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TO: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors
CC: Elishia Hayes, County Administrative Officer
FROM: Paul Yoder and Karen Lange, Shaw Yoder Antwih Schmelzer & Lange
DATE: September 15, 2022
RE: End of Session Memo

The Legislature adjourned its 2021-22 Legislative Session in the early morning hours of September 1, 2022. Along with an unprecedented budget surplus, several major bills were passed and signed into law during the past year, including the Governor's climate package. The Governor has until 11:59 p.m. on September 30 to act on bills that are currently on his desk.

SYASL Work to Support Humboldt County in 2022

- Articulated support and opposition as warranted on key budget and legislative items (see bill matrix)
- Coordinated with the Humboldt County state legislative delegation as needed to address emerging and ongoing concerns during the pandemic
- Worked closely with the Governor's Administration to communicate the urgent needs of the County's cannabis growers to receive relief from the cultivation tax
- Provided support to County staff as needed to respond to the State Controller's Office
- Worked with County staff to support economic development opportunities in the County, including off-shore wind energy development, as well as land-based fish farming

The Enacted FY 2022-23 Budget (June)

On [June 30](#), Governor Gavin Newsom signed the \$308 billion state [budget](#) following an agreement with the legislature. The budget includes \$128.6 billion in total funding for K-12 education and \$17 billion broad-based relief package. The enacted budget reflects \$37.2 billion in "budget resiliency" (budgetary reserves and surpluses).

Due to recent market declines and overall economic volatility, the budget allocates the vast majority of the discretionary surplus to one-time investments that can be adjusted in future years, if needed. Additionally, the budget continues building reserves, eliminating budgetary debt, reducing retirement liabilities to maintain structurally balanced budgets over the long term. These budget strategies also ensure that the state meets its constitutional requirements. The State Appropriations Limit, or Gann Limit, caps the amount of revenues from taxes that can be appropriated by the state. Making ongoing spending commitments would make it more difficult for the state to meet its constitutional obligations, even if the economy does recover.

Broad-Based Relief to Californians

The enacted budget includes \$17.2 billion in assistance to California families who are facing economic pressures and heightened costs of living. Of that \$17.2 billion, \$9.5 billion is going to a direct tax refund that will be distributed on a progressive basis such that taxpayers in lower income tiers receive a larger amount. The budget also includes a 12-month pause on the sales tax on diesel fuel. The goal of this pause is to reduce the cost of goods for consumers. Given the role that diesel plays in the movement of goods, rising diesel prices are often passed onto the consumer.

Also included in the budget is \$1.95 billion to help Californians with emergency rental assistance, \$1.2 billion to address residential electric utility arrearages, and \$157.3 million to waive family fees at preschools and childcare service centers.

Notably, the proposal to give gas tax rebates to car owners, [proposed by Governor Newsom](#), was not in the enacted budget. Instead, the relief is going to taxpayers and is on a progressive basis, rather than a flat \$400 rebate per car, as proposed by the Governor.

Budget Act of 2022 (AB 179) (August)

For many years, the practice in Sacramento has been to “rebudget” later in the summer. This year was no different. AB 179 amends the 2022 Budget Act in many ways including, but not limited to, the following:

- **Climate** - \$100 million for Climate Innovation Grants at the California Energy Commission. \$5 million for technical assistance grants to community-based organizations to support community engagement informed by the AB 617 Consultation Group, Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, and other environmental justice stakeholders to distribute methane monitoring data.
- **Nature Based Solutions** - Adopts \$594 million for Nature Based Solutions to climate change including: \$150 million for the Wildlife Conservation Board’s nature-based solutions grant programs; \$70 million for tribal nature based solution; \$11 million for wetlands restoration in the San Francisco Bay; \$70 million for various conservancies; \$14 million to be used to implement projects or develop plans that are consistent with the State’s Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy and Pathways to 30x30 Strategy.
- **Water** - Specifies that \$75 million provided in the budget to the Office of Business and Economic Development is for Small Business Drought Relief Grants, with any unspent funds being allowed to be repurposed for semiconductor research, development or manufacturing. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, \$210 million in the 2023–24 fiscal year to the State Water Board for the planning, design, and construction of water recycling projects that produce potable recycled water to supplement drinking water supplies. Individual grants provided from this funding shall not exceed \$15 million dollars, except if the State Water Resources Control Board determines it’s necessary for the timely encumbrance of the funds, the Board may increase the aforementioned individual grant threshold. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, \$100 million in the 2023–24 fiscal year to the State Water Resources Control Board to address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). \$224.5 million for watershed restoration, including \$66.5 million for watershed climate resilience grants.
- **Energy** - \$1.197 billion for the California Arrearage Payment Program, with \$239.4 million set aside for customers of POUs. \$200 million for the CEC Demand Side Grid Support Program. \$495 million for a CEC Distributed Electricity Backup Assets Program. \$847,000 federal funds for the Energy Commission for the power plant site certification and corridor designation program. \$2.2 billion to DWR for a Strategic Reliability Reserve. \$126 million for a CEC long duration energy storage program.

