary. This bill would include within the definition of protective order an order enjoining a party from isolating an elder or dependent adult. The bill would require certain requirements to be met for that order to be issued, including a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent's past act or acts of isolation of the elder or dependent adult prevented contact with the interested party and that the elder or dependent adult desires contact with the interested party, as specified.

[AB 1283](#)

[Stone D \(Dist. 29\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Foster care. Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to provide a statewide fair hearing process for application denials, rescissions of approval, exclusion actions, or criminal record exemption denials or rescissions by a county or the department. Under current law, a county's action on an approval is final, or for matters set before the State Hearings Division, an action is subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission does not file a timely appeal. This bill would remove the reference to the action before the State Hearings Division being dismissed, and instead, provide that in a matter before the State Hearings Division, an appeal shall be subject to dismissal if an appeal to the notice of action or exclusion order is not filed within the prescribed time.

[AB 1318](#)

[Stone D \(Dist. 29\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Deferred entry of judgment pilot program. Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2022, the Counties of Alameda, Butte, Napa, Nevada, Santa Clara, and Ventura to establish a pilot program to operate a deferred entry of judgment program for eligible defendants. Current law requires each participating county to establish a multidisciplinary team to meet periodically to review and discuss the implementation, practices, and impact of the program, and to submit data on the pilot program to the Board of State and Community Corrections. Current law requires the board to conduct an evaluation of the pilot program's impact and effectiveness, as specified, and would require, no later than December 31, 2020, the evaluation to be combined into a comprehensive report and submitted to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety. This bill would extend the pilot program to January 1, 2024, and would instead require, no later than December 31, 2022, the above-specified comprehensive report to be submitted to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety.

[AB 1326](#)

[Arambula D \(Dist. 31\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Public social services: county liaison for higher education. Would require a county human services agency to designate at least one employee as a staff liaison to serve as a point of contact for academic counselors and other professional staff at a campus of an institution of public higher education located within the county. The bill would require any disclosure or sharing of personal information under the bill to be made in compliance with applicable state and federal confidentiality laws. The bill would require a county human services agency, with input from the public institutions of higher learning in the county, to develop protocols for engagement between the staff liaison and a campus of an institution of public higher education located within the county and would encourage those entities to consult with specified stakeholders in the development of those protocols. The bill would authorize the State Department of Social Services to implement its provisions by all-county letters or similar instructions.

[AB 1461](#)

[Reyes D \(Dist. 47\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Human services: noncitizen victims. Under current law, noncitizen victims of trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes, as defined, are eligible for certain public social services and health care services to the same extent as individuals who are admitted to the United States as refugees. Current law requires that those services discontinue if there is a final administrative denial of a visa application, as specified. Existing law requires that benefits and services under those provisions be paid from state funds to the extent federal funding is unavailable. This bill would prohibit the discontinuance of those services due to the denial of a visa application if the individual is eligible for those services on another basis. The bill would also expand those services to noncitizen victims of parental maltreatment, noncitizen children who have been abused, neglected, or abandoned, and noncitizens who fear persecution.

[SB 65](#)

[Skinner D \(Dist. 9\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Maternal care and services. Would enact the Midwifery Workforce Training Act, under which the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, contract with programs that train certified nurse-midwives and programs that train licensed midwives to increase the number of students receiving quality education and training as a certified nurse-midwife or a licensed midwife, as specified. The bill would require the office to contract only with programs that include, or intend to include, a component of training designed for medically underserved multicultural communities, lower socioeconomic neighborhoods, or rural communities, and that are organized to prepare program graduates for service in those neighborhoods and communities.

[SB 110](#)

[Wiener D \(Dist. 11\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Substance use disorder services: contingency management services. Current law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including substance use disorder services that are delivered through the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, subject to utilization controls. For purposes of the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program, current law prescribes the maximum allowable rates for services, including individual and group rates for extensive counseling for outpatient drug-free treatment. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would expand substance use disorder services to include contingency management services as an optional benefit under the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, as specified, subject to utilization controls.

[SB 247](#)

[Eggman D \(Dist. 5\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Rare Disease Advisory Council. Current law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency,

which includes the State Department of Public Health, among other state departments charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. Under current law, the State Department of Public Health has authority over various programs promoting public health, including genetic disease testing and newborn screenings. This bill would establish the Rare Disease Advisory Council within the California Health and Human Services Agency.

[SB 258](#)

[Laird D \(Dist. 17\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Aging. Current law requires the California Department of Aging, in allocating specified state and federal funding to area agencies on aging, to ensure that priority consideration is given to criteria that reflect the state’s intent to target services to those in greatest economic or social need. Existing law defines “greatest social need” to mean the need caused by noneconomic factors, including physical and mental disabilities, that restrict an individual’s ability to perform normal daily tasks or that threaten the individual’s capacity to live independently. This bill would revise this definition to include human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) status as a specified noneconomic factor.

[SB 354](#)

[Skinner D \(Dist. 9\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Public social services. Current law authorizes, in certain circumstances, a child who has been removed from their parent or guardian to be placed with a relative or nonrelative extended family member if the relative or nonrelative extended family member is either an approved resource family or has been assessed by a county social worker or a county probation agency and, among other things, the relative or nonrelative extended family member has not been convicted of a crime for which a criminal record exemption cannot be granted, has been granted a criminal record exemption, or, in certain circumstances, a criminal record exemption is pending. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, authorize the court to order placement with a relative, regardless of the status of any criminal exemption or resource family approval, if the court finds that the placement does not pose a risk to the health and safety of the child.

[SB 428](#)

[Hurtado D \(Dist. 14\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Health care coverage: adverse childhood experiences screenings. Would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2022, that provides coverage for pediatric services and preventive care to additionally include coverage for adverse childhood experiences screenings. The bill would authorize each department to adopt guidance to implement this provision. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[SB 549](#)

[Jones R \(Dist. 38\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Social workers: essential workers. Would require social workers, if they are deemed essential workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, to be included in the group of essential workers who are eligible to receive the first distribution of emergency materials, as determined by the state or a local governmental entity, including, but not limited to, all materials and protective gear deemed necessary to protect their health and safety. The bill, with regard to social workers, would authorize the state or a local governmental entity to establish within the first group of essential workers eligible to receive the emergency materials, further levels of distribution for specified classifications of social workers.

[SB 578](#)

[Jones R \(Dist. 38\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: hearings. The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed, and authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of the person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism, and designates procedures for hearing a petition for that purpose. Existing law authorizes a party to a hearing under the act to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. This bill would require a hearing held under the act to be presumptively closed to the public if that hearing involves the disclosure of confidential information.

[SB 584](#)

[Jones R \(Dist. 38\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Resource Family Approval Program. Current law places certain requirements on counties in implementing the resource family approval process, including ensuring that resource family applicants complete a minimum of 12 hours of preapproval caregiver training. Current law requires this preapproval training to include specified topics, including, among others, information on providing care and supervision to children who have been commercially sexually exploited. Current law also requires counties to ensure that resource families that care for children who are 10 years of age or older attend a training on understanding how to use best practices for providing care and supervision to children who have been commercially sexually exploited. Current law authorizes counties to require a resource family or applicant to receive relevant specialized training on certain topics in order to meet the needs of a particular child in care, including training on understanding how to use best practices for providing care and supervision to commercially sexually exploited children. This bill would require each of those trainings to include information on providing care and supervision to children who have been victims of child labor trafficking.

[SB 609](#)

[Hurtado D \(Dist. 14\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

CalFresh. Current federal law provides that students who are enrolled in college or other institutions of higher education at least half time are not eligible for SNAP benefits unless they meet one of several specified exemptions, including participating in specified employment and training programs. Current state law requires, for the purposes of determining eligibility for CalFresh, certain educational programs, as determined by the State Department of Social Services, to be considered employment and training programs, thereby qualifying a student participating in one of those programs for an exemption, unless prohibited by federal law. Current law requires the department to maintain and regularly update a list of programs that meet the employment and training exemption set forth in federal regulations. This bill would require the department, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, and to the extent permitted by federal law, to include adult education and career technical education programs in the list of programs that are deemed to meet the employment and training exemption set forth in the federal regulations.

[SB 654](#)

[Min D \(Dist. 37\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Child custody. Current law requires the court to consider, and give due weight to, the wishes of the child in making an order granting or modifying custody or visitation if the child is of sufficient age and capacity to reason so as to form an intelligent preference as to custody or visitation. This bill would prohibit the court from permitting a child addressing the court regarding custody or visitation to do so in the presence of the parties unless the court determines that doing so is in the best interests of the child and states its reasons for that finding on the record. The bill would require the court to provide an alternative to having the child address the court in the presence of the parties in order to obtain input directly from the child.

