

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors
CC: Elishia Hayes, County Administrative Officer
From: Paul J. Yoder and Karen Lange, SYASL
Date: September 18, 2024
RE: 2024 End of Year: Legislative Summary

2024 Legislative Session

The Legislature adjourned its 2023-24 legislative session at midnight on Saturday, August 31. The Governor now has until September 30, 2024, to sign or veto bills sent to him in the last several weeks of August. As of this writing, there have only been a few dozen bill signings.

While most end-of-sessions are rife with tension, this year's intra-governmental branch tension seemed to be higher than usual. While there were a plethora of factors that led to these disputes, the major contributing factors were: 1) a difference of opinion on the Governor's push for legislation to address gasoline prices; 2) several bills in *pro Tem* McGuire's "California Made" energy package; 3) a last-minute Speaker-endorsed push to address warehouse development (AB 98), and; 4) the Senate's early adjournment on Friday, which narrowed the time to dispense with the remaining Assembly bills in the Senate on Saturday in order for the Assembly to take them up timely before the adjournment at midnight, as mandated by the Constitution.

Regarding the Energy Package, which originally consisted of [SB 950 \(Skinner\)](#), [SB 1003 \(Dodd\)](#), [SB 1272 \(Laird\)](#), [SB 1142 \(Menjivar\)](#), [SB 1420 \(Caballero\)](#), [AB 3121 \(Petrie-Norris\)](#), and [AB 3264 \(R. Rivas\)](#), there was mixed reception to the effort to move all of these bills through in the last week of session. When the dust settled, SB 950 (Skinner), SB 1003 (Dodd), SB 1272 (Laird), and AB 3121 (Petrie-Norris) did not move forward.

While Senate *pro Tem* McGuire made clear that his house was poised to act on the bills, the Assembly voiced discontent. Complicating matters, just hours before adjournment, the Governor called the special session. While the Assembly obliged and opened the Special Session, Pro Tem McGuire said the Senate have not yet outlined plans convene the special session in the Senate. The Assembly began hearings on September 18. Should the Legislature act to send the Governor legislation in this special session, it would have to be before November 30, 2024, end of this session *sine die*.

Humboldt County Legislative Activities in 2024

The County took positions on several matters that were sent to the Governor this year (and are pending on his desk as of this writing).

County-supported legislation

AB 99 (Connolly) would require the Department of Transportation to adopt, on or before January 1, 2026, a statewide policy to use integrated pest management on state roads and highways, and to implement the statewide policy in cities or counties that have adopted integrated pest management approaches to roadside vegetation management. Amended: 8/15/2024 Support

AB 1111 (Pellerin) would require the Department of Cannabis Control to issue small producer event sales licenses that authorize the license holder to sell cannabis or cannabis products, containing cannabis cultivated by that licensee, at state temporary events licensed under the act and would authorize a licensee who holds a valid annual state cultivation license and a valid license, permit, or other authorization for cannabis cultivation issued by a local jurisdiction, and who meets specified other requirements, to apply for a small producer event sales license.

AB 2471 (J. Patterson) deletes the renewal requirement on public health nursing licenses.

AB 2902 (Wood) revises the state's organic waste reduction requirements established by SB 1383 (Lara) including waiving rural jurisdictions from collection and procurement requirements until Jan 1, 2037, and exempting bear bins from the collection bin lid color requirements and making them eligible for Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) grants.

SB 440 (Skinner) is the Regional Housing Finance Act, which would authorize 2 or more local governments to establish a regional housing finance authority to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the jurisdiction of the authority, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for affordable housing development, including new construction and the preservation of existing housing to serve a range of incomes and housing types. The bill would require an authority to be governed by a board composed of at least 3 directors who are elected officials representing the local governments that are members of the authority.

SB 1119 (Newman) assists a hospital in Eureka (among others) regarding seismic requirements. Existing law requires hospitals that are seeking an extension for their buildings to submit an application to the Department of Health Care Access and Information by April 1, 2019, subject to certain exceptions. Existing law requires that final seismic compliance be achieved by July 1, 2022, if the compliance is based on a replacement or retrofit plan, or by January 1, 2025, if the compliance is based on a rebuild plan. Existing law imposes penalties to a hospital that fails to meet its deadline. This bill would authorize the department to waive the requirements of the act for Providence St. Joseph Hospital and Providence Eureka General Hospital in the City of Eureka until January 1, 2027.

AB 366 (Petrie Norris) requires the California Department of Human Resources (CalHR) to permit local agencies that are not administering their own merit systems, to use alternate processes until January 1, 2029, to screen applications and establish eligibility lists for recruitment. This measure is significant to counties that are facing hiring challenges due to state requirements.

County-opposed legislation

AB 2561 (McKinnor) would require a public agency to present the status of vacancies and recruitment and retention efforts at a public hearing at least once per fiscal year and would entitle the recognized employee organization to present at the hearing. If the number of job vacancies within a single bargaining unit meets or exceeds 20% of the total number of authorized full-time positions.

Budget Actions of Interest to Humboldt County

Public Safety

The final budget agreement sustains restoration of \$40 million in one-time funding for the final year of the Public Defense Pilot Project and appropriates \$103 million in one-time funding to the Office of Emergency Services to support various victims' Services programs in recognition of reductions in federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding - the VOCA funding matter became a major advocacy point amongst county organizations.

Wind Energy

The final budget agreement included \$11,707,000 to support the California Natural Resources Agency pertaining to offshore wind. Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$3,600,000 shall be used by the Ocean Protection Council to support offshore wind energy environmental research, monitoring, and adaptive management activities.

Also, included in Proposition 4 (Climate & Natural Resources Bond) is \$475 million to the California Energy Commission to support activities related to offshore wind generation, including expansion and inclusion of port infrastructure.

Health and Human Services / Housing and Homelessness

There were several proposals in the early budget framework that were of grave concern to counties. While the state's fiscal circumstances indicated clearly that cuts were going to be made, of the priorities outlined by the counties, the following funds were maintained despite proposals from the Governor to be eliminated:

- \$40.8 million General Fund from the CalWORKs Single Allocation along with \$272 million one-time funding from the Single Allocation in 2024-25 as proposed to be cut in the May Revision.
- \$71.2 million for CalWORKS Family Stabilization program.
- \$30 million for Family Urgent Response System (FURS).
- \$50 million General Fund, starting in 2024-25, for the Foster Care Caregiver Approvals Program.
- \$65 million for the Home Safe Program.
- \$13.7 million cut for the Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program.
- \$40 million for Adult Protective Services Expansion and \$4.8 million General Fund for the Adult Protective Services Training program.