Wildfire - An additional \$100 million for wildfire prevention. This includes: \$24 million for fire protection and resource management, \$40 million for resource management, \$80 million of funds previously appropriated are available for Fire Prevention Grants, and \$17 million for resource management. The Office of Emergency Services will get \$6.4 million to fund an operational observer of IOU public power safety shut offs and implementation of wildfire mitigation measures. Appropriates \$2 million to the CalFire Nursery. Appropriates \$13 million to CalOES for home hardening. Appropriates \$10 million for tribal engagement in wildfire matters. Appropriates \$7 million to CalFire for monitoring and research. Appropriates \$2 million to OPR for market development to help address wildfire resiliency.

- **Hydrogen** - \$100 million to support the Green Hydrogen Program at the California Energy Commission (CEC). \$5 million to Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development to support hydrogen hubs.
- **Decarbonization** - A new \$90 million Industrial Grid Support and Decarbonization Program for eligible facilities that include manufacturing, production and processing facilities like cement, metals, glass, electronics, etc. \$25 million to support the Food Production Investment Program at the CEC. \$162 million to support the Equitable Building Decarbonization program, of which \$50 million is to support the TECH initiative. A new \$90 million CEC Climate Innovation Program for California Headquartered Businesses. The CEC will get \$7 million for energy modeling work and \$5 million to operationalize customer energy meter data to support energy reliability and decarbonization efforts. \$50 million to support carbon removal projects. \$20 million to support the adoption of ultra-low-global-warming potential refrigerants.
- **Renewables** - \$45 million to support Offshore Wind Infrastructure, and \$126 million to provide incentives for long-duration storage projects.
- **Extreme Heat** - \$17 million for Green Schoolyards at CalFIRE as part of Urban Forestry. Provides \$5 million for the Department of Housing and Community Development to implement policy recommendations related to indoor air temperature. \$25 million for the Community Resilience and Heat Program at the Office of Planning and Research; \$6 million to the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) for a community-based public awareness campaign as it relates to extreme heat. \$85 million for Community Resilience Centers at the Strategic Growth Council.
- **Salt Sea / Lithium** - \$200 million for energy transmission projects, with the first round supporting the Salton Sea region. Provides the Lithium Extraction Excise Tax Fund a \$1.4 million loan from the General Fund.
- **ZEV** - \$235 million to support zero emission vehicles and infrastructure, with \$180 million to support Clean Cars 4 All and other equity projects, \$15 million to support fueling infrastructure grants, and \$40 million to support implementation of CARBs Commercial Harbor Craft regulations.
- **Department of Community Services and Development** - \$15 million Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the Farmworker Low Income Weatherization Program at the Department of Community Services & Development. \$10 million Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for AB 617 Incentives, including the development of new Community Emission Reduction Programs at the Air Resources Board.
- **Parks** - \$25 million for Outdoor Equity Grants at the Department of Parks and Recreation. \$75 million to the Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) for the Statewide Parks Program.
- **Agriculture** - Clarifying changes to budget bill language related to the Agricultural Land Equity Task Force at the Office of Planning and Research.
- **Research and Development** - An additional \$135 million for Research and Development - \$90 million to provide climate innovation research and development grants to companies headquartered in CA; \$45

million to be used to support carbon removal applied research and development grants, carbon removal prototype and pilot research centers and carbon removal technology and demonstration grants. Available for encumbrance until June 30, 2025, and available for liquidation until June 2028.

Energy (AB 209) – Of note, this late summer budget trailer bill creates the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Fund and the Private Donations Account with a continuous appropriation. AB 209 expands the Climate Catalyst Fund at the State’s Infrastructure Bank to include financing for transmission and renewable energy projects and carbon capture pilots eligible for federal match funding.

Public Resources (AB 211) – Another late summer trailer bill, AB 211 extends the sunset from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2028 for the CEQA exemption related to prescribed fire, thinning, and fuel reduction projects undertaken on federal lands to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfire that have been reviewed under the National Environmental Policy Act if certain conditions are met. This provision expands the exemption to include projects undertaken in whole or in part on federal lands as well as projects funded by tribal cultural burn and tribal wildfire funding authorized by the Budget Act of 2021.

The Governors Climate Package

In early August, the Governor proposed changes to various of the State’s climate goals. The Governor’s Climate Package passed with the exception of one bill:

Diablo Canyon (SB 846) – Passed both houses of the Legislature, was signed by the Governor, and was chaptered by the Secretary of State on September 2, 2022. The Diablo Canyon nuclear powerplant, composed of Reactor Units 1 and 2, is operated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, an electrical corporation, in the County of San Luis Obispo. On January 11, 2018, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) approved the Pacific Gas and Electric Company’s proposal to retire Unit 1 in 2024 and Unit 2 in 2025. This bill now invalidates the PUC’s approval of that proposal and requires the PUC to set new retirement dates for the Diablo Canyon powerplant, as provided, conditioned upon the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission extending the powerplant’s operating licenses, as specified. The bill also requires the PUC to take certain actions to enable the operator of the Diablo Canyon powerplant to recover the reasonable costs and expenses of operating the Diablo Canyon powerplant, as provided, including the imposition of a fully nonbypassable charge on all customers of electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, and would require the PUC to authorize the operator to recover in rates an operating fee for each megawatt-hour generated by the powerplant.