[SB 682](#)

[Rubio D \(Dist. 22\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Childhood chronic health conditions: racial disparities. Current law establishes various public health programs for purposes of promoting child and adolescent health, including the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, which provides for early and periodic health assessments to children in California. This bill would establish the End Racial Inequities in Children’s Health in California Initiative (EnRICH CA Initiative). The bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency, in collaboration with other specified groups and entities, to convene an advisory workgroup, as specified, to develop and implement a plan, as specified, that establishes targets to reduce racial disparities in health outcomes by at least 50% by December 31, 2030, in chronic conditions affecting children, including, but not limited to, asthma, diabetes, dental caries, depression, and vaping-related diseases.

Health Care

[AB 136](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Developmental services. The California Early Intervention Services Act provides a statewide system of coordinated, comprehensive, family-centered, multidisciplinary, and interagency programs that are responsible for providing appropriate early intervention services and supports to all eligible infants and toddlers and their families. This bill would, until June 30, 2022, and at the request of the parent or legal guardian, would require an individualized family service plan meeting to be held by remote electronic communications and would include remote electronic communications as a method of delivering services. By imposing new duties on local educational agencies that provide services under the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 457](#)

[Santiago D \(Dist. 53\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Protection of Patient Choice in Telehealth Provider Act. Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of various healing arts professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Under current law, it is unlawful for healing arts licensees, except as specified, to offer, deliver, receive, or accept any rebate, refund, commission, preference, patronage dividend, discount, or other consideration, in the form of money or otherwise, as compensation or inducement for referring patients, clients, or customers to any person, subject to certain exceptions. This bill would provide that the payment or receipt of consideration for internet-based advertising, appointment booking, or any service that provides information and resources to prospective patients of licensees does not constitute a referral of a patient if the internet-based service provider does not recommend or endorse a specific licensee to a prospective patient.

[AB 1020](#)

[Friedman D \(Dist. 43\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Health care debt and fair billing. Current law requires a hospital to maintain an understandable written policy regarding discount payments for financially qualified patients and an understandable written charity care policy. Current law requires that uninsured patients or patients with high medical costs who are at or below 350% of the federal poverty level be eligible for charity care or discount payments from a hospital. This bill would instead require that uninsured patients or patients with high medical costs who are at or below 400% of the federal poverty level be eligible for charity care or discount payments from a hospital, and would authorize a hospital to grant eligibility for charity care or discount payments to patients with incomes over 400% of the federal poverty level. The bill would redefine “high medical costs” to include annual out-of-pocket costs at the hospital that exceed the lesser of 10% of the patient’s current family income or family income in the prior 12 months.

[AB 1064](#)

[Fong R \(Dist. 34\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Pharmacy practice: vaccines: independent initiation and administration. Current law provides additional authority for the pharmacist to independently initiate and administer any COVID-19 vaccines approved or

authorized by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or vaccines listed on the routine immunization schedules recommended by the federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), in compliance with individual ACIP vaccine recommendations, and published by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for persons 3 years of age and older. This bill would recast this provision to instead authorize a pharmacist to independently initiate and administer any vaccine that has been approved or authorized by the FDA and received an ACIP individual vaccine recommendation published by the CDC for persons 3 years of age and older.

[SB 221](#)

[Wiener D \(Dist. 11\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Health care coverage: timely access to care. Would codify the regulations adopted by the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to provide timely access standards for health care service plans and insurers for nonemergency health care services. The bill would require both a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that appointments with nonphysician mental health and substance use disorder providers are subject to the timely access requirements, as specified.

[SB 242](#)

[Newman D \(Dist. 29\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Health care provider reimbursements. 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. Current law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law authorizes a health care service plan or health insurer to contract with a provider for alternative rates of payment. This bill would require a health care service plan or health insurer, but not a Medi-Cal managed care plan, to reimburse contracting health care providers for their business expenses to prevent the spread of respiratory-transmitted infectious diseases causing public health emergencies declared on or after January 1, 2022.

[SB 326](#)

[Pan D \(Dist. 6\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Health care coverage: federal health care reforms. 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. Current law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law requires the above-described federal health care coverage market reforms to apply to a health care service plan or health insurer, but conditions the operation of certain of these market reforms on the continued operation of PPACA or certain of its requirements. This bill would delete the conditional operation of the above-described provisions based on the continued operation of PPACA, the federal individual mandate, the federal coverage guarantee, and federal essential health benefits coverage requirements.

[SB 365](#)

[Caballero D \(Dist. 12\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

E-consult service. Would make electronic consultation services reimbursable under the Medi-Cal program for enrolled providers, including FQHCs or RHCs. The bill would require the department to seek federal waivers and approvals to implement this provision, and would condition the implementation of the bill's provisions on the department obtaining necessary federal approval of federal matching funds. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

[SB 510](#)

[Pan D \(Dist. 6\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Health care coverage: COVID-19 cost sharing. Would require a health care service plan contract or a disability insurance policy that provides coverage for hospital, medical, or surgical benefits, excluding a specialized health care service plan contract or health insurance policy, to cover the costs for COVID-19 diagnostic and screening testing and health care services related to the testing for COVID-19, or a future disease when declared a public health emergency by the Governor of the State of California, and would prohibit that contract or policy from imposing cost sharing or prior authorization requirements for that coverage. The bill would also require a contract or policy to cover without cost sharing or prior authorization an item, service, or immunization intended to prevent or mitigate COVID-19, or a future disease when declared a public health emergency by the Governor of the State of California, that is recommended by the United States Preventive Services Task Force or the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as specified.

Homelessness

[AB 27](#)

[Rivas, Luz D \(Dist. 39\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Homeless children and youths and unaccompanied youths: reporting. Under current state law, public schools, including charter schools, and county offices of education are required to immediately enroll a homeless child or youth seeking enrollment, except as specified. Current law requires a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths to ensure that public notice of the educational rights of homeless children and youths is disseminated in schools within the liaison's local educational agency that provide services pursuant to the act. This bill would require a local educational agency to ensure that each school within the local educational agency identifies all homeless children and youths and unaccompanied youths, as defined, enrolled at the school.

[AB 362](#)

[Quirk-Silva D \(Dist. 65\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Homeless shelters: safety regulations. Would require a city or county that receives a complaint from an occupant of a homeless shelter, as defined, or an agent of an occupant, alleging that a homeless shelter is substandard to inspect the homeless shelter, as specified. The bill would require a city or county that determines that a homeless shelter is substandard to issue a notice to correct the violation to the owner or operator of the homeless shelter within 10 business days of the inspection, or issue the notice to correct the violation immediately if the violation constitutes an imminent threat to the health and safety of the occupants of the homeless shelter. The bill would authorize a city or county to issue an emergency order directing the owner or operator to take immediate action to rectify violations if the city determines that the violations are dangerous, hazardous, imminently detrimental to life or health, or otherwise render the homeless shelter unfit for human habitation.

[AB 565](#)

[Lackey R \(Dist. 36\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Interagency Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship: homeless youth and foster youth. Current law establishes the Interagency Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship within the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, which is in the Department of Industrial Relations. Current law prescribes the composition of the committee, which includes specified officials or their designees, serving as ex officio members, and 6 persons appointed by the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development who are familiar with certain apprenticeable occupations, as specified requirements. This bill would add the director of the State Department of Social Services as a member of the Interagency Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship.

[AB 816](#)

[Chiu D \(Dist. 17\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Homelessness: Housing Trust Fund: housing projects. Current federal law requires the Secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to establish a Housing Trust Fund to provide grants to

states to increase the supply of rental housing for extremely low and very low income families, including homeless families, and home ownership for extremely low and very low income families. Current law requires the department to collaborate with the California Housing Finance Agency to develop an allocation plan to demonstrate how the funds will be distributed, based on the priority housing needs identified in the state's consolidated plan, and to convene a stakeholder process to inform the development of the plan. Current law requires the allocation plan and program guidelines to prioritize projects based on enumerated factors such as the extent to which project rents are affordable. The department is required to submit this plan to the Assembly Committee on Housing and Community Development and the Senate Transportation and Housing Committees 30 days after receipt of the federal funds. This bill would require the department to prioritize funding for projects that serve people experiencing homelessness, to the extent that a sufficient number of projects exist.

[AB 977](#)

[Gabriel D \(Dist. 45\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Homelessness program data reporting: Homeless Management Information System. Would require, beginning January 1, 2023, that a grantee or entity operating specified state homelessness programs, including the No Place Like Home Program, as a condition of receiving state funds, to enter Universal Data Elements and Common Data Elements, as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Homeless Management Information System Data Standards, on the individuals and families it serves into its local Homeless Management Information System, unless otherwise exempted by state or federal law. The bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to specify the format and disclosure frequency of the required data elements. The bill would apply the data entry requirements to all new state homelessness programs that commence on or after July 1, 2021. The bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to provide technical assistance and guidance to any grantee or entity that operates a program subject to the bill, if the grantee or entity does not already collect and enter into the local Homeless Management Information System the data elements required.