In addition to those fully maintained priorities, the following are programs or dollars that were initially proposed for larger cuts but received some additional funding either through smaller cuts or assistance from other sources:

- While the final budget did cut the full proposed \$260 million for Round 5 of the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Grant Program, the budget did authorize a Round 6 with \$1 billion in funding.
- Initially slated for a full cut of \$300 million, the final budget allotted \$276.1 million General Fund dollars in the 2024-25 fiscal year and ongoing for the Future of Public Health, meaning only a reduction of \$23.9 million taken by the program.
- Instead of cutting \$134.1 million General Fund in 2024-25 and ongoing for the CalWORKS Expanded Subsidized Employment program, modified to reduce funding on a short-term basis, by up to \$30 million in 2023-24 and up to \$37 million in 2024-25.
- Originally proposed to cut \$47.1 million General Fund starting in 2024-25 for the CalWORKS Home Visiting program, modified to reduce funding on a short-term basis, by up to \$30 million in 2023-24 and temporarily reduce by up to \$25 million in 2024-25.

- The Legislature rejected the proposed on-going reduction of \$126 million General Fund, starting in 2024-25, for the CalWORKs Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Program (MH/SA), and instead agreed to reduce funding by up to \$30 million in 2023-24, up to \$37 million in 2024-25, and up to \$26 million in 2025-26.
- While the final budget accepts the \$80 million delay to the 2025-26 Bringing Families Home Program in 2025-26, the amount will then be reduced by \$40 million in 2025-26, and this \$40 million will be moved into 2026-27.
- Initially a proposed cut of \$450.7 million to the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program (BHCIP), the final budget delays General Fund expenditures for the Program, using Proposition 1 funding instead in the budget year. The net result of this delay is \$326 million in the budget year and \$709.8 million in 2025-26.

Wildfire Insurance

Despite efforts to do so, no property owner / wildfire insurance bill package came into print before the Legislature adjourned.

Intoxicating Hemp

The County took an active interest in AB 2223 (Aguiar Curry) regarding intoxicating hemp. Late in the session, amendments from the Administration were circulated that caused concerns in the cannabis industry related to how intoxicating hemp products would be integrated into retail settings. A significant tension point was that hemp cultivation and production, authorized under federal law, enjoys a far less rigorous regulatory and tax landscape than its cannabis counterpart that are subject to California's cannabis laws and regulations. Public health interests were very active in pursuing action to make intoxicating hemp products far less accessible to minors, which AB 2223 would have done, but it concurrently would "bless" the arrival of intoxicating hemp products, which created separate concerns about negative impacts on cannabis growers struggling to comply with extensive and expensive regulations to produce their products while also competing with a product that has far less overhead and provides similar intoxication.

Ultimately AB 2223 was held in the Senate on suspense. Shortly after the session adjourned for the year, the Governor released emergency regulations to remove intoxicating hemp products from all shelves and delivery services, except for licensed cannabis dispensaries. The hemp industry immediately raised objections and the regulations, once fully implemented, are likely to be subject to litigation. The County should expect to see ongoing tension in this policy area and may witness a potential shift to regulate THC content of any product regardless of its origin (hemp or cannabis.)

Now What?

The door is all but closed on the 2023-24 Legislative Session, however, there remains several things to be vigilant about in the coming months and as we prepare for next year.

November statewide ballot propositions of particular interest to counties and their constituents.

- **Proposition 35** would codify the managed care organization (MCO) tax on health insurance providers in perpetuity and place limitations on how that money can be spent. Currently, the state enacts an MCO tax annually through the budget process and has done so off and on over the years. The proponents are the Coalition to Protect Access to Care and include the California Hospital Association, the California

Medical Association, Planned Parenthood, labor organizations, and others. They argue that the MCO tax should be used to increase reimbursement rates that healthcare providers are paid under Medi-Cal, but funds have been repurposed to cover Medi-Cal program costs instead. Prop 35 would limit the ability for the state to repurpose these funds. Important to counties, this measure does pose challenges to the state's General Fund as money generated from the MCO tax is relied on in the budget under the current, more flexible framework. However, there is little debate that healthcare providers are underpaid through Medi-Cal.

- **Proposition 36** would reopen provisions of Proposition 47 from 2014, including reclassifying some theft and drug misdemeanors as felonies and create a new category known as a *treatment-mandated felony*. This effort, supported by many local elected officials and district attorneys, created quite a stir in the Legislature. Following a significant amount of back and forth between the measure's proponents and Governor Newsom and legislative leaders, Proposition 36 would not impact any of the bills passed this year as part of the Legislature's retail theft package.

Also of note, there will be a significant amount of turnover in the Legislature in the wake of the November election. Term limits have set in that have led to a lot of vacancies arising, but there are also a notable number of members who did not seek reelection either due to running for a different office or some simply citing a desire to be done with their state service. Either way, this means that the membership of both houses stands to look quite different come next session.

Finally, the State budget process is a year-round affair, and we will continue to keep you apprised to the State's fiscal year-to-date receipts. The last several months have provided good news with returns above previous month estimates. Market reports have suggested that steady growth in the stock indices may occur for the remainder of the calendar year, meaning capital gains tax received by the state could exceed projections. Should this be the case, the projected budget deficit for the 2025-26 fiscal year could be less than anticipated when the Legislature passed the 2024-25 Budget Act, and the Governor in January may propose to restore cuts and deferrals of prior year appropriations.

All enrolled legislation of interest to Humboldt County

Humboldt County Legislation

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
AB 99 Connolly D Department of Transportation: state roads and highways: integrated pest management.	Assembly Enrollment 8/29/2024-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 52. Noes 16.).	Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with possession and control of the state highway system and associated property. Existing law prohibits each state agency that has responsibility for roadside vegetation control operations on, or along, a roadway, including a state highway, from conducting a roadside vegetation control operation on a portion of the roadway for which a property owner has made a request for information related to the roadside vegetation control operation until certain conditions are satisfied, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Transportation to adopt, on or before January 1, 2026, a statewide policy to	Support

		<p>use integrated pest management, as defined, on state roads and highways, as specified, and to implement the statewide policy in cities or counties that have adopted integrated pest management approaches to roadside vegetation management. The bill would require the Department of Transportation, in developing the statewide policy, to consult with the Department of Pesticide Regulation and the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. The bill would require the Department of Transportation, when operating in a city or a county that has adopted an integrated pest management policy that is more restrictive than the statewide policy, to the extent feasible, to operate in a manner consistent with the city's or county's integrated pest management policy, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Transportation, on or before December 31, 2026, and annually thereafter, to make publicly available on its internet website the amount, location, and type of pesticides, and the pesticide formulation, by city and county, it uses, and, at least 24 hours before applying a pesticide, would require the Department of Transportation to provide on its internet website and mobile application, and through any other means of communication deemed appropriate by the applicable state transportation district, information on when and where it plans to apply the pesticide. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/15/2024</p>	
<p>AB 1111 Pellerin D</p> <p>Cannabis: small producer event sales license.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/28/2024-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 30 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77. Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions. Under MAUCRSA, the Department of Cannabis Control has sole authority to license and regulate commercial cannabis activity, which MAUCRSA defines to include, among other activities, the sale of cannabis and cannabis products. MAUCRSA authorizes the issuance of a state temporary event license to a licensee authorizing onsite cannabis sales to,</p>	<p>Support</p>