Carbon Sequestration (SB 905) – This bill would require the State Air Resources Board to establish a Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization, and Storage Program, as provided, to evaluate the efficacy, safety, and viability of carbon capture, utilization, or storage (CCUS) technologies and carbon dioxide removal (CDR) technologies and facilitate the capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide from those technologies, where appropriate. By establishing a framework for CCRUS, this bill anticipates future requirements needed to meet California’s emission-reduction goals. Specifically, this bill includes the following: 1) Requires CCRUS projects to minimize air and water quality impacts in surrounding communities, 2) Requires the ARB to adopt regulation for unified permit application by January 1, 2025; 3) Requires the ARB to promulgate regulations for financial responsibility for CCRUS projects and develop a database to track projects; and 4) Prevents double counting of emission reductions by counting captured carbon as a reduction in carbon dioxide. This bill is tied with AB 1279 (Muratsuchi).

Clean Energy, Jobs, and Affordability Act of 2022 (SB 1020) – Establishes interim targets to the statewide 100% clean energy policy. Additionally requires state agencies to accelerate their 100% clean energy policy goal by 10 years. Establishes new targets under existing law requiring California to have 100% clean, zero carbon, and renewable energy policy for California’s electricity system by 2045. Specifically, among other things, this bill: Adds 90% by 2035 and 95% by 2040 goals. Requires all state agencies to purchase 100% zero carbon electricity for themselves by 2035, this is specifically important for the State Water Project, which uses electricity to pump water over mountain ranges to Southern California and allows an extra 5 years for (until 2040) to come into compliance. This bill would also allow the California Independent System Operator to have confidential information on power purchase agreements to assist with transmission planning, as they are the entity in charge of maintaining the stability of our electric grid.

Oil and Gas Setbacks (SB 1137) – Prohibits the Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) from approving any notice of intention (NOI) within a health protection zone, as defined, except for under specified circumstances. Requires all oil or gas production facilities or wells with a wellhead within a health protection zone to comply with health, safety, and environmental requirements, as provided, and comply with specified community communication and water sampling requirements. A health protective zone is an area within a 3,200-foot radius from a residence, school, community resource center, health care facility, or business that is open to the public. Within this zone no existing oil/gas well can be re-worked unless that work is to cap the well.

Oil and gas: hazardous or deserted wells and facilities (SB 1295) – This bill provides that all work undertaken or paid for by the Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) using outside contractors is a public work and requires prevailing wages to be paid, requires the California Workforce Development Board to develop and implement the Oil and Gas Well Capping Pilot SB 1295 Page 2 initiative, and increases the amount that CalGEM can potentially expend in the next fiscal years to plug-and-abandon wells, among other things.

The California Climate Crisis Act (AB 1279) – Declares it the policy of the state to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, to achieve that goal with at least an 85% reduction in GHG emissions, and to achieve and maintain net negative GHG emissions thereafter. The bill also creates requirements for reporting from the California Air Resources Board (ARB) and review by the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO). This bill is contingent upon enactment of SB 905 (Caballero).

California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 1757) – This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency (NRA), in collaboration with specified entities to determine on or before January 1, 2024, an ambitious range of targets for natural carbon sequestration, and for nature-based climate solutions, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) for 2030, 2038, and 2045, to support state goals to achieve carbon neutrality and foster climate adaptation and resilience.

California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 2133) – Failed in the Assembly on Concurrence.

Housing & Homelessness

Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022 (AB 2011) - Is part of a housing package along with SB 6. AB 2011 passed both houses of the Legislature and was enrolled in the Assembly, before being presented to the Governor on September 6, 2022. This bill would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a housing development that meets specified objective standards and affordability and site criteria, including being located within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use, and would make the development a use by right and subject to one of 2 streamlined, ministerial review processes. The bill would require a development proponent for a housing development project approved pursuant to the streamlined,

ministerial review process to require, in contracts with construction contractors, that certain wage and labor standards will be met, including a requirement that all construction workers be paid at least the general prevailing rate of wages, as specified.

Middle Class Housing Act of 2022 (SB 6) - Passed both houses and was enrolled in the Senate, before being presented to the Governor on September 6, 2022. This bill would deem a housing development project, as defined, an allowable use on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use, if specified conditions are met, including requirements relating to density, public notice, comment, hearing, or other procedures, site location and size, consistency with sustainable community strategy or alternative plans, prevailing wage, and a skilled and trained workforce.