[AB 1220](#)

[Rivas, Luz D \(Dist. 39\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Homelessness: California Interagency Council on Homelessness. Would rename the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to the California Interagency Council on Homelessness and would remove authorization for the Secretary of the Business, Consumer Services and Housing's designee to serve as chair of the council. The bill would instead require the Secretary of the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency and the Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency to serve as co-chairs of the council. The bill would make other changes to the council's membership, including adding 5 new members, as specified.

[AB 1487](#)

[Gabriel D \(Dist. 45\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Legal Services Trust Fund Commission: Homelessness Prevention Fund: grants: eviction or displacement. Would establish the Homelessness Prevention Fund to be administered by the Legal Services Trust Fund Commission. The bill would require the commission, subject to appropriation to the State Bar by the Legislature, to distribute moneys in the fund in the form of grants, awarded on a competitive basis, to fund prescribed legal services, education, and outreach for tenants relating to eviction or displacement. The bill would require the commission to develop guidelines for the grant process in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would establish eligibility requirements for grant applicants, including that the applicant agrees to provide all of the services funded by the grant without charge to recipients.

[SB 400](#)

[Jones R \(Dist. 38\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Homeless children and youths: local educational agencies: collaboration, training, and reporting. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act requires a state plan submitted for the receipt of the grant to include assurances that local educational agencies will designate an appropriate staff person to act as a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths and a description of how the state will ensure that local educational agencies and their liaisons will comply with specified requirements of the act, including the identification of homeless children and youths. This bill would require a liaison for homeless children and youths of a local educational agency, as defined to include a school district, county office of education, charter school, or special education local plan area, to ensure the identification by school personnel of those children and youths through outreach and coordination activities with other organizations and the referral of services to homeless families and homeless children and youth

Hospitals

[AB 136](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Developmental services. The California Early Intervention Services Act provides a statewide system of coordinated, comprehensive, family-centered, multidisciplinary, and interagency programs that are responsible for providing appropriate early intervention services and supports to all eligible infants and toddlers and their families. This bill would, until June 30, 2022, and at the request of the parent or legal guardian, would require an individualized family service plan meeting to be held by remote electronic communications and would include remote electronic communications as a method of delivering services. By imposing new duties on local educational agencies that provide services under the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 451](#)

[Arambula D \(Dist. 31\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Health care facilities: treatment of psychiatric emergency medical conditions. Would require a psychiatric unit within a general acute care hospital, a psychiatric health facility, or an acute psychiatric hospital to accept the transfer of a person with a psychiatric emergency medical condition from a health facility that operates an emergency department and to provide emergency services and care to treat that person, regardless of whether the facility operates an emergency department, if specified criteria are met.

[AB 1204](#)

[Wicks D \(Dist. 15\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Hospital equity reporting. Current law requires a private, not-for-profit hospital to adopt and update a community benefits plan that describes the activities the hospital has undertaken to address identified community needs within its mission and financial capacity, including health care services rendered to vulnerable populations. Current law defines “vulnerable populations” for these purposes to mean a population that is exposed to medical or financial risk by virtue of being uninsured, underinsured, or eligible for Medi-Cal, Medicare, California Children’s Services Program, or county indigent programs. Current law requires a hospital to annually submit its community benefits plan to the department not later than 150 days after the hospital’s fiscal year ends. This bill would add racial and ethnic groups experiencing disparate health outcomes and socially disadvantaged groups to the definition of “vulnerable populations” for community benefits reporting purposes.

Housing

[AB 140](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Housing. Current law defines the duties of the Treasurer, which include, but are not limited to, receiving and keeping the vaults of the State Treasury, paying warrants drawn by the Controller in certain circumstances, and keeping an account of all money received and disbursed. This bill would require the Treasurer, in consultation with other specified state agencies, to develop a framework for the California Dream For All Program, the goals of

which would include, but would not be limited to, making home ownership more affordable. The bill would require the Treasurer to submit a report outlining the framework for the program to the Legislature. The bill would also state the intent of the Legislature that the program include certain elements.

[AB 175](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Housing: mortgages and deeds of trust: use of state property: surplus land disposal: financing programs. Current law prescribes various requirements to be satisfied before the exercise of a power of sale under a mortgage or deed of trust and prescribes a procedure for the exercise of that power. Current law prescribes the dates when a trustee's sale is deemed final if specified payments are made and, in this regard, a trustee's sale is deemed final upon the acceptance of the last and highest bid and is deemed perfected as of 8 a.m. on the actual date of sale if the trustee's deed is recorded within 18 calendar days after the sale, except as specified. This bill would extend the date in the above-described condition relating to the recording of the trustee's deed to 21 calendar days. The bill would require this change to become operative on January 1, 2022.

[AB 491](#)

[Ward D \(Dist. 78\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Housing: affordable and market rate units. Would require that a mixed-income multifamily structure provide the same access to the common entrances, common areas, and amenities of the structure to occupants of the affordable housing units in the structure as is provided to occupants of the market-rate housing units. The bill would also prohibit a mixed-income multifamily structure from isolating the affordable housing units within the structure to a specific floor or an area on a specific floor. The bill would define various terms for these purposes.

[AB 592](#)

[Friedman D \(Dist. 43\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Foster youth: transitional housing. The California Community Care Facilities Act requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate transitional housing placement providers pursuant to the act. Under current law, a transitional housing placement provider is an organization licensed by the department to provide transitional housing to foster children at least 16 years of age and to nonminor dependents to promote their transition to adulthood. Current law requires a transitional housing unit to meet certain housing and supervision requirements, which may include a host family certified by a transitional housing placement provider with whom a participant lives in an apartment, single-family dwelling, or condominium. This bill would require a transitional housing unit with a host family to include supervised transitional housing services provided by the licensed transitional housing placement provider. With respect to a transitional housing placement program serving nonminor dependents, the bill would additionally authorize certain entities, including a resource family approved by a foster family agency or a county, a licensed foster family home, a certified family home, an approved relative caregiver, or a nonrelative extended family member of a participant to operate as a host family.

[AB 602](#)

[Grayson D \(Dist. 14\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Development fees: impact fee nexus study. Current law requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make available on its internet website certain information, as applicable, including its current schedule of fees and exactions. This bill, among other things, would require, on and after January 1, 2022, a local agency that conducts an impact fee nexus study to follow specific standards and practices, including, but not limited to, (1) that prior to the adoption of an associated development fee, an impact fee nexus study be adopted, (2) that the study identify the existing level of service for each public facility, identify the proposed new level of service, and include an explanation of why the new level of service is necessary, and (3) if the study is adopted after July 1, 2022, either calculate a fee levied or imposed on a housing development project proportionately to the square

footage of the proposed units, or make specified findings explaining why square footage is not an appropriate metric to calculate the fees.

[AB 803](#)

[Boerner Horvath D \(Dist. 76\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021. The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. This bill would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for the construction of a small home lot development, as defined, that meets specified criteria. The bill would require a small home lot development to be located on a parcel that is no larger than 5 acres, is substantially surrounded by qualified urban uses, as defined, and is zoned for multifamily residential use.

[AB 816](#)

[Chiu D \(Dist. 17\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Homelessness: Housing Trust Fund: housing projects. Current federal law requires the Secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to establish a Housing Trust Fund to provide grants to states to increase the supply of rental housing for extremely low and very low income families, including homeless families, and home ownership for extremely low and very low income families. Current law requires the department to collaborate with the California Housing Finance Agency to develop an allocation plan to demonstrate how the funds will be distributed, based on the priority housing needs identified in the state's consolidated plan, and to convene a stakeholder process to inform the development of the plan. Current law requires the allocation plan and program guidelines to prioritize projects based on enumerated factors such as the extent to which project rents are affordable. The department is required to submit this plan to the Assembly Committee on Housing and Community Development and the Senate Transportation and Housing Committees 30 days after receipt of the federal funds. This bill would require the department to prioritize funding for projects that serve people experiencing homelessness, to the extent that a sufficient number of projects exist.