	<p>and consumption by, persons 21 years of age or older at certain venues expressly approved by a local jurisdiction, as specified. MAUCRSA requires a licensee who submits an application for a state temporary event license to provide to the department a list of all licensees that will be providing onsite sales of cannabis or cannabis products at the event. This bill would require the department, no later than January 1, 2026, to issue small producer event sales licenses that authorize the license holder to sell cannabis or cannabis products, containing cannabis cultivated by that licensee, at state temporary events licensed under the act, and would require the department to charge each small producer event sales licensee a licensing fee, as specified. The bill would authorize a licensee who holds a valid annual state cultivation license and a valid license, permit, or other authorization for cannabis cultivation issued by a local jurisdiction, and who meets specified other requirements, to apply for a small producer event sales license. The bill would require a small producer event sales licensee to comply with all requirements imposed on licensees selling cannabis or cannabis products at a state temporary event, unless otherwise specified. The bill would prohibit the retail sales of cannabis and cannabis products made by a small producer event sales licensee at state temporary events from exceeding \$175,000 in gross revenue per year, and would authorize the department, beginning July 1, 2027, to increase this cap by regulation after reevaluating the cap, as provided. The bill would provide that a cannabis event organizer licensee who submits an application for a state temporary event is required to provide to the department a list of all small producer event sales licensees providing onsite sales of cannabis or cannabis products at the event. The bill would authorize the department to take disciplinary action against a small producer event sales license, or any other licenses held by a small producer cannabis event sales licensee, for any violation of the requirements applicable to state temporary events. The bill would authorize a small producer event sales licensee, upon completion or cessation of the temporary event, to reconcile unsold inventory of cannabis or cannabis products and return it to a licensed distributor, as specified. The bill would require retail sales of cannabis or cannabis products by a small producer event sales licensee at a state temporary</p>	
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		event to be subject to the cannabis excise tax, as specified. Last Amended: 8/15/2024	
AB 2471 Patterson, Jim R Professions and vocations: public health nurses.	Assembly Enrollment 8/31/2024-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Existing law requires the payment of a nonrefundable fee to be paid by a registered nurse for an evaluation of their qualifications to use the title of “public health nurse.” Existing law additionally specifies a fee for renewal of the certification to practice as a public health nurse and imposes a penalty fee for failure to renew a certificate to practice as a public health nurse within the prescribed time of 50% of the renewal fee in effect on the date of renewal of the certificate, as specified. This bill would delete those provisions relating to renewal of a certificate to practice as a public health nurse. The bill would also state that a public health nurse certificate is not subject to renewal. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 2816 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 1526 to be operative only if this bill and SB 1526 are enacted and this bill is enacted last. Last Amended: 8/28/2024	Support
AB 2902 Wood D Solid waste: reduction and recycling.	Assembly Enrollment 8/28/2024-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 30 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77. Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to reduce statewide methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, as provided. The department’s organic waste regulations provide different organic waste procurement targets for local jurisdictions based on population and provide waivers and exemptions from collection and procurement requirements for rural, low-population, and high-elevation jurisdictions. Existing law provides that the exemption for rural jurisdictions is valid until December 31, 2026, as specified. The department’s organic waste regulations establish collection bin lid color requirements for waste collection services to identify the types of waste to be placed into a collection bin. This bill would extend the rural jurisdiction exemption until January 1, 2037, except as provided, and would require the department to adopt regulations to establish a process to renew the exemption after that date for periods of up to 5 years. The bill would require the department to exclude residents included in department-issued low population	Support

		or elevation waivers from the population in determining a local jurisdiction’s organic waste procurement target. The bill would exempt bear bins from the collection bin lid color requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/23/2024	
SB 440 Skinner D Regional Housing Finance Authorities.	Senate Enrollment 8/31/2024-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing law provides for the establishment of various special districts that may support and finance housing development, including affordable housing special beneficiary districts that are authorized to promote affordable housing development with certain property tax revenues that a city or county would otherwise be entitled to receive. Existing law, the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Housing Finance Act, establishes the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the San Francisco Bay area, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for tenant protection, affordable housing preservation, and new affordable housing production. Existing law, the Los Angeles County Regional Housing Finance Act, similarly establishes the Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency to increase the supply of affordable housing in Los Angeles County, as specified. This bill, the Regional Housing Finance Act, would authorize 2 or more local governments, as defined, to establish a regional housing finance authority to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the jurisdiction of the authority, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for affordable housing development, including new construction and the preservation of existing housing to serve a range of incomes and housing types. The bill would require an authority to be governed by a board composed of at least 3 directors who are elected officials representing the local governments that are members of the authority. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/19/2024	Support
SB 1119 Newman D Hospitals: seismic compliance.	Senate Enrollment 8/28/2024-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, establishes a program of seismic safety building standards for certain hospitals. Existing law requires hospitals that are seeking an extension for their buildings to submit an application to the Department of Health Care Access and Information by April 1, 2019, subject to certain exceptions. Existing law requires that final seismic compliance be achieved by July 1, 2022, if the compliance is based on a replacement	Support

		<p>or retrofit plan, or by January 1, 2025, if the compliance is based on a rebuild plan. Notwithstanding the above provisions, existing law authorizes the department to waive the requirements of the act for the O'Connor Hospital and Santa Clara Valley Medical Center in the City of San Jose if the hospital or medical center submits a plan for compliance by a specified date, and the department accepts the plan based on it being feasible to complete and promoting public safety. Existing law requires, if the department accepts the plan, the hospital or medical center to report to the department on its progress to timely complete the plan by specified dates. Existing law imposes penalties to a hospital that fails to meet its deadline. This bill would additionally authorize the department to waive the requirements of the act for Providence St. Joseph Hospital and Providence Eureka General Hospital in the City of Eureka, Providence St. Jude Medical Center in the City of Fullerton, and Providence Cedars-Sinai Tarzana Medical Center in the City of Tarzana. The bill would specify additional dates for the hospital or medical center to report to the department on its progress, would authorize the department to grant no more time than is necessary for the hospital to fully comply with the standards, and would impose a fine of \$5,000 per calendar day if the hospital fails to comply with specified requirements or demonstrate adequate progress, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 8/19/2024</p>	
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SUPPORT AS AMENDED