Health & Human Services

CARE Court (SB 1338) - Passed both houses of the Legislature, most recently the Senate on a unanimous roll call vote of 40-0. The bill was enrolled in the Senate and presented to the Governor on September 2, 2022. This bill would enact the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, which would authorize specified adult persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. The bill would require the Counties of Glenn, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne and the City and County of San Francisco to implement the program commencing October 1, 2023, and the remaining counties to commence no later than December 1, 2024.

Kaiser Plan (AB 2724) - Was chaptered by the Secretary of State June 30, 2022. This bill permits the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to enter into one or more comprehensive risk contracts with an alternate health care service plan (AHCS, defined to refer exclusively to Kaiser) to serve as a primary Medi-Cal managed care (MCMC) plan whereby Medi-Cal beneficiaries from eight specified groups of eligible beneficiaries in geographic regions designated by DHCS can enroll in Kaiser, including those individuals who fail to select a plan and who are assigned through existing default enrollment process.

Public Safety

Gun Manufacturer lawsuits (SB 1327) – Passed both houses of the Legislature and was chaptered by the Secretary of State on July 22, 2022. This bill creates a private right of action for any person against any person who, within this state, (1) manufactures or causes to be manufactured, distributes, transports, or imports into the state, or causes to be distributed or transported or imported into the state, keeps for sale or offers or exposes for sale, or gives or lends any firearm lacking a serial number required by law, assault weapon, or .50 BMG rifle; (2) purchases, sells, offers to sell, or transfers ownership of any firearm precursor part that is not a federally regulated firearm precursor part; or (3) is a licensed firearms dealer and sells, supplies, delivers, or gives possession or control of a firearm to any person under 21 years of age, all subject to certain exceptions, as specified.

Coroner Sherriff Consolidation (AB 1608) - Failed to make it off the Senate Floor and is now dead for the year.

Manufacturing

Sales and Use Tax (AB 1951) - Passed both houses of the Legislature and was enrolled in the Assembly. The bill is now on its way to be presented to the Governor. This bill would expand, for a five-year period, the existing partial sales and use tax (SUT) exemption for manufacturing and research and development (MR&D) by making it a full exemption.

Water

Permit Requests for Groundwater Wells (AB 2201) - Failed to make it off the Assembly floor and is now dead for the year.

Water Rate Assistance Program (SB 222) - Passed both houses of the Legislature and was enrolled in the Senate before being presented to the Governor on September 6, 2022. This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income residential ratepayers. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, in consultation with relevant agencies, direct water bill assistance to low-income residential ratepayers served by eligible systems, as defined, and would require 80% of total expenditures from the fund to be directly applied to residential ratepayer accounts. However, Counties should be aware that this bill will have an impact on water services that are collected on the property tax role, as well as other logistical problems upon implementation.

Climate & Energy

Building on the \$15 billion climate resilience investments in the 2021 Budget Act, the enacted budget includes \$38.8 billion over five years for the state's climate and opportunity agenda. \$8.1 billion one-time General Fund over five years is allocated to support energy reliability, relief, and clean energy investments. Included in these investments are the following:

- **Strategic Electricity Reliability** - \$2.2 billion to support strategic energy reserve resources to alleviate grid stress. This is aimed at increasing the state's ability to withstand extreme and coincident climate events.
- **California Arrearages Payment Program** - \$1.2 billion to relieve California household's energy utility arrearages.
- **Distributed Electricity Backup Assets** - \$550 million in incentives to deploy new zero or low emission technologies.
- **Demand Side Grid Support** - \$200 million to support the development of demand-side grid support initiatives.
- **Long Duration Storage Incentives** - \$140 million to invest in long duration storage projects to enhance grid reliability.

**Humboldt County Legislation
2022 Enrolled and Enacted Bills**

[AB 190](#) (Committee on Budget) Higher education budget trailer bill.

Introduced: 1/8/2021

Last Amended: 8/26/2022

Status: 8/31/2022-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 70. Noes 1.). Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 9:30 p.m.

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 8/31/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

Current law establishes the Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program to provide one-time grants for the construction of student housing or for the acquisition and renovation of commercial properties into student housing for the purpose of providing affordable, low-cost housing options for students enrolled in public postsecondary education in the state. Current law appropriates \$1,428,133,000 for grants under the program, of which \$21,107,000 is for allocation to the California State University, Humboldt. Current law additionally appropriates \$3,893,000 for the program, with specific projects to be funded with this appropriation to be identified in subsequent legislation. This bill would (A) revise certain provisions of the program relating to submission of student housing project applications, as provided, (B) add a new measure to be used for ranking eligible applications using a composite score, (C) appropriate an additional \$6,000,000 for the program to be allocated to the California State University, Humboldt, and (D) repeal the \$3,893,000 appropriation for specific projects to be identified in subsequent legislation.

[AB 759](#) (McCarty D) Elections: county officers.