[AB 838](#)

[Friedman D \(Dist. 43\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

State Housing Law: enforcement response to complaints. Would, beginning July 1, 2022, require a city or county that receives a complaint of a substandard building or a lead hazard violation, as specified, from a tenant, resident, or occupant, or an agent of a tenant, resident, or occupant, except as specified, to inspect the building, portion of the building intended for human occupancy, or premises of the building, document the lead hazard violations that would be discovered based upon a reasonably competent and diligent visual inspection of the property and identify any building, portion of a building intended for human occupancy, or premises on which such a building is located that is determined to be substandard, as applicable. The bill would require the city or county, as applicable, to advise the owner or operator of each violation and of each action that is required to be taken to remedy the violation and to schedule a reinspection to verify correction of the violations.

[AB 1029](#)

[Mullin D \(Dist. 22\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Housing elements: prohousing local policies. Would add the preservation of affordable housing units through the extension of existing project-based rental assistance covenants to avoid the displacement of affected tenants and a reduction in available affordable housing units to the list of specified prohousing local policies.

[AB 1043](#)

[Bryan D \(Dist. 54\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Housing programs: rental housing developments: affordable rent. The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, prohibits “affordable rent” for certain rental housing developments that receive assistance on or after January 1, 1991, from exceeding a specified percentage based on the area median income adjusted for family size and whether the household is an extremely low income household, very low income household, lower income household, or moderate-income household. This bill, for leases entered into on or after January 1, 2022, would additionally prohibit “affordable rent” for certain rental housing developments that receive assistance from exceeding the product of 30 percent times 15 percent of the area median income adjusted for family size appropriate for the unit if the household is an “acutely low income household,” as defined to mean persons and families whose incomes do not exceed 15 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size, as specified.

[AB 1398](#)

[Bloom D \(Dist. 50\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Planning and zoning: housing element: rezoning of sites: prohousing local policies. The Planning and Zoning Law, requires a 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 things, a housing element. Current law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels, as provided, current law requires that the local government rezone sites within specified time periods. If the local government fails to adopt a housing element within 120 days of the applicable statutory deadline, existing law requires that the local government (A) complete this rezoning no later than 3 years and 120 days from the statutory deadline for the adoption of the housing element and (B) revise its housing element every 4 years until the local government has adopted at least 2 consecutive revisions by the statutory deadline. This bill would require a local government that fails to adopt a housing element that the Department of Housing and Community Development has found to be in substantial compliance with state law within 120 days of the statutory deadline to complete this rezoning no later than one year from the statutory deadline for the adoption of the housing element.

[SB 8](#)

[Skinner D \(Dist. 9\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Housing Crisis Act of 2019. Would clarify, for various purposes of the Housing Crisis Act of 2019, that “housing development project” includes projects that involve no discretionary approvals, projects that involve both discretionary and nondiscretionary approvals, and projects that include a proposal to construct a single dwelling unit. The bill would specify that this clarification is declaratory of existing law, except that the clarification does not affect a project for which an application was submitted to the city, county, or city and county before January 1, 2022.

[SB 9](#)

[Atkins D \(Dist. 39\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Housing development: approvals. The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. This bill, among other things, would require a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided, and that the development is not located within a historic district, is not included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is

not within a site that is legally designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district.

[SB 10](#)

[Wiener D \(Dist. 11\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Planning and zoning: housing development: density. Would, notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, authorize a local government to adopt an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. The bill would prohibit a local government from adopting an ordinance pursuant to these provisions on or after January 1, 2029. The bill would specify that an ordinance adopted under these provisions, and any resolution to amend the jurisdiction's General Plan, ordinance, or other local regulation adopted to be consistent with that ordinance, is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would prohibit an ordinance adopted under these provisions from superceding a local restriction enacted or approved by a local initiative that designates publicly owned land as open-space land or for park or recreational purposes.

[SB 60](#)

[Glazer D \(Dist. 7\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Residential short-term rental ordinances: health or safety infractions: maximum fines. Current law sets specific monetary limits on the fines that may be imposed by city or county authorities for any violation of local building and safety codes that is an infraction, as prescribed. Current law requires a city or county levying fines pursuant to these provisions to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver in certain cases. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions and with certain exceptions, raise the maximum fines for violation of an ordinance relating to a residential short-term rental, as defined, that is an infraction and poses a threat to health or safety, to \$1,500 for a first violation, \$3,000 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and \$5,000 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. The bill would make these violations subject to the process for granting a hardship waiver.

Position: San Bernardino County Support

[SB 89](#)

[Skinner D \(Dist. 9\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Budget Act of 2020. The Budget Act of 2020 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2020–21 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2020 by adding items of appropriation and making other changes.

[SB 91](#)

Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

COVID-19 relief: tenancy: federal rental assistance. Current law prohibits a landlord from interrupting or terminating utility service furnished to a tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy of the tenant, and imposes specified penalties on a landlord who violates that prohibition. Current law, until February 1, 2021, imposes additional damages in an amount of at least \$1,000, but not more than \$2,500, on a landlord that violates that prohibition, if the tenant has provided a declaration of COVID-19 financial distress, as specified. This bill would extend the imposition of those additional damages from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021.

[SB 478](#)

[Wiener D \(Dist. 11\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Planning and Zoning Law: housing development projects. The Planning and Zoning Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to notify the city, county, or city and county, and authorizes the department to notify the Attorney General, that the city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if

the department finds that the housing element or an amendment to that element, or any specified action or failure to act, does not substantially comply with the law as it pertains to housing elements or that any local government has taken an action in violation of certain housing laws. This bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from imposing a floor area ratio standard that is less than 1.0 on a housing development project that consists of 3 to 7 units, or less than 1.25 on a housing development project that consists of 8 to 10 units.

Land Use

[AB 68](#)

[Quirk-Silva D \(Dist. 65\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Department of Housing and Community Development: California Statewide Housing Plan: annual reports. Current law establishes the California Statewide Housing Plan, which serves as a state housing plan for all relevant purposes, that incorporates a statement of housing goals, policies, and objectives, as well as specified segments. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to update and provide a revision of the plan to the Legislature every 4 years, as provided. This bill would revise and recast those provisions related to the California Statewide Housing Plan. The bill would, starting with any update or revision to the plan on or after January 1, 2023, require the plan to include specified information, including, among other things, the number of affordable units needed to meet the state's affordable housing needs and recommendations for modernizing statutory and regulatory terminology. The bill would require the department to publish and make the plan available to the public on the department's internet website.

[AB 215](#)

[Chiu D \(Dist. 17\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Planning and Zoning Law: housing element: violations. The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires a planning agency, before adopting its housing element or amendment to its housing element, to submit a draft element or draft amendment to the Department of Housing and Community Development. This bill would require a local government to make the first draft revision of a housing element available for public comment for at least 30 days and, if any comments are received, take at least 10 additional business days to consider and incorporate public comments into the draft revision before submitting it to the department. The bill would require a local government to post any subsequent draft revision on its internet website and to email a link to the draft revision to individuals and organizations that have requested notices relating to the local government's housing element, as specified.

[AB 602](#)

[Grayson D \(Dist. 14\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Development fees: impact fee nexus study. Current law requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make available on its internet website certain information, as applicable, including its current schedule of fees and exactions. This bill, among other things, would require, on and after January 1, 2022, a local agency that conducts an impact fee nexus study to follow specific standards and practices, including, but not limited to, (1) that prior to the adoption of an associated development fee, an impact fee nexus study be adopted, (2) that the study identify the existing level of service for each public facility, identify the proposed new level of service, and include an explanation of why the new level of service is necessary, and (3) if the study is adopted after July 1, 2022, either calculate a fee levied or imposed on a housing development project proportionately to the square footage of the proposed units, or make specified findings explaining why square footage is not an appropriate metric to calculate the fees.

[AB 803](#)

[Boerner Horvath D \(Dist. 76\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021. The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. This bill would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for the construction of a small home lot development, as defined, that meets specified criteria. The bill would require a small home lot development to be located on a parcel that is no larger than 5 acres, is substantially surrounded by qualified urban uses, as defined, and is zoned for multifamily residential use.

[AB 838](#)

[Friedman D \(Dist. 43\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

State Housing Law: enforcement response to complaints. Would, beginning July 1, 2022, require a city or county that receives a complaint of a substandard building or a lead hazard violation, as specified, from a tenant, resident, or occupant, or an agent of a tenant, resident, or occupant, except as specified, to inspect the building, portion of the building intended for human occupancy, or premises of the building, document the lead hazard violations that would be discovered based upon a reasonably competent and diligent visual inspection of the property and identify any building, portion of a building intended for human occupancy, or premises on which such a building is located that is determined to be substandard, as applicable. The bill would require the city or county, as applicable, to advise the owner or operator of each violation and of each action that is required to be taken to remedy the violation and to schedule a reinspection to verify correction of the violations.

[AB 1029](#)

[Mullin D \(Dist. 22\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Housing elements: prohousing local policies. Would add the preservation of affordable housing units through the extension of existing project-based rental assistance covenants to avoid the displacement of affected tenants and a reduction in available affordable housing units to the list of specified prohousing local policies.