<p>AB 366 Petrie-Norris D</p> <p>County human services agencies: workforce development.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/31/2024-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Department of Human Resources with the jurisdiction and responsibility of establishing and maintaining personnel standards on a merit basis, and administering merit systems for local government agencies where those merit systems of employment are required by statute or regulation as a condition of a state-funded program or a federal grant-in-aid program established under federal law, including, but not limited to, the Social Security Act, as specified. Existing law requires the department, for the purposes of administering those state or federally supported programs, by regulation, to establish and maintain personnel standards on a merit basis for local agencies, as specified, as necessary for proper and efficient administration, and to ensure state conformity with applicable federal requirements. Existing law requires the department to administer the merit system for</p>	<p>Support As Amended</p>
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		<p>employees engaged in administering state-funded and federal grant-in-aid programs in a local agency not administering its own merit system, as specified. This bill, notwithstanding those provisions, would require the department, in any state-funded or federal grant-in-aid program, to allow those agencies to use alternate processes to screen applications and establish eligibility lists for recruitment of new staff, and advancement of existing staff. The bill would authorize those alternatives to include allowing counties to screen and establish eligibility lists directly with oversight by the department and implementing alternative examination requirements, as defined, without advance approval by the department. The bill would authorize the alternative processes to be implemented until January 1, 2029. Last Amended: 8/23/2024</p>	
OPPOSE			
<p>AB 2561 McKinnor D</p> <p>Local public employees: vacant positions.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/31/2024-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 27. Noes 10.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (act), authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations. The act requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations and to consider fully presentations that are made by the employee organization on behalf of its members before arriving at a determination of policy or course of action. This bill would, as specified, require a public agency to present the status of vacancies and recruitment and retention efforts at a public hearing at least once per fiscal year, and would entitle the recognized employee organization to present at the hearing. If the number of job vacancies within a single bargaining unit meets or exceeds 20% of the total number of authorized full-time positions, the bill would require the public agency, upon request of the recognized employee organization, to include specified information during the public hearing. By imposing new duties on local public agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also include related legislative findings. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/23/2024</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION			

<p>AB 98 Carrillo, Juan D</p> <p>Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/31/2024-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 22. Noes 16.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, sets forth various requirements relating to the review of development project permit applications and the issuance of development permits for specified classes of development projects. This bill, beginning January 1, 2026, would prescribe various statewide warehouse design and build standards for any proposed new or expanded logistics use developments, as specified, including, among other things, standards for building design and location, parking, truck loading bays, landscaping buffers, entry gates, and signage. The bill would except from those design and build standards certain existing logistics use developments, proposed expansions of a logistics use development, and property currently in a local entitlement process to become a logistics use, under prescribed conditions. The bill would require a facility operator, prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, to establish and submit for approval by a city, county, or city and county a truck routing plan to and from the state highway system based on the latest truck route map of the city, county, or city and county, as prescribed. The bill would require a facility operator to enforce the plan. The bill would provide for the revision of the plan in specified circumstances. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from approving development of a logistics use that does not meet or exceed the standards outlined in the bill. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to condition approval of a logistics use on 2-to-1 replacement of any demolished housing unit that was occupied within the last 10 years unless the housing unit was declared substandard by a building official, as specified, and payments to displaced tenants if residential dwellings are affected through purchase, as prescribed. The bill would define terms for these purposes. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. Last Amended: 8/28/2024</p>	
<p>AB 1168 Bennett D</p> <p>Emergency medical services (EMS): prehospital EMS.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/27/2024-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 69. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, governs local emergency medical services (EMS) systems and authorizes each county to develop an EMS program and designate a local EMS agency. Existing law requires a county to enter into a written agreement with a city or fire district that contracted for or provided prehospital EMS as of June 1, 1980. Existing law requires, until that written agreement is reached, prehospital EMS to be</p>	

		<p>continued at not less than the existing level and the administration of prehospital EMS by cities and fire districts contracting for or providing those services as of June 1, 1980, to be retained by those cities and fire districts. This bill would require a city to be treated as if it had retained its authorities regarding, and the administration of, prehospital EMS if specified requirements are met. If a joint powers agreement regarding prehospital EMS was initially executed on or after January 1, 2024, 2025, the bill would ensure a city or fire district retains its existing authorities regarding, and the administration of, prehospital EMS. The bill would set various conditions for a joint powers agreement, including, among other things, requiring uniform operational procedures for prehospital EMS throughout the EMS area or subarea covered by the agreement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/19/2024</p>	
<p>AB 1284 Ramos D</p> <p>Tribal ancestral lands and waters: cogovernance and comanagement agreements.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/27/2024-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>Existing law governs various interactions between the state and federally recognized Native American tribes within the state. Existing law encourages and authorizes all state agencies, as defined, to cooperate with federally recognized California Indian tribes on matters of economic development and improvement for the tribes. Existing law provides that the Legislature encourages the State of California and its agencies to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized tribes and to consult with nonfederally recognized tribes and tribal organizations, as appropriate, in order to allow tribal officials the opportunity to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of policies, processes, programs, and projects that have tribal implications. Existing law provides that the Legislature encourages the state and its agencies to consult with a federally recognized tribe, at the tribe's request for a government-to-government consultation on a specified agency action, within 60 days of the request. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency or a delegate to enter into cogovernance and comanagement agreements with federally recognized tribes for the purposes of shared responsibility, decision making, and partnership in resource management and conservation within a tribe's ancestral lands and waters, and would require the secretary or a delegate to be the signatory for these agreements. The bill would authorize the secretary or a delegate, as provided, and within 90 days of a federally</p>	

		recognized tribe’s request, to begin government-to-government negotiations on cogovernance and co-management agreements with the tribe. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/20/2024	
AB 1505 Rodriguez D California Earthquake Authority: closed meetings.	Assembly Enrollment 8/30/2024-From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (August 30). Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.).	The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires, with specified exceptions for authorized closed sessions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. Existing law establishes the California Earthquake Authority (CEA), administered under the authority of the Insurance Commissioner and governed by a 3-member governing board, to transact insurance in this state as necessary to sell policies of basic residential earthquake insurance. Under existing law, the CEA’s governing board is advised by an appointed advisory panel. This bill would provide, as an exception to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, that the CEA’s governing board or advisory panel is authorized to hold closed sessions when addressing the development of rates, reinsurance, and strategy when discussion in open session concerning those matters would prejudice the position of the CEA. The bill would authorize the CEA’s governing board or advisory panel, at any regular or special meeting, to meet in a closed session as described above upon a 2/3 vote of the members present at the meeting taken after first providing an opportunity for members of the public to be heard on the issue of the appropriateness of meeting in closed session. The bill would require, after a closed session is held as described above, the CEA’s governing board or advisory panel to reconvene in open session prior to adjournment and report, among other things, that a closed session was held. If the duration of a closed session is longer than 2 hours, the bill would require the CEA’s governing board or advisory panel to provide reasonable notice to the public, as specified, before reconvening in open session. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/20/2024	
AB 1768 Committee on Governmental Organization Horse racing.	Assembly Enrollment 8/28/2024-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 30	The Horse Racing Law vests the California Horse Racing Board with jurisdiction and supervision over horse racing meetings in the state and requires the board to appoint an executive director to carry out and execute the duties as specified by law and by the board. This bill would require all civil process in actions brought against the executive director or the board and all subpoenas for the production of board records to be served upon the executive director or their designated representative at	