Introduced: 2/16/2021

Last Amended: 8/24/2022

Status: 9/13/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/13/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

The California Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for an elected county sheriff, elected district attorney, and elected assessor in each county. Current law also provides that the county treasurer, clerk, auditor, tax collector, recorder, public administrator, and coroner are elective offices unless a county makes them appointive offices, as specified. Current law generally requires the election to select county officers to be held with the statewide primary election at which candidates for Governor are nominated, but if no candidate for a county office receives a majority of the votes cast for that office at the primary election, the 2 candidates who received the most votes advance to the statewide general election at which the Governor is elected. This bill would require the election to select district attorney and sheriff to be held with the presidential primary and would require, if no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for the office at the presidential primary, the 2 candidates who received the most votes to advance to a general election held

with the presidential general election. The bill would provide for a 6-year term for a district attorney or sheriff elected in 2022.

AB 1906 (Stone D) Voluntary stream restoration: property owner liability: indemnification: claims.

Introduced: 2/9/2022

Last Amended: 6/14/2022

Status: 8/31/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 8/24/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

Current law requires a qualifying state agency, as defined, that funds a project to restore fish and wildlife habitats to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for the project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project if the project qualifies for a specified exemption and meets specified requirements. Current law authorizes a qualifying state agency to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for that project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project in the case the project does not meet the specified exemption. Current law requires the costs of any civil liability incurred by a qualifying state agency to be promptly paid from the General Fund, and requires those costs to be submitted as a claim by the real property owner to the Department of General Services pursuant to specified provisions. Existing law requires costs incurred by a qualifying state agency in investigating and defending against a claim by a real property owner to be paid from the General Fund. This bill would require costs incurred by a qualifying state agency in settling, in addition to investigating and defending against, a claim by a real property owner to be paid from the General Fund.

AB 1951 (Grayson D) Sales and use tax: exemptions: manufacturing.

Introduced: 2/10/2022

Last Amended: 8/1/2022

Status: 9/7/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/7/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes, including a partial exemption from those taxes, on and after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2030, for the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property purchased by a qualified person for purchases not exceeding \$200,000,000, for use primarily in manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling of tangible personal property, as specified; qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in research and development, as provided; qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily to maintain, repair, measure, or test any qualified tangible personal property, as provided; and qualified tangible personal property purchased by a contractor purchasing that property for use in the performance of a construction contract for the qualified person, that will use that property as an integral part of specified processes.

Current law, on and after January 1, 2018, and before July 1, 2030, additionally exempts from those taxes the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in the generation or production, as defined, or storage and distribution, as defined, of electric power. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, make this a full exemption for purchases not exceeding \$200,000,000.

Position: Oppose

AB 2011 (Wicks D) Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022.

Introduced: 2/14/2022

Last Amended: 8/25/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

Would create the Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022, which would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a housing development that meets specified objective standards and affordability and site criteria, including being located within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use, and would make the development a use by right and subject to one of 2 streamlined, ministerial review processes. The bill would require a development proponent for a housing development project approved pursuant to the streamlined, ministerial review process to require, in contracts with construction contractors, that certain wage and labor standards will be met, including a requirement that all construction workers be paid at least the general prevailing rate of wages, as specified. The bill would require a development proponent to certify to the local government that those standards will be met in project construction. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 2160 (Bennett D) Coastal resources: coastal development permits: fees.

Introduced: 2/15/2022

Last Amended: 5/5/2022

Status: 9/13/2022-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 280, Statutes of 2022

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/13/2022-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Would, at the request of an applicant, as defined, for a coastal development permit, authorize a city or county to waive or reduce the permit fee for specified projects. The bill would authorize the applicant, if a city or county rejects a fee waiver or fee reduction request, to submit the coastal development permit application directly to the commission.

AB 2210 (Quirk D) Cannabis: state temporary event licenses.

Introduced: 2/15/2022

Last Amended: 8/22/2022

Status: 9/12/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/12/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

Would prohibit the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control from taking disciplinary action against a person licensed pursuant to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act on the basis of a state temporary event license issued by the DCC to a licensee that utilizes the same premises. The bill would require all on- and off-sale privileges of alcoholic beverages at the venue to be suspended for the day of the event until 6 a.m. on the day after the event has ended, and would prohibit all alcohol consumption on the venue premises for the day of the event, event until 6 a.m. on the day after the event has ended. The bill would also require all inventory of cannabis or cannabis products to be sold by a state temporary event license to be transported to and from the temporary event by a licensed distributor or licensed microbusiness, and would allow a state temporary event licensee, upon completion or cessation of the temporary event, to reconcile unsold inventory of cannabis or cannabis products and return it to the licensee's retail premises.

AB 2287 (Stone D) California Ocean Resources Stewardship Act of 2000.