[SB 10](#)

[Wiener D \(Dist. 11\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Planning and zoning: housing development: density. Would, notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, authorize a local government to adopt an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. The bill would prohibit a local government from adopting an ordinance pursuant to these provisions on or after January 1, 2029. The bill would specify that an ordinance adopted under these provisions, and any resolution to amend the jurisdiction's General Plan, ordinance, or other local regulation adopted to be consistent with that ordinance, is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would prohibit an ordinance adopted under these provisions from superceding a local restriction enacted or approved by a local initiative that designates publicly owned land as open-space land or for park or recreational purposes.

[SB 60](#)

[Glazer D \(Dist. 7\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Residential short-term rental ordinances: health or safety infractions: maximum fines. Current law sets specific monetary limits on the fines that may be imposed by city or county authorities for any violation of local building and safety codes that is an infraction, as prescribed. Current law requires a city or county levying fines pursuant to these provisions to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver in certain cases. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions and with certain exceptions, raise the maximum fines for violation of an ordinance relating to a residential short-term rental, as defined, that is an infraction and poses a threat to health or safety, to \$1,500 for a first violation, \$3,000 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and \$5,000 for each

additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. The bill would make these violations subject to the process for granting a hardship waiver.

Position: San Bernardino County Support

[SB 478](#)

[Wiener D \(Dist. 11\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Planning and Zoning Law: housing development projects. The Planning and Zoning Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to notify the city, county, or city and county, and authorizes the department to notify the Attorney General, that the city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if the department finds that the housing element or an amendment to that element, or any specified action or failure to act, does not substantially comply with the law as it pertains to housing elements or that any local government has taken an action in violation of certain housing laws. This bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from imposing a floor area ratio standard that is less than 1.0 on a housing development project that consists of 3 to 7 units, or less than 1.25 on a housing development project that consists of 8 to 10 units.

Law and Justice / Courts

[AB 143](#)

[Committee on Budget](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Courts. The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts, and establishes the Judicial Council to, among other things, adopt rules of court and perform functions prescribed by statute. Current law establishes the State Court Facilities Construction Fund and the Immediate and Critical Needs Account within that fund. This bill would abolish the Immediate and Critical Needs Account and make the State Court Facilities Construction Fund its successor fund, by, among other things, transferring all assets, revenues, and obligations of the Immediate and Critical Needs Account to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.

[AB 262](#)

[Patterson R \(Dist. 23\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Human trafficking: vacatur relief for victims. Current law allows a person who was arrested or convicted of a nonviolent offense while they were a victim of human trafficking to petition the court for vacatur relief. Current law requires the petitioner to establish by clear and convincing evidence that the arrest and conviction was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. Current law requires that a petition be made and heard within a reasonable time after the person has ceased to be a victim of human trafficking, or within a reasonable time after the petitioner has sought services, whichever is later. Current law allows a petitioner, or the petitioner's attorney, to be excused from appearing in person at a hearing on the petition only if the court finds a compelling reason why the petitioner cannot attend, in which case existing law allows the petitioner to appear by electronic means. This bill would prohibit a court from refusing to hear the petition on the basis of the petitioner's outstanding fines and fees or the petitioner's failure to meet the conditions of probation.

[AB 481](#)

[Chiu D \(Dist. 17\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Law enforcement and state agencies: military equipment: funding, acquisition, and use. Would require a law enforcement agency, defined to include specified entities, to obtain approval of the applicable governing body, by adoption of a military equipment use policy, as specified, by ordinance at a regular meeting held pursuant to specified open meeting laws, prior to taking certain actions relating to the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment, as defined. The bill would also require similar approval for the continued use of military equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022.

[AB 546](#)

[Maienschein D \(Dist. 77\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Dependent children: documents: housing. Would, at the last regularly scheduled review hearing held before a dependent child attains 18 years of age and at a hearing that would terminate dependency jurisdiction over a nonminor dependent who has attained 18 years of age, additionally require the county welfare department to include in its report whether housing referrals or assistance have been successful at securing housing, and, if not, what different or additional services have been provided by the department, or by another county department or agency, that are intended to prevent the minor or nonminor from becoming homeless if jurisdiction is terminated, and the permanency of the housing, if known.

[AB 624](#)

[Bauer-Kahan D \(Dist. 16\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Juveniles: transfer to court of criminal jurisdiction: appeals. Current law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance to, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. Current law authorizes the district attorney to make a motion to transfer a minor from juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction in a case in which a minor is alleged to have committed a felony when the minor was 16 years of age or older, or in a case in which a specified serious offense is alleged to have been committed by a minor when the minor was 14 or 15 years of age, but the minor was not apprehended prior to the end of juvenile court jurisdiction. This bill would make an order transferring a minor from a juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction subject to appeal. This bill would require an order transferring a minor from the juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction to be subject to immediate appellate review if a notice of appeal is filed within 30 days of the order transferring the minor.

[AB 841](#)

[Cunningham R \(Dist. 35\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Dependant children. Current law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm or illness as a result of the failure or inability of their parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child, or a parent willfully or negligently fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Current law prohibits a child from being found to be a child so described solely due to the lack of an emergency shelter for the family. This bill would additionally prohibit a child from being found to be a child as described above solely due to the failure of the child's parent or alleged parent to seek court orders for custody of the child.

[AB 1243](#)

[Rubio, Blanca D \(Dist. 48\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Protective orders: elder and dependent adults. Current law authorizes an elder or dependent adult who has suffered abuse, or another person who is legally authorized to seek that relief on behalf of that elder or dependent adult, to seek a protective order and governs the procedures for issuing that order. Current law defines protective order for purposes of these provisions to include an order enjoining a party from specified forms of abuse, including attacking, stalking, threatening, or harassing an elder or dependent adult, an order excluding a party from the elder or dependent adult's residence, or an order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determines is necessary. This bill would include within the definition of protective order an order enjoining a party from isolating an elder or dependent adult. The bill would require certain requirements to be met for that order to be issued, including a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent's past act or acts of isolation of the elder or dependent adult prevented contact with the interested party and that the elder or dependent adult desires contact with the interested party, as specified.

[SB 81](#)

[Skinner D \(Dist. 9\)](#)
Page 46/58

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Sentencing: dismissal of enhancements. Current law generally authorizes a court to dismiss an action or to strike or dismiss an enhancement in the furtherance of justice. This bill would, except as specified, require a court to dismiss an enhancement if it is in the furtherance of justice to do so. The bill would require a court to consider and afford great weight to evidence offered by the defendant to prove that specified mitigating circumstances are present. The bill would provide that proof of the presence of one or more specified mitigating circumstances weighs greatly in favor of dismissing an enhancement, unless the court finds that dismissal would endanger public safety, as defined.

[SB 92](#)

Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Juvenile Justice. Current law establishes the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to operate facilities to house specified juvenile offenders. Current law, commencing July 1, 2021, prohibits further commitment of wards to the Division of Juvenile Justice unless the ward is otherwise eligible to be committed to the division and a motion was filed to transfer the ward from the juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction. Current law requires that all wards committed to the division prior to July 1, 2021, remain within the custody of the division until the ward is discharged, released, or transferred. This bill would require a court to consider, as an alternative to commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice, placement in local programs established as a result of the realignment of wards from the Division of Juvenile Justice to county-based custody

[SB 383](#)

[Cortese D \(Dist. 15\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Juveniles: informal supervision: deferred entry of judgment. Current law authorizes a probation officer, in certain circumstances, to delineate a specific program of supervision for a minor who is alleged to have committed a crime. Current law makes a minor ineligible for that program of supervision for specified reasons, including if the minor is alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance or is alleged to have committed an offense in which the restitution owed to the victim exceeds \$1,000, except in those unusual cases in where the interest of justice would best be served. The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998, approved as Proposition 21 at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, also makes a minor ineligible for this program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, except in unusual cases in which the court determines that the interest of justice would best be served by placement of the minor in the program of supervision. The Legislature may directly amend Proposition 21 by a statute passed in each house by a 2/3 vote, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters. This bill would delete the prohibitions on including in that program of supervision minors alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance, minors alleged to have committed certain offenses related to controlled substances while on school grounds, and minors alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age.

[SB 578](#)

[Jones R \(Dist. 38\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: hearings. The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed, and authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of the person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism, and designates procedures for hearing a petition for that purpose. Existing law authorizes a party to a hearing under the act to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. This bill would require a hearing held under the act to be presumptively closed to the public if that hearing involves the disclosure of

confidential information.