	<p>pursuant to Assembly Rule 77. Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>the board’s headquarters in Sacramento. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/5/2024</p>	
<p>AB 1797 Wood D</p> <p>State crustacean.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrolled 8/28/2024-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the state flag and the state’s emblems, including, among other things, the golden poppy as the official state flower, the California redwood as the official state tree, and the California gray whale as the official state marine mammal. This bill would establish the Dungeness crab (<i>Metacarcinus magister</i>) as the official state crustacean. The bill would also make related findings and declarations. Last Amended: 5/14/2024</p>	
<p>AB 1946 Alanis R</p> <p>Horse racing: out-of-state thoroughbred races: Whitney Stakes.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/27/2024-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>The Horse Racing Law authorizes a thoroughbred racing association or fair to distribute the audiovisual signal and accept wagers on the results of out-of-state thoroughbred races conducted in the United States during the calendar period the association or fair is conducting a race meeting, including days on which there is no live racing being conducted by the association or fair, without the consent of the organization that represents horsemen and horsewomen participating in the race meeting and without regard to the amount of purses. Under that law, the total number of thoroughbred races imported by associations or fairs on a statewide basis under these provisions are required to not exceed 50 per day on days when live thoroughbred or fair racing is being conducted in the state, with the exception of specified races. This bill would exempt from the 50 imported race per day limitation, races imported that are part of the race card of the Whitney Stakes. Last Amended: 5/20/2024</p>	
<p>AB 1992 Boerner D</p> <p>Carbon sequestration: blue carbon and teal carbon demonstration projects.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/30/2024-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or a local government, as provided. This bill would authorize the commission to authorize blue carbon demonstration projects, as defined, in order to</p>	

	<p>Enrolling. (Ayes 58. Noes 9.)</p>	<p>demonstrate and quantify the carbon sequestration potential of these projects to help inform the state's natural and working lands and climate resilience strategies. The bill would, among other things, authorize the commission to require an applicant with a nonresidential project that impacts coastal wetland, subtidal, intertidal, or marine habitats or ecosystems to build or contribute to a blue carbon demonstration project. The bill would require these provisions to be implemented only upon an appropriation by the Legislature for its purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/23/2024</p>	
<p>AB 2143 Connolly D</p> <p>Fairs.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/27/2024-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>Existing provisions of the Business and Professions Code define district agricultural associations and their locations, county fairs and their locations, and citrus fairs and their locations, and funding for these entities, and regulate various aspects of financial management of state, county, and local fairs, including revenue from horse racing, and impose various duties on the Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture for those purposes. This bill would repeal these provisions in the Business and Professions Code and would revise and recast these provisions as new provisions in the Food and Agricultural Code. The bill would replace references to the Division of Fairs and Expositions in the Department of Food and Agriculture with the Department of Food and Agriculture. The bill would make additional technical and conforming changes and repeal obsolete provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/19/2024</p>	
<p>AB 2235 Lowenthal D</p> <p>Public contracts: local agencies: wind infrastructure.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/29/2024-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>Existing law generally requires public contracts to be awarded by competitive bidding pursuant to procedures set forth in the Public Contract Code, subject to various exceptions. Existing law authorizes certain local government agencies to use alternative contracting methods, including best value procurement and progressive design-build contracting for particular types of public projects, including, among others, certain construction projects and regional communications and related infrastructure projects. Existing law establishes requirements that apply when a public entity is required by statute or regulation to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project, and imposes various duties on the Labor Commissioner with respect to those requirements.</p>	

		<p>This bill would authorize the City of Long Beach to procure contracts relating to the terminal development project at the Port of Long Beach, known as Pier Wind, and to enter into an alternative project delivery method contract for that purpose, as provided. The bill would require the city to prepare, publicly advertise, and issue solicitation documents to procure and award any contract, subject to prescribed requirements. For purposes of these provisions, the bill would authorize the city to perform various duties regarding the procurement and administration of these contracts, including amending those contracts, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/23/2024</p>	
<p>AB 2257 Wilson D</p> <p>Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/27/2024-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 53. Noes 17.).</p>	<p>The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency, including notice, hearing, and protest procedures, depending on the character of the assessment, fee, or charge. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements. This bill would prohibit, if a local agency complies with specified procedures, a person or entity from bringing a judicial action or proceeding alleging noncompliance with the constitutional provisions for any new, increased, or extended fee or assessment, as defined, unless that person or entity has timely submitted to the local agency a written objection to that fee or assessment that specifies the grounds for alleging noncompliance, as specified. This bill would provide that local agency responses to the timely submitted written objections shall go to the weight of the evidence supporting the agency’s compliance with the substantive limitations on fees and assessments imposed by the constitutional provisions. The bill would also prohibit an independent cause of action as to the adequacy of the local agency’s responses. This bill would, if the local agency complies with the specified procedures, provide that in any judicial action or proceeding to review, invalidate, challenge, set aside, rescind, void, or annul the fee or assessment for failure to comply with the procedural and substantive requirements of specified constitutional provisions in the fee or assessment setting process, the court’s review is limited to a record of proceedings containing specified documents, except as otherwise provided. The bill would provide that this</p>	

		<p>limitation does not preclude any civil action related to a local agency’s failure to implement a fee or assessment in compliance with the manner adopted by the local agency. The bill would make related findings and declarations. Last Amended: 8/5/2024</p>	
<p>AB 2276 Wood D</p> <p>Forestry: timber harvesting plans: exemptions.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/27/2024-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>The Z’berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, as prescribed, including: (1), for a period of 5 years following the adoption of emergency regulations, the cutting or removal of trees on the person’s property that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for the purpose of reducing flammable materials and maintaining a fuel break, known as the Small Timberland Owner Exemption, (2), until January 1, 2026, the harvesting of those trees that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for specified purposes, known as the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, (3), until January 1, 2026, the cutting or removal of trees on the person’s property in compliance with specified defensible space requirements, as provided, and (4) the cutting or removal of trees to restore and conserve California black or Oregon white oak woodlands and associated grasslands. This bill would (1) repeal the Small Timberland Owner Exemption, (2) rename the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption the Forest Resilience Exemption, revise the standards and criteria for qualifying for that exemption, extend that exemption until January 1, 2031, and (3) extend until January 1, 2031, the other exemption described above. The bill would also revise requirements governing compliance with cutting or removal of trees to restore and conserve California black or Oregon white oak woodlands and associated grasslands. The bill would require the board to adopt emergency regulations that the board considers necessary to implement and ensure compliance with these requirements and with the Forest Resilience Exemption requirements. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 8/19/2024</p>	