Introduced: 2/16/2022

Last Amended: 6/21/2022

Status: 8/29/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 208, Statutes of 2022.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 8/29/2022-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Ocean Resources Stewardship Act of 2000 authorizes the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to enter into an agreement with an existing nonprofit corporation to establish a trust to be known as the California Ocean Trust to seek and provide funding for ocean resource science projects and to encourage coordinated, multiagency, multi-institution approaches to ocean resource science. Current law requires the secretary to report to the Legislature on or before September 1, 2002, on the steps taken to ensure adequate coordination of ocean resource management science. This bill would rename the trust to the California Ocean Science Trust and make conforming changes. The bill would authorize the trust to administer grants and expenditures of the trust for specified purposes from private and public fund sources, including, but not limited to, direct appropriations from the annual Budget Act and block grants from other state agencies with relevant need for coordination and engagement with the trust.

AB 2322 (Wood D) California building standards: fire resistance: occupancy risk categories.

Introduced: 2/16/2022

Last Amended: 4/27/2022

Status: 9/13/2022-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 284, Statutes of 2022

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/13/2022-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Would require the State Fire Marshal, prior to the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2023, to research and develop, and would

authorize the State Fire Marshal to propose to the California Building Standards Commission, mandatory building standards for fire resistance based on occupancy risk categories in very high, high, and moderate California fire severity zones in state responsibility areas, local responsibility areas, and in land designated as a Wildland Urban Interface Fire Area by cities and other local agencies under specified provisions of the California Building Standards Code. The bill would require those building standards to apply to nonresidential, critical infrastructure buildings and to include certain fire rating requirements for structures under specified risk categories. The bill also would require the California Building Standards Commission to consider for adoption the building standards proposed by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to these provisions.

[AB 2459](#) (Cervantes D) Postsecondary education: student housing: data collection.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Last Amended: 8/11/2022

Status: 9/9/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/9/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

Would require the office of the Chancellor of the California State University and the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, and request the office of the President of the University of California, to require each of their respective campuses that provide campus-owned, campus-operated, or campus-affiliated student housing to collect and post on its external and internal internet websites, data on student housing, as specified. The bill would require the office of the Chancellor of the California State University and the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, and would request the office of the President of the University of California, to annually submit a report that compiles the collected data to the Legislature, with the first report due on or before October 15, 2023. To the extent the bill imposes additional duties on community college districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 2568](#) (Cooley D) Cannabis: insurance providers.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: N

Location: 9/6/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

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. MAUCRSA vests responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity in the Department of Cannabis Control. Current law authorizes the Department of Cannabis Control to license, regulate, and discipline the persons it licenses to engage in commercial cannabis activity. This bill would provide it is not a crime solely for individuals and firms to provide insurance and related services to persons licensed to engage in commercial cannabis activity.

[AB 2724](#) ([Arambula D](#)) **Medi-Cal: alternate health care service plan.**

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Last Amended: 6/23/2022

Status: 6/30/2022-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 73, Statutes of 2022

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 6/30/2022-A. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Current law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services through various delivery systems, including managed care pursuant to Medi-Cal managed care plan contracts. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would authorize the department to enter into one or more comprehensive risk contracts with an alternate health care service plan (AHCSPP), as defined, to serve as a primary Medi-Cal managed care plan for certain eligible beneficiaries in geographic regions designated by the department, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to contract with an AHCSPP as a Medi-Cal managed care plan in any geographic region of the state for which federal approval is available, for which the AHCSPP maintains appropriate licensure or an approved exemption from the Department of Managed Health Care, and in which the AHCSPP already provides commercial coverage in the individual, small group, or large group market.

Position: Oppose

[AB 2798](#) ([Fong R](#)) **Freight: development projects.**

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Last Amended: 8/24/2022

Status: 9/13/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/13/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

The Permit Streamlining Act requires public agencies to approve or disapprove of a development project within certain timeframes, as specified. The act requires a public agency, upon its determination that an application for a development project is incomplete, to include a list and a thorough description of the specific information needed to complete the application. Current law authorizes the applicant to submit the additional material to the public agency, requires the public agency to determine whether the submission of the application together with the submitted materials is complete within 30 days of receipt, and provides for an appeal process from the public agency's determination. Current law requires a final written determination by the agency on the appeal no later than 60 days after receipt of the applicant's written appeal. This bill, until January 1, 2024, would prohibit a local agency from denying a permit for a short-term freight transportation use, as defined, that is submitted by a developer on a parcel if the proposed use is in conformity with all applicable plans, programs, and ordinances, among other things, that apply to the land, solely because the developer has a pending development application, or is concurrently submitting a development application, for a freight transportation project on that land. The bill would restrict the application of its provisions to land zoned for industrial or agricultural uses,

subject to specified conditions, as of the date of the application submission. If a governing body of a California port adopts real estate agreements, tariffs, ordinances, or other entitlements to allow for a short-term port freight transportation use or freight transportation infrastructure, the bill, until January 1, 2024, would provide that the use be considered an existing facility with negligible or no expansion of use for the purposes of CEQA.