[SB 586](#)

[Bradford D \(Dist. 35\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Peace officers: certification. Proposed law, as proposed to be added by Senate Bill 2 of the 2021-22 Regular Session, authorizes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to revoke a certified peace officer's certification under specified circumstances, and states that an action by a law enforcement agency or decision resulting from an appeal of an agency's action does not preclude action by the commission to investigate, suspend, or revoke a peace officer's certification. This bill would, if Senate Bill 2 of the 2021-22 Regular Session becomes operative, additionally state that whether a particular factual or legal determination in a prior appeal proceeding has preclusive effect in proceedings of the commission would be governed by the existing law of collateral estoppel.

Public Health

[AB 133](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Health. Current law establishes the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Statewide Health Planning and Development. The office is vested with all the duties, powers, purposes, and responsibilities of the State Department of Public Health relating to health planning and research development. Current law creates the health care workforce clearinghouse to serve as the central source of health care workforce and education data in the state to collect data regarding health care workers, including the supply of health care workers and current and forecasted demand for health care workers. This bill would rename the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development as the Department of Health Care Access and Information. The bill would repeal numerous duties and programs currently carried out by the OSHPD, including, among others, rural health care transition oversight, the Steven M. Thompson Medical School Scholarship Program, and the Postsurgical Care Demonstration Project.

[SB 97](#)

[Roth D \(Dist. 31\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Pupil health: type 1 diabetes information: parent notification. Would require the State Department of Education to develop type 1 diabetes informational materials for the parents and guardians of pupils, as specified, and would require those informational materials to be made available to each school district, county office of education, and charter school through the department's internet website. The bill would require, on and after January 1, 2023, school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to make those materials available to the parent or guardian of a pupil when the pupil is first enrolled in elementary school, or as part of a certain notification. By imposing additional requirements on school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[SB 336](#)

[Ochoa Bogh R \(Dist. 23\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Public health: COVID-19. Would require, when the State Department of Public Health issues a statewide order or mandatory guidance, or when a local health officer issues an order, related to preventing the spread of COVID-19, as defined, or protecting public health against a threat of COVID-19, that they publish on their internet website the order or guidance and the date that the order or guidance takes effect. The bill would also require the department or local health officer to create an opportunity for local communities, businesses, nonprofit organizations, individuals, and others to sign up for an email distribution list relative to changes to the order or guidance.

Public Lands

[AB 1183](#)

[Ramos D \(Dist. 40\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

California Desert Conservation Program. Would establish the California Desert Conservation Program under the administration of the Conservation Board to: (1) protect, preserve, and restore the natural, cultural, and physical resources of the portions of the Mojave and Colorado Deserts region in California through the acquisition, restoration, and management of lands, (2) promote the protection and restoration of the biological diversity of the region, as specified, (3) provide for resilience in the region to climate change, as provided, (4) protect and improve air quality and water resources within the region, and (5) undertake efforts to enhance public use and enjoyment of lands owned by the public, as provided.

[SB 266](#)

[Newman D \(Dist. 29\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

State park system: Chino Hills State Park: expansion. Would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to provide assistance acquiring and accepting land immediately adjacent to, and that expands, Chino Hills State Park, by transferring 3 specified properties into the state park system. The bill would require the department to manage the acquired properties and parcels with specified funds as part of the Chino Hills State Park, as provided.

Public Safety

[AB 26](#)

[Holden D \(Dist. 41\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Peace officers: use of force. Current law requires each law enforcement agency, on or before January 1, 2021, to maintain a policy that provides a minimum standard on the use of force. Current law requires that policy, among other things, to require that officers report potential excessive force to a superior officer when present and observing another officer using force that the officer believes to be unnecessary, and to require that officers intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as specified. This bill would require those law enforcement policies to require those officers to immediately report potential excessive force, as defined.

[AB 43](#)

[Friedman D \(Dist. 43\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Traffic safety. Current law establishes various default speed limits for vehicles upon highways, as specified. Current law authorizes state and local authorities to adjust these default speed limits, as specified, based upon certain findings determined by an engineering and traffic survey. Existing law defines an engineering and traffic survey and prescribes specified factors that must be included in the survey, including prevailing speeds and road conditions. Current law authorizes local authorities to consider additional factors, including pedestrian and bicyclist safety. This bill would authorize local authorities to consider the safety of vulnerable pedestrian groups, as specified.

[AB 48](#)

[Gonzalez, Lorena D \(Dist. 80\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Law enforcement: use of force. Would prohibit the use of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents by any law enforcement agency to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, except in compliance with specified standards set by the bill, and would prohibit their use solely due to a violation of an imposed curfew, verbal threat, or noncompliance with a law enforcement directive. The bill would include in the standards for the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents to disperse gatherings the requirement that, among other things, those weapons only be used to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including a peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.

[AB 57](#)

[Gabriel D \(Dist. 45\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Law enforcement: hate crimes. Current law requires any local law enforcement agency that adopts or updates a hate crime policy to include specified information in that policy, including information on bias motivation. This bill would include a statement of legislative findings and declarations and require the basic course curriculum on the topic of hate crimes to be developed in consultation with subject matter experts, as specified. The bill would, subject to an appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act or other statute, require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to update the basic course to include the viewing of a specified video course developed by POST. The bill would also require POST to make the video available via the online learning portal, and would require all peace officers to complete specified training materials no later than one year after the commission makes the updated course available. The bill would require POST to develop and periodically update an interactive course on hate crimes for in-service peace officers, and require officers to take the course every 6 years.

[AB 89](#)

[Jones-Sawyer D \(Dist. 59\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Peace officers: minimum qualifications. Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to establish a certification program for specified peace officers, including officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Current law requires the commission to establish basic, intermediate, advanced, supervisory, management, and executive certificates for the purpose of fostering the education and experience necessary to perform general police service duties. Current law requires certificates to be awarded on the basis of a combination of training, education, experience, and other prerequisites, as determined by the commission. This bill would require the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to develop a modern policing degree program, with the commission and other stakeholders to serve as advisors, as specified, and to submit a report on recommendations to the Legislature outlining a plan to implement the program on or before June 1, 2023.

[AB 120](#)

[Salas D \(Dist. 32\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Gambling Control Act. Would allow the California Gambling Control Commission to take action to deny or approve an application at a commission meeting and would require a hearing only if requested by an applicant, upon denial of an application or if the application is approved with limits, restrictions, or conditions.

[AB 124](#)

[Kamlager D \(Dist. 0\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Criminal procedure. Current law allows a person who was arrested or convicted of a nonviolent offense while they were a victim of human trafficking to petition the court, under penalty of perjury, for vacatur relief. Current law requires, to receive that relief, that the person establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the arrest or conviction was the direct result of being a victim of human trafficking. This bill would create similar relief for a person who was arrested or convicted of an offense that was the direct result of being a victim of intimate partner violence or sexual violence. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 145](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Public safety. Current law, commencing July 1, 2022, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, requires the Department of Justice, on a monthly basis, to review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases and to identify persons who are eligible for arrest record relief or automatic conviction record relief by having their arrest records, or their criminal conviction records, withheld from disclosure or modified, as specified. Under current law, an arrest or conviction record is eligible for this relief if, among other criteria, the arrest or

conviction occurred on or after January 1, 2021. This bill would instead allow an arrest or conviction that occurred on or after January 1, 1973, to be considered for relief.

[AB 229](#)

[Holden D \(Dist. 41\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Private investigators, proprietary security services, private security services, and alarm companies: training: use of force. Current law, the Private Investigator Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of private investigators by the Director of Consumer Affairs, and makes a violation of its provisions a crime. Existing law requires a licensee or qualified manager of a licensee who carries a deadly weapon in the course of that person's employment or business to complete a training course in the exercise of the power to arrest. This bill, on and after January 1, 2023, would eliminate that requirement.

[AB 287](#)

[Quirk D \(Dist. 20\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Civil actions: statute of limitations. MAUCRSA imposes a civil penalty on a person engaging in commercial cannabis activity without a license required by MAUCRSA of up to 3 times the amount of the license fee for each violation. MAUCRSA does not supersede or limit state agencies from exercising their existing enforcement authority. MAUCRSA authorizes a local jurisdiction to enforce its provisions and the regulations promulgated by a licensing authority if delegated the power to do so by the licensing authority, as specified. Current law generally requires an action upon a statute for a penalty or forfeiture to commence within one year. This bill would require a civil action for a penalty described above to commence within 3 years.