<p>AB 2292 Petrie-Norris D</p> <p>Electrical transmission facilities: certificates of public convenience and necessity.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/28/2024-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 30. Noes 7.). In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The Public Utilities Act prohibits any electrical corporation from beginning the construction of, among other things, a line, plant, or system, or of any extension thereof, without having first obtained from the commission a certificate of public convenience and necessity that the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require its construction, except that the extension, expansion, upgrade, or other modification of an existing electrical transmission facility, including transmission lines and substations, does not require a certificate of public convenience and necessity. Existing law requires the commission, in considering an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity for an electric transmission facility, to consider cost-effective alternatives to transmission facilities that meet the need for an efficient, reliable, and affordable supply of electricity, including demand-side alternatives such as targeted energy efficiency, ultraclean distributed generation, as defined, and other demand reduction resources. This bill would repeal the latter provision requiring the commission to consider cost-effective alternatives to transmission facilities, as specified.</p>	
<p>AB 2496 Pellerin D</p> <p>Foster family agencies and noncustodial adoption agencies.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/31/2024-Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, among other things, provides for the licensure and regulation of foster family agencies, which are organizations engaged in the recruiting, certifying, approving, and training of, and providing professional support to, foster parents and resource families, or in finding homes for foster children in need of care. Existing law also regulates noncustodial adoption agencies, which are licensed entities engaged in the business of providing adoption services. Existing law provides for liability insurance to protect against loss resulting from liability for an injury suffered by a person or for damage to property. Existing case law establishes obligations liability insurers have to the insured, including the duty to indemnify and the duty to defend. This bill would authorize a foster family agency or noncustodial adoption agency, also known as FFA, to be held liable for injury or damage caused by that FFA's negligence but not for the injury or damage caused by the public entity. The bill would require the FFA and the public entity to each bear the cost of insuring against their respective acts and omissions and defending against claims arising from</p>	

		those risks. The bill would prohibit the above provisions from being waived or suspended by a court, and would specify that certain contract provisions with indemnification provisions would be void as against public policy and unenforceable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/23/2024	
AB 2537 Addis D Energy: Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Program: community capacity funding activities and grants.	Assembly Enrollment 8/29/2024-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 66. Noes 0.).	Existing law establishes the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Program, which is administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purpose of supporting state activities that complement and are in furtherance of federal laws related to the development of offshore wind facilities. Existing law creates, and continuously appropriates moneys in, the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Fund for purposes of the program and the Private Donations Account, which is created in the fund. Existing law authorizes the commission to accept federal and private sector moneys for purposes of the program and requires the private sector moneys to be deposited into the donations account and the federal moneys to be deposited into the fund. Existing law requires the commission to post a report on its internet website, within 30 days of receiving a donation, about specified information regarding each donation received. Existing law authorizes the commission to allocate moneys in the fund or donations account for specified purposes, including workforce development grants. This bill would additionally authorize the commission to allocate moneys in the fund or donations account for capacity funding activities and grants within local communities and tribal communities to engage in the process of offshore wind energy development. By expanding the purposes for which continuously appropriated moneys may be allocated, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 8/23/2024	
AB 2555 Quirk-Silva D Sales and use tax: exemption: medicinal cannabis: donations.	Assembly Enrollment 8/28/2024-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Ordered	Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. Existing sales and use tax laws impose use taxes on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, presumes tangible personal property purchased outside	

	<p>to Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>the state that is stored, used, or consumed in this state is purchased for use in this state, and provides various exemptions from those taxes. Existing law exempts from the use tax the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of medicinal cannabis or medicinal cannabis products that are donated, for no consideration, under specified circumstances. Existing law requires the exemption to apply only if the cannabis retailer certifies in writing, as specified, that the medicinal cannabis or medicinal cannabis product will be used as specified. Existing law makes a licensee that uses the donated medicinal cannabis or medicinal cannabis product in some other manner, or for some other purpose, liable for the payment of use tax and subject to having their license suspended. Existing law repeals these provisions 5 years after the specified operative date. This bill would extend these provisions until January 1, 2030. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/8/2024</p>	
<p>AB 2643 Wood D</p> <p>Cannabis cultivation: environmental remediation.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment 8/28/2024-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 30 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77. Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to establish the watershed enforcement program to facilitate the investigation, enforcement, and prosecution of offenses relating to unlawful water diversions and other violations of the Fish and Game Code associated with cannabis cultivation. Existing law also requires the department, in coordination with specified state agencies, to establish a permanent multiagency task force to address the environmental impacts of cannabis cultivation. This bill would require the department to conduct a study to create a framework for cannabis site restoration projects with the goal of providing guidance for the cleanup, remediation, and restoration of environmental damage caused by cannabis cultivation, and to complete the study by January 1, 2027, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to enter into an agreement with a nongovernmental organization or educational institution for that entity to conduct the study. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2027, and until January 1, 2036, to submit an annual report to the Legislature on illicit cannabis cultivation and on the status of efforts to repair habitat degradation and other environmental damage in watersheds affected by cannabis cultivation on both public and private lands, as</p>	

		specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/23/2024	
AB 3116 Garcia D Housing development: density bonuses: student housing developments.	Assembly Enrollment 8/28/2024-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after August 30 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77. Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.	Existing law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct, among other options, 20% of the total units, as defined, for lower income students in a student housing development that meets certain requirements. Existing law requires that all units in the student housing development be used exclusively for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled full time at an institution of higher learning, as specified. To be eligible under this provision, existing law requires a developer, as a condition of receiving a certificate of occupancy, provide evidence to the city, county, or city and county that the developer has entered into an operating agreement or master lease with one or more institutions of higher education, as specified. Existing law also requires the development to provide priority for the applicable affordable units for lower income students experiencing homelessness, as specified. Existing law requires units described in these provisions to be subject to a recorded affordability restriction of 55 years. This bill would define “student housing development” to mean a development that contains bedrooms containing 2 or more bedspaces that have a shared or private bathroom, access to a shared or private living room and laundry facilities, and access to a shared or private kitchen. The bill would authorize units in the student housing development to be used for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled currently or in the past 6 months in at least 6 units at an institution of higher learning, as specified. The bill would additionally authorize eligibility under this provision if the developer, as a condition of receiving a certificate of occupancy, established a system for confirming its renters’ status as students to ensure all units of the student housing development are occupied with students from an institution of higher education, as specified. The bill would prohibit the above-described affordability restriction from tying a rental bed reserved for lower income students to a specific bedroom, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/23/2024	