[AB 2925](#) (Cooper D) California Cannabis Tax Fund: spending reports.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Last Amended: 8/25/2022

Status: 9/9/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/9/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

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. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services, on or before July 10, 2023, to provide to the Legislature a spending report of funds from the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account for the 2021–22 and 2022–23 fiscal years. The bill would require the department, on or before July 10, 2024, and annually thereafter, to provide that spending report for the prior fiscal year.

[AB 2969](#) (Committee on Governmental Organization) Horse racing: out-of-state thoroughbred races.

Introduced: 3/17/2022

Last Amended: 8/18/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: N

Location: 9/6/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

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 prescribed races. This bill would exempt from the 50 imported race per day limitation, races imported that are part of the race card of the Blue Grass Stakes.

AB 2973 (Committee on Higher Education) Postsecondary education: omnibus bill.

Introduced: 3/21/2022

Last Amended: 8/18/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary:

Current law sets forth the missions and functions of California's public and independent segments of higher education, and details the ways in which their respective institutions are to be differentiated. Current law specifies that community colleges shall only offer instruction through, but not beyond, the 2nd year of college, and includes in the mission of the community colleges, among other things, the provision of remedial instruction for those in need of it. This bill would revise the mission of the community colleges to instead include the provision of instruction and additional learning supports to close learning gaps for those in need of it, and would additionally include the provision of student support services to facilitate academic success and achievement. The bill would also change the term "remedial" to "pretransfer" and the term "basic skills" to "foundational skills" and would make nonsubstantive and conforming changes to these and other provisions.

SB 6 (Caballero D) Local planning: housing: commercial zones.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amended: 8/25/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all households pursuant to specified law, existing law requires the local government to rezone sites within specified time periods and that this rezoning accommodate 100% of the need for housing for very low and low-income households on sites that will be zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use by right for specified developments. This bill, the Middle Class Housing Act of 2022, would deem a housing development project, as defined, an allowable use on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use, if specified conditions are met, including requirements relating to density, public notice, comment, hearing, or other procedures, site location and size, consistency with sustainable community strategy or alternative plans, prevailing wage, and a skilled and trained workforce.

SB 38 (Wieckowski D) Beverage containers.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amended: 8/15/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer, and requires a processor to pay a certified recycling center or other program the refund value, a percentage of the refund value for administrative costs, and the processing payment. The act provides that a violation of the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is a crime. This bill would require a processor to make those payments by check or electronic fund transfer, and not by cash payment.

SB 45 (Portantino D) Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amended: 8/15/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

Current law requires that the methane emissions reduction goals include a 50% reduction in the level of statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75% reduction in the level of statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. Current law authorizes the department, if it determines that significant progress has not been made toward achieving the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board, to include incentives or additional requirements in its regulations to facilitate progress towards achieving the goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to assist local jurisdictions in complying with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department.

SB 222 (Dodd D) Water Rate Assistance Program.

Introduced: 1/14/2021

Last Amended: 8/24/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

Current law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income residential ratepayers. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, in consultation with relevant agencies, direct water bill assistance to low-income residential ratepayers served by eligible systems, as defined, and would require 80% of total expenditures from the fund to be directly applied to residential ratepayer accounts.

SB 307 (McGuire D) Great Redwood Trail Agency: County of Humboldt: state moneys: compatible offices.

Introduced: 2/4/2021

Last Amended: 8/23/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

Would prohibit the use of state moneys to initiate or operate rail service on those rail rights-of-way north of the City of Willits or for a project that is designed to rehabilitate, modernize, maintain, or repair an existing operation or facility, including a rail terminal, a railyard, a rail facility, and rail infrastructure, except for trail design or construction or to satisfy railbanking requirements, on those rail rights-of-way north of the City of Willits. The bill would prohibit spending state moneys for any new bulk coal terminal project, as defined, within the County of Humboldt.

Position: Support

SB 518 (Laird D) Alcoholic Beverage Tax: winegrower returns and schedules.

Introduced: 2/17/2021

Last Amended: 8/8/2022

Status: 8/26/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 8/26/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

The Alcoholic Beverage Tax Law, administered by the State Board of Equalization, imposes an excise tax upon all beer and wine sold in this state, as provided, on manufacturers, winegrowers, importers, or sellers of beer or wine that sell beer or wine on which no tax has been paid. That law requires taxpayers to file a return by the 15th day of each calendar month for the preceding calendar month in a form and manner prescribed by the board, which may include electronic media. Current law requires winegrowers to include specified schedules in the return, and prohibits the board, or any employee of the board, from

making known in any manner certain information that is contained in a winegrower's return or schedules. This bill would require taxpayers to file a tax return using electronic media. The bill, for winegrower returns filed on or after January 1, 2023, would require the board, upon request, to make public the names and addresses of taxpayers filing a winegrower return, as well as any information in a winegrower return and schedules. The bill would make an exception to the requirement for disclosure of names and addresses in the case of taxpayers that are natural persons.