[AB 779](#)

[Bigelow R \(Dist. 5\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Peace officers: deputy sheriffs. Under current law, in certain counties, including the counties of Butte and Calaveras, a deputy sheriff, who is employed to perform duties exclusively or initially relating to custodial assignments with responsibilities for maintaining the operations of county custodial facilities, is a peace officer whose authority extends to any place in the state only while engaged in the performance of the duties of the officer's employment and for the purpose of carrying out the primary function of employment relating to the officer's custodial assignments, or when performing other law enforcement duties directed by the officer's employing agency during a local state of emergency. This bill would include a deputy sheriff employed by the County of Del Norte, the County of Madera, the County of Mono, or the County of San Mateo within that definition of peace officer.

[AB 898](#)

[Lee D \(Dist. 25\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Criminal records: automatic conviction record relief. Would require the Department of Justice, in cases where probation has been transferred, to electronically submit notice of conviction record relief to both the transferring court and any subsequent receiving court. The bill would also require a receiving court that reduces a felony to a misdemeanor or dismisses a conviction under specified provisions to provide a disposition report to the department with the original case number from the transferring court. If probation was transferred multiple times, the bill would require the department to electronically submit notice to all involved courts in a mutually agreed upon format. The bill would further require any court receiving notice of a reduction or dismissal to update its records to reflect the same. The bill requires the receiving court to provide a receipt of records from the transferring court, including the new case number. The bill would require the transferring court to report to the department that probation was transferred and identify the receiving court and new case number, if applicable.

[AB 958](#)

[Gipson D \(Dist. 64\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Peace officers: law enforcement gangs. Current laws defines those persons who are peace officers, the entities authorized to appoint them, and the scope of their authority. Current law prescribes certain minimum standards for a person to be appointed as a peace officer, including training requirements, moral character, and physical and mental condition, and certain disqualifying factors for a person to be employed as a peace officer, including a felony conviction. Current law requires a department or agency that employs peace officers to establish a procedure to investigate complaints by members of the public against those officers. This bill would define a law enforcement gang, a group of law enforcement officers within an agency that engages in a pattern of specified unlawful or unethical on-duty behavior, and would require law enforcement agencies to have a policy prohibiting law enforcement and making participation, as specified, in a law enforcement gang grounds for termination.

[AB 990](#)

[Santiago D \(Dist. 53\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY VETOED

Prisons: inmate visitation. Under current law, a person sentenced to imprisonment in a state prison or in a county jail for a felony offense, as specified, may during that period of confinement be deprived of only those rights as is reasonably related to legitimate penological interests. Current law enumerates certain civil rights of these prisoners, including the right to purchase, receive, and read newspapers, periodicals, and books accepted for distribution by the United States Post Office. This bill would include the right to personal visits as a civil right, as specified. The bill would provide that these civil rights may not be infringed upon, except as necessary and only if narrowly tailored to further the legitimate security interests of the government, and would provide that any governmental action related to these civil rights may be reviewed in court for legal error under a substantial evidence standard of review.

Position: San Bernardino County Watch

[SB 2](#)

[Bradford D \(Dist. 35\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Peace officers: certification: civil rights. Under current law, the Tom Bane Civil Rights Act, if a person or persons, whether or not acting under color of law, interferes or attempts to interfere, by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any individual or individuals of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the rights secured by the Constitution or laws of this state, the Attorney General, or any district attorney or city attorney, is authorized to bring a civil action for injunctive and other appropriate equitable relief in the name of the people of the State of California, in order to protect the exercise or enjoyment of the right or rights secured. Current law also authorizes an action brought by the Attorney General, or any district attorney or city attorney, to seek a civil penalty of \$25,000. Current law also allows an individual whose exercise or enjoyment of rights has been interfered with to prosecute a civil action for damages on their own behalf. This bill would eliminate certain immunity provisions for peace officers and custodial officers, or public entities employing peace officers or custodial officers sued under the act.

[SB 16](#)

[Skinner D \(Dist. 9\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Peace officers: release of records. Current law makes peace officer and custodial officer personnel records and specified records maintained by any state or local agency, or information obtained from these records, confidential and prohibits these records from being disclosed in any criminal or civil proceeding except by discovery. Current law sets forth exceptions to this policy, including, among others, records relating to specified incidents involving the discharge of a firearm, sexual assault, perjury, or misconduct by a peace officer or custodial officer. Existing law makes a record related to an incident involving the use of force against a person resulting in death or great bodily injury subject to disclosure. Current law requires a state or local agency to make these excepted records available for inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act, subject to redaction as specified. This bill would make a sustained finding involving force that is unreasonable or excessive, and any sustained finding that an officer failed to intervene against another officer using unreasonable or excessive force, subject to disclosure.

[SB 92](#)

Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Juvenile Justice. Current law establishes the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to operate facilities to house specified juvenile offenders. Current law, commencing July 1, 2021, prohibits further commitment of wards to the Division of Juvenile Justice unless the ward is otherwise eligible to be committed to the division and a motion was filed to transfer the ward from the juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction. Current law requires that all wards committed to the division prior to July 1, 2021, remain within the custody of the division until the ward is discharged, released, or transferred. This bill would require a court to consider, as an alternative to commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice, placement in local programs established as a result of the realignment of wards from the Division of Juvenile Justice to county-based custody

[SB 98](#)

[McGuire D \(Dist. 2\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Public peace: media access. Would, if peace officers close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post, or establish a police line, or rolling closure at a demonstration, march, protest, or rally where individuals are engaged primarily in constitutionally protected activity, as described, require that a duly authorized representative of any news service, online news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network, as described, be allowed to enter those closed areas and would prohibit a peace officer or other law enforcement officer from intentionally assaulting, interfering with, or obstructing a duly authorized representative who is gathering, receiving, or processing information for communication to the public.

[SB 215](#)

[Leyva D \(Dist. 20\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

DNA evidence. Current law requires the Department of Justice, on or before July 1, 2018, and in consultation with law enforcement agencies and crime victims groups, to establish a process by which victims of sexual assault may inquire regarding the location and information regarding their sexual assault evidence kits. This bill would require the department to establish, on or before July 1, 2022, a process that allows a survivor of sexual assault to track and receive updates privately, securely, and electronically regarding the status, location, and information regarding their sexual assault evidence kit in the department's database. The bill would make additional conforming changes.

[SB 264](#)

[Min D \(Dist. 37\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Firearms: the OC Fair and Event Center. Would prohibit an officer, employee, operator, lessee, or licensee of the 32nd District Agricultural Association, as defined, from contracting for, authorizing, or allowing the sale of any firearm, firearm precursor part, or ammunition on the property or in the buildings that comprise the OC Fair and Event Center, as specified. The bill would exempt from its provisions a gun buyback event held by a law enforcement agency, the sale of a firearm by a public administrator, public guardian, or public conservator within the course of their duties, a sale that occurs pursuant to a contract that was entered into before January 1, 2022, and the purchase of ammunition on state property by a law enforcement agency in the course of its regular duties.

[SB 494](#)

[Dodd D \(Dist. 3\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Law enforcement: training. Would require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, by January 1, 2023, to implement a course of instruction for the regular and periodic training of law enforcement officers in the use of advanced interpersonal communication skills. The bill would require the course to be incorporated into the course or courses of basic training for law enforcement officers. The bill would also require, by January 1, 2023, a course for criminal law enforcement investigators and for officers training to become detectives in science-based interviewing and would require this training to be included within the core course required by the Robert Presley

Institute of Criminal Investigation. The bill would require the commission to develop the specified courses, training standards, learning and performance objectives, and guidelines in consultation with individuals or groups with expertise in the field of human engagement and science-based interviewing.

Redistricting

[SB 594](#)

[Glazer D \(Dist. 7\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Elections: redistricting. The California Constitution establishes the Citizens Redistricting Commission for the purpose of drawing district lines for the election of Members of the State Senate, Assembly, Congress, and the State Board of Equalization, and requires the commission to do so by August 15 in each year ending in the number one thereafter. For redistricting occurring in 2021, the Supreme Court of California, by peremptory writ of mandate in *Legislature of State of California v. Padilla* (2020) 9 Cal.5th 867, extended that deadline to December 15, 2021, or to a later date if specified conditions are met, due to a delay in the release of federal census data caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This bill would, for the June 7, 2022, statewide direct primary election, make various changes, as specified, to existing law relating to candidate nominations and compilation of registered voter data in order to accommodate the extended state redistricting deadline.

Schools

[AB 289](#)

[Calderon D \(Dist. 57\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Classified school employees: merit system: adoption and termination. Current law authorizes both the adoption and termination of a merit system in a school district or community college district by a majority vote of its classified employees or by a majority of the voting electors of the school district or community college district, as provided. Upon the filing of a petition for the adoption or for the termination of the merit system for classified employees of a school district or community college district, current law requires the governing board of the district to perform specified activities in response, including, among others, devising an identification system to ensure against fraud in the balloting process, and forming a tabulation committee. This bill would require the devised identification system to also ensure ballot secrecy and would prohibit a representative of the district from making any marks upon the ballot envelope or ballot of any employee, except the bill would allow the tabulation committee to adopt a system of uniformly stamping in a consistent manner and in the same location on all ballots received or all ballots counted, or both of those, to help ensure an accurate count.