<p>AB 3261 Fong, Mike D</p> <p>Horse racing: out-of-state thoroughbred races.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/31/2024-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>The Horse Racing Law authorizes a thoroughbred racing association or fair to distribute the audiovisual signal and accept wagers on the results of out-of-state thoroughbred races conducted in the United States during the calendar period the association or fair is conducting a race meeting, including days on which there is no live racing being conducted by the association or fair, without the consent of the organization that represents horsemen and horsewomen participating in the race meeting and without regard to the amount of purses. Existing law prohibits the total number of thoroughbred races imported by associations or fairs on a statewide basis under these provisions from exceeding 50 per day on days when live thoroughbred or fair racing is being conducted in the state, with the exception of prescribed races. This bill would instead prohibit the total number of thoroughbred races imported by associations or fairs on a statewide basis under these provisions from exceeding 75 per day on days when live thoroughbred or fair racing is being conducted in the state, with the exception of prescribed races. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/28/2024</p>	
<p>AB 3264 Petrie-Norris D</p> <p>Energy: cost framework: residential rates: demand-side management programs report: electrical transmission grid study.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/31/2024-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 1.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. This bill would require the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), to develop a framework for assessing, tracking, and analyzing total annual energy costs paid by residential households in California, as specified. The bill would authorize the PUC to use the framework for purposes of evaluating any request by an electrical corporation and gas corporation to track new spending eligible for recovery or to adjust a revenue requirement. The bill would require the PUC to submit a report to the Legislature containing the framework and certain information. The bill would require large electrical corporations, as defined, and large gas corporations, as defined, by January 1, 2026, and each year thereafter, to publish on their internet websites and provide to the PUC a visual representation of certain cost categories included in residential electric or gas rates for the succeeding calendar year. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/28/2024</p>	
<p>SB 285 Allen D</p>	<p>Senate Enrollment</p>	<p>Prior law, in effect until January 1, 2020, required a sentencing court to impose an additional one-year term</p>	

<p>Criminal procedure: sentencing.</p>	<p>8/29/2024-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>for each prior separate prison term or county jail felony term served by the defendant for a nonviolent felony, as specified. Prior law, in effect until January 1, 2018, also required a sentencing court to impose on a defendant convicted of specified crimes relating to controlled substances, an additional 3-year term for each prior conviction of specified controlled substances crimes. Existing law limits the imposition of these sentencing enhancements to certain specified circumstances. Existing law invalidates any enhancement imposed pursuant to one of these prior provisions and requires the sentencing court, upon receipt of notice and verification of specified information, to recall the sentence and resentence the person to remove any invalid sentence enhancements. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2025, make an individual sentenced to death or a term of life without the possibility of parole, who has been convicted of a sexually violent offense, and who, as of January 1, 2025, has not had their judgment reviewed and verified by the sentencing court, as specified, ineligible for recall and resentencing under these provisions. Last Amended: 8/19/2024</p>	
<p>SB 312 Wiener D California Environmental Quality Act: university housing development projects: exemption.</p>	<p>Senate Enrollment 8/29/2024-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law, until January 1, 2030, exempts from CEQA a university housing development project carried out by a public university on real property owned by the public university if the project meets certain requirements, including that each building within the project is certified as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum or better by the United States Green Building Council. Existing law requires the lead agency, if the university housing development project is exempt from CEQA under the above provision, to file the LEED certificate for buildings within the project and a notice determining that the</p>	

		<p>construction impacts of the project have been fully mitigated with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located. Existing law requires a university housing development project carried out by the University of California, in order to be exempt from CEQA under this law, to be consistent with the most recent long-range development plan EIR certified on or after January 1, 2018, as provided. This bill would extend the application of the university housing development project exemption until January 1, 2032. The bill would instead require a university housing development project carried out by the University of California, in order to be exempt from CEQA under the above-described exemption to be located on a campus site identified for housing in the most recent long-range development plan EIR or an EIR prepared for any subsequent amendment to that plan relating to housing, as specified. The bill would remove the requirement to file the LEED certificate with the county clerk of the county in which the project is located. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 7/3/2024</p>	
<p>SB 536 Rubio D</p> <p>Surplus state real property: Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility.</p>	<p>Senate Enrollment 8/30/2024-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a state agency to review all proprietary state lands under its jurisdiction, as specified, to determine what land is in excess of its needs, and to report on these lands to the Department of General Services. Existing law prescribes a process for the disposition of surplus state property. This bill would authorize the Director of General Services to sell or lease property, of an unspecified acreage, known as the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility, located in the City of Chino, in the County of San Bernardino, to the City of Chino at fair market value upon terms and conditions the director determines are in the best interests of the state. This bill would require that the proceeds of the sale or lease be expended on bond payments, as specified, and other costs, including costs for the review of the sale of the property and bond counsel. The bill would authorize the director, notwithstanding those provisions, to sell the property below fair market value for purposes of providing housing to persons and families of low or moderate income, subject to reporting specified information 30 days before the sale to the chairpersons of the fiscal committees of the Legislature. The bill, after December 31, 2028, would authorize the director to dispose of the property in accordance with specified</p>	

		procedures and priorities otherwise applicable to the disposal of surplus property by the department. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 8/19/2024	
SB 571 Allen D Fire safety: ingress and egress route recommendations: report.	Senate Enrollment 8/30/2024-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing law establishes the Office of Planning and Research in the Governor’s office. Existing law requires the Office of Planning and Research, by July 1, 2020, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, and other fire and safety experts, to update the guidance document entitled “Fire Hazard Planning, General Plan Technical Advice Series.” Existing law requires the guidance document to include specific land use strategies to reduce fire risk to buildings, infrastructure, and communities. This bill would require the office to conduct a study and prepare a report, including recommendations, that evaluates potential improvements to state standards for ingress and egress and evacuation routes for development, as defined, in the event of a natural disaster, as provided. For purposes of assisting with and informing the development of the report, the bill would require the office to convene and consult with a working group that includes specified voluntary representatives, including from the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research, on or before January 1, 2027, to submit the report to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature and the Governor. Last Amended: 8/19/2024	
SB 689 Blakespear D Local coastal program: bicycle lane: amendment.	Senate Enrolled 8/27/2024-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.	The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit, as provided. The act requires the issuance of a coastal development permit if the proposed development is in conformity with the certified local coastal program. The act provides for the certification of local coastal programs by the California Coastal Commission. This bill would provide that an application by a local government to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or a pedestrian walkway shall not require a traffic study for the processing of either a coastal development permit or an amendment to a local coastal program. The bill would require, if a proposal to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a	

		dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or a pedestrian walkway within the developed portion of an existing road right-of-way requires an amendment to a local coastal program, that the amendment be processed in accordance with the procedures applicable to de minimus local coastal program amendments if the executive director of the commission makes specified determinations. Last Amended: 6/3/2024	
SB 931 Dodd D Tribal gaming: compact ratification.	Senate Enrollment 8/28/2024-Urgency clause adopted. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude those compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts, and amendments to tribal-state gaming compacts, between the State of California and specified Indian tribes. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would ratify the tribal-state gaming compacts entered into between the State of California and the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California, the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, and the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California, and amendments to the tribal-state gaming compacts entered into between the State of California and the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California, the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California, and the Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to these compacts are not projects for the purposes of CEQA. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. Last Amended: 8/20/2024	
SB 951 Wiener D	Senate Enrollment 8/29/2024-Assembly	The California Coastal Act of 1976 prescribes procedures for the approval and certification of a local coastal program by the California Coastal Commission, and	

<p>California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal zone: coastal development.</p>	<p>amendments concurred in. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>provides for the delegation of development review authority to a local government, as defined, with a certified local coastal program. Under the act, an action taken by a local government after certification of its local coastal program on a coastal development permit application may be appealed to the commission only on specified grounds and only for certain types of developments, including any development approved by a coastal county that is not designated as the principal permitted use under the zoning ordinance or zoning district map, as specified. This bill would exempt a local government that is both a city and county from the above provision relating to the appeal of developments approved by a coastal county. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/22/2024</p>	
<p>SB 1006 Padilla D</p> <p>Electricity: transmission capacity: reconductoring and grid-enhancing technologies.</p>	<p>Senate Enrollment 8/29/2024-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with jurisdiction over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law establishes the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035. This bill would require each transmission utility, as defined, on or before January 1, 2026, and every 2 years thereafter, to prepare a study of the feasibility of projects using grid-enhancing technologies to achieve, among other purposes, increased capacity to connect new renewable energy and zero-carbon resources, as provided. The bill would require each transmission utility, on or before January 1, 2026, and at least every 4 years thereafter, to prepare a study of which of its transmission lines can be recondotored with advanced conductors to achieve, among other purposes, increased capacity to connect new renewable energy and zero-carbon resources, as provided. The bill would, upon completion of those studies, require each transmission utility to submit the studies to the Independent System Operator, as specified, and would require each transmission utility to request that the Independent System Operator review the results of the studies as part of the annual transmission planning process for economic, reliability, and policy goals. The bill would, upon submission to the</p>	

		Independent System Operator, require the transmission utilities to make their studies publicly available. The bill would specify that information in the studies that is determined by the Independent System Operator, in consultation with the transmission utilities, to be necessary to protect the security of the electrical transmission system is to be withheld from public disclosure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/15/2024	
SB 1022 Skinner D Enforcement of civil rights.	Senate Enrollment 8/26/2024-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), establishes the Civil Rights Department under the direction of an executive officer known as the Director of Civil Rights, to enforce civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment and to protect and safeguard the right of all persons to obtain and hold employment without discrimination based upon specified characteristics or status. The FEHA makes certain discriminatory employment and housing practices unlawful, and authorizes a person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful practice to file a verified complaint with the department. The FEHA requires the department to make an investigation in connection with a filed complaint alleging facts sufficient to constitute a violation of the FEHA, and requires the department to endeavor to eliminate the unlawful practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion. This bill would define the term “group or class complaint” for these provisions to include any complaint alleging a pattern or practice. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/15/2024	
SB 1059 Bradford D Cannabis: local taxation: gross receipts.	Senate Enrollment 8/30/2024-In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. Existing law, the Cannabis Tax Law, imposes an excise tax upon purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state at the rate of 15% of the gross receipts of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer, and prior to July 1, 2022, a cultivation tax on all harvested cannabis that entered the commercial market, as specified. Existing law provides that taxes imposed under the Cannabis Tax Law are in addition to any other tax imposed by a city or county.	

		Existing law defines “gross receipts” for purposes of the Cannabis Tax Law as it is defined under the Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill would prohibit a city or county from including in the definition of gross receipts, for purposes of any local tax or fee on a licensed cannabis retailer, the amount of any cannabis excise tax imposed under the Cannabis Tax Law or any sales and use taxes. By imposing new requirements on local governments with respect to their taxes and fees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/24/2024	
SB 1064 Laird D Cannabis: operator and separate premises license types: excessive concentration of licenses.	Senate Enrollment 8/28/2024-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 37. Noes 1.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, and establishes the Department of Cannabis Control to administer and enforce its provisions. MAUCRSA requires an applicant or licensee to apply for a separate license for each location where it engages in commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA sets forth a codified list of license types for different commercial cannabis activities, including, among others, retail sale, distribution, 2 types of manufacturing, laboratory testing, and various kinds and sizes of cultivation activities. This bill would revise the MAUCRSA licensing scheme for commercial cannabis activities by adding a combined activities license classification. The bill would define “combined activities license” as a state license that authorizes 2 or more commercial cannabis activities at the same premises, with the exception of laboratory testing, as specified. The bill would make various related conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/22/2024	
SB 1077 Blakespear D Coastal resources: local coastal program: amendments: accessory and	Senate Enrollment 8/29/2024-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, establishes the California Coastal Commission and provides for planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act requires the commission to adopt, after public hearing, procedures for the preparation, submission, approval, appeal, certification, and amendment of a local coastal program, as provided. Existing law, the Planning and	

<p>junior accessory dwelling units.</p>		<p>Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. Existing law also authorizes a local agency to provide for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units in single-family residential zones, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to review, adopt, amend, or repeal guidelines to implement uniform standards or criteria that supplement or clarify certain statutory terms, references, and standards related to accessory dwelling units. This bill would require, by July 1, 2026, the commission, in coordination with the department, to develop and provide guidance for local governments to facilitate the preparation of amendments to a local coastal program to clarify and simplify the permitting process for accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units within the coastal zone. The bill would require the commission, in coordination with the department, to convene at least one public workshop to receive and consider public comments on the draft guidance before the finalization of the guidance document and to post the guidance document on the commission’s and department’s respective internet websites, as specified. To the extent the bill would create additional duties for a local government, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/27/2024</p>	
<p>SB 1498 Ashby D</p> <p>Cannabis and industrial hemp: advertising: civil action.</p>	<p>Senate Enrollment 8/30/2024-In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions. Under MAUCRSA, the Department of Cannabis Control has sole authority to license and regulate commercial cannabis activity, which MAUCRSA defines to include, among other activities, the sale of cannabis and cannabis products. Existing law requires all civil penalties imposed and collected by a court in actions brought for violations of MAUCRSA to be deposited into the General Fund, except as provided. Existing law places various advertising and marketing</p>	

		<p>restrictions on licensees, including prohibiting a licensee from publishing or disseminating advertising or marketing that is attractive to children, and from advertising or marketing cannabis or cannabis products in a manner intended to encourage consumption by persons under 21 years of age or on an advertising sign within 1,000 feet of a daycare center, school, or youth center. Existing law also prohibits a licensee from advertising or marketing on a billboard or similar advertising device located on an interstate highway or on a state highway that crosses the California border. This bill would expand the above-described restrictions to a person engaged in commercial cannabis activity, whether licensed or unlicensed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/19/2024</p>	
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