[AB 309](#)

[Gabriel D \(Dist. 45\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Pupil mental health: model referral protocols. Would require the State Department of Education to develop model referral protocols, as provided, for addressing pupil mental health concerns. The bill would require the department to consult with various entities in developing the protocols, including current classroom teachers, administrators, pupils, and parents. The bill would require the department to post the model referral protocols on its internet website. The bill would make these provisions contingent upon funds being appropriated for its purpose in the annual Budget Act or other legislation, or state, federal, or private funds being allocated for this purpose.

[SB 14](#)

[Portantino D \(Dist. 25\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Pupil health: school employee and pupil training: excused absences: youth mental and behavioral health. Current law, notwithstanding the requirement that each person between 6 and 18 years of age who is not otherwise exempted is subject to compulsory full-time education, requires a pupil to be excused from school for specified types of absences, including, among others, if the absence was due to the pupil's illness. This bill would include, within the meaning of an absence due to a pupil's illness, an absence for the benefit of the pupil's mental or

behavioral health.

[SB 97](#)

[Roth D \(Dist. 31\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Pupil health: type 1 diabetes information: parent notification. Would require the State Department of Education to develop type 1 diabetes informational materials for the parents and guardians of pupils, as specified, and would require those informational materials to be made available to each school district, county office of education, and charter school through the department's internet website. The bill would require, on and after January 1, 2023, school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to make those materials available to the parent or guardian of a pupil when the pupil is first enrolled in elementary school, or as part of a certain notification. By imposing additional requirements on school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[SB 400](#)

[Jones R \(Dist. 38\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Homeless children and youths: local educational agencies: collaboration, training, and reporting. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act requires a state plan submitted for the receipt of the grant to include assurances that local educational agencies will designate an appropriate staff person to act as a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths and a description of how the state will ensure that local educational agencies and their liaisons will comply with specified requirements of the act, including the identification of homeless children and youths. This bill would require a liaison for homeless children and youths of a local educational agency, as defined to include a school district, county office of education, charter school, or special education local plan area, to ensure the identification by school personnel of those children and youths through outreach and coordination activities with other organizations and the referral of services to homeless families and homeless children and youth

Taxes

[SB 675](#)

[Ochoa Bogh R \(Dist. 23\)](#)

Location: SENATE VETOED

Property taxation: monthly installment payments. Would authorize a county board of supervisors to adopt a resolution or ordinance to implement a monthly property tax payment program, which would authorize a qualified taxpayer, as defined, to pay, in monthly installments, their real property taxes on their principal residence, as defined. The bill would authorize the ordinance or resolution implementing the program to set forth specific procedures for purposes of determining delinquency and default, as specified.

Transportation

[AB 149](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Transportation. The Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947 establishes the Wildlife Conservation Board in the Department of Fish and Wildlife and permits the board to authorize the acquisition of real property, rights in real property, water, or water rights for wildlife conservation purposes. Current law requires the department, when authorized by the board, to construct facilities that are suitable for the purpose for which the real property or rights in real property or water, or water rights were acquired. This bill would authorize the board to name a nonvehicular wildlife crossing, which the bill would define as a structure that allows animals to cross human-made barriers safely, if at least 25% of the funding to construct the crossing derives from a state source. The bill would require the board to consult with the Department of Transportation or other appropriate entities on the design of lettering and placement of any sign that displays the name of a nonvehicular wildlife crossing.

Water

[AB 442](#)

[Mayes I \(Dist. 42\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: exemption: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: master reclamation plan. The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 prohibits a person, with exceptions, from conducting surface mining operations unless, among other things, a permit is obtained from, a specified reclamation plan is submitted to and approved by, and financial assurances for reclamation have been approved by the lead agency for the operation of the surface mining operation. The act exempts certain activities from the provisions of the act, including, among others, emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the specified purposes; surface mining operations conducted on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Department of Water Resources for the purpose of the State Water Resources Development System or flood control; and surface mining operations on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the purpose of flood control. This bill would additionally exempt from the provisions of the act emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for its own operations and infrastructure for specified purposes.

Position: San Bernardino County Watch

Workforce

[AB 138](#)

Committee on Budget

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Employment: health care benefits: unemployment insurance: policies and practices. The Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), which is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, governs the funding and provision of postemployment health care benefits for eligible retired public employees and their families. PEMHCA requires the employing office of a state employee or state annuitant, pursuant to standards established by the Department of Human Resources, to possess documentation verifying eligibility of an employee's family member prior to the enrollment of a family member in a health benefit plan and to verify continued eligibility pursuant to a specified schedule. PEMHCA requires the employing office to obtain verifying information for certain family members, including children and stepchildren, at least once every 3 years. This bill would repeal those PEMHCA provisions and reenact revised provisions in existing law relating to general powers and responsibilities of the department.

[AB 628](#)

[Garcia, Eduardo D \(Dist. 56\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative. Current law creates the Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative Fund, as specified, in the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund are subject to appropriation by the Legislature for the purpose of carrying out these provisions in support of the initiative. Implementation of the initiative is contingent upon the board notifying the Department of Finance that sufficient moneys have been appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose. Current law specifies that the initiative is not intended to duplicate or replicate existing programs or to create new workforce and education programs, but rather to provide supplemental funding and services to ensure the success of individuals either preparing to enter or already enrolled in workforce and education programs operating under the policy vision of this division and the state plan under this division. This bill would instead provide that the initiative is intended to focus on innovative approaches to, and proven practices for, addressing racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities in the labor market

Position: San Bernardino County Support

[AB 643](#)

[Ramos D \(Dist. 40\)](#)

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Apprenticeship programs: career fairs. Current law provides for the establishment of apprenticeship programs in various trades, to be approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards within the Department of Industrial Relations in any trade in the state or in a city or trade area whenever the apprentice training needs justify the establishment. This bill would require a school district or school to notify each apprenticeship program in the same county as the school district or school of a career or college fair it is planning to hold, as specified.

[AB 1574](#)

Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy

Location: ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED

Public contracts: small business liaisons and advocates and disabled veteran business enterprises: preferences. Would enact the Leveraging State Procurement for an Inclusive Economic Recovery Act of 2021, which would require the Director of the Office of Small Business Advocate to maintain, publicize, and distribute an annual list of persons serving as small business liaisons throughout state government. The bill would require the Director of the Office of Small Business Advocate to collaborate with the California Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Program Advocate regarding the implementation of the California Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Program, as provided. The bill would also require the small business advocate to identify potential certified small business and certified DVBE subcontracting opportunities, as well as assist certified small businesses and certified DVBEs to participate in the California multiple award schedule program. The bill would require the directors of General Services and the heads of other state agencies to make continuous efforts to expand the pool of small businesses and microbusinesses that participate in the department's and other state agencies' contracts by regularly seeking out and identifying small businesses and microbusinesses and including them in their solicitations, as specified.

[SB 753](#)

[Roth D \(Dist. 31\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

Unemployment information: California Workforce Development Board: program outcomes. Under current law, the information obtained in the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Code is for the exclusive use and information of the Director of Employment Development in the discharge of the director's duties and is not open to the public. Current law makes it a crime for any person to knowingly access, use, or disclose this confidential information without authorization. Current law requires the Director of Employment Development to permit the use of information in the director's possession for, among other purposes, to enable specified state agencies to access relevant quarterly wage data for the evaluation and reporting of their respective program performance outcomes as required and permitted by various local, state, and federal laws pertaining to performance measurement and program evaluation. This bill would also require the director, in the above-described circumstances, to permit the use of this data to evaluate and report program performance outcomes pertaining to specified Unemployment Insurance Code and Streets and Highways Code provisions concerning workforce training and investment.

[SB 779](#)

[Becker D \(Dist. 13\)](#)

Location: SENATE CHAPTERED

California Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act: earn and learn programs. Current law requires, as part of the California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, the board to, among other things, identify opportunities for "earn and learn" job training opportunities that meet the industry's workforce demands and that are in high-wage, high-demand jobs. Under existing law, "earn and learn" programs include, but are not limited to, transitional and subsidized employment particularly for individuals with barriers to employment. This bill would amend the list of "earn and learn" programs by specifying that an "earn and learn" program includes transitional jobs, as described in the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, and subsidized employment with an employer of record, which may include, but not be limited to, an employment social enterprise, as defined, or a worker cooperative, as defined, particularly for individuals with barriers to employment.