SB 852 (Dodd D) Climate resilience districts: formation: funding mechanisms.

Introduced: 1/18/2022

Last Amended: 8/8/2022

Status: 9/9/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 266, Statutes of 2022.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/9/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including projects that enable communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Current law also requires the legislative body to establish a public financing authority, defined as the governing board of the enhanced infrastructure financing district, prior to the adoption of a resolution to form an enhanced infrastructure district and adopt an infrastructure financing plan. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district, as defined, for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. The bill would deem each district to be an enhanced infrastructure financing district and would require each district to comply with existing law concerning enhanced infrastructure financing districts, except as specified. The bill would require a district to finance only specified projects that meet the definition of an eligible project. The bill would define "eligible project" to mean projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding, as specified.

Position: Support

SB 867 (Laird D) Sea level rise: planning and adaptation.

Introduced: 1/24/2022

Last Amended: 8/15/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

Current law creates within the Ocean Protection Council the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative to provide state and regional information to the public and support to local, regional, and other state agencies for the identification, assessment, planning, and, where feasible, the mitigation of the adverse environmental, social, and economic effects of sea level rise within the coastal zone, as provided. This bill would

require a local government, as defined, lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone, as defined, or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as defined, to implement sea level rise planning and adaptation through either submitting, and receiving approval for, a local coastal program, as defined, to the California Coastal Commission or submitting, and receiving approval for, a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline resiliency plan to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, on or before January 1, 2033. By imposing additional requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 884 (McGuire D) Electricity: expedited utility distribution infrastructure undergrounding program.

Introduced: 1/26/2022

Last Amended: 8/25/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

Would require the Public Utilities Commission to establish an expedited utility distribution infrastructure undergrounding program, and would authorize only those electrical corporations with 250,000 or more customer accounts within the state to participate in the program. In order to participate in the program, the bill would require a large electrical corporation to submit a distribution infrastructure undergrounding plan, including the undergrounding projects located in tier 2 or 3 high fire-threat districts or rebuild areas that it will construct as part of the program, to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, which would be required to approve or deny the plan within 9 months. If the office approves the large electrical corporation's plan, the bill would require the large electrical corporation to submit to the commission a copy of the plan and an application requesting review and conditional approval of the plan's costs and would require the commission to approve or deny the plan within 9 months. If the plan is approved by the office and commission, the bill would require the large electrical corporation to file specified progress reports, include additional information in its wildfire mitigation plans, hire an independent monitor to review and assess its compliance with its plan, apply for available federal, state, and other nonratepayer moneys throughout the duration of the approved plan, and use those nonratepayer moneys to reduce the program's costs on its ratepayers, as specified. The bill would authorize the commission to assess penalties on a large electrical corporation that fails to substantially comply with the commission decision approving its plan.

SB 886 (Wiener D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: public universities: university housing.

Introduced: 1/27/2022

Last Amended: 8/18/2022

Status: 8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 8/30/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

Would, until January 1, 2030, exempt from CEQA a university housing development project, as defined, carried out by a public university, as defined, 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, that the project's construction impacts are fully mitigated, and that the project is not located, in whole or in part, on certain types of sites, including a site that is within a special flood hazard area subject to inundation by a 1% annual chance flood or within a regulatory floodway as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, as provided. The bill, with respect to a site that is within a special flood hazard area subject to inundation by a 1% annual chance flood or within a regulatory floodway, would prohibit a local government from denying an application on the basis that a public university did not comply with any additional permit requirement, standard, or action adopted by that local government applicable to the site if the public university is able to satisfy all applicable federal qualifying criteria in order to demonstrate that the site meets these criteria and is otherwise eligible to be exempt from CEQA pursuant to the above requirements. By imposing additional duties on local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 895 (Laird D) Solid waste: nonprofit convenience zone recycler: definition.

Introduced: 2/1/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 262, Statutes of 2022.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and, except for civil penalties, fines, and administrative costs, continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for specified purposes, including the amount necessary to pay handling fees to supermarket sites, nonprofit convenience zone recyclers, and rural region recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. The act defines "nonprofit convenience zone recycler" for its purposes to mean a recycling center that meets one of 2 sets of criteria, one of which is a recycling center that is operated by a nonprofit organization and has operated in the same location for a period of not less than 5 years, that is certified by the department, and that is located within one mile of a supermarket that is in an exempt convenience zone. This bill would revise the criteria for, and expand the above definition of, a nonprofit convenience zone recycler by deleting the requirement that the recycling center operate in the same location for a period of not less than 5 years and allowing the recycling center to be located within 2 miles, rather than one mile, of a supermarket that is in an exempt convenience zone.

SB 896 (Dodd D) Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.

Introduced: 2/1/2022

Last Amended: 5/5/2022

Status: 8/29/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 222, Statutes of 2022.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 8/29/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Current law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, including counties and other political subdivisions of the state, to support and augment the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Current law requires the director to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data, collected by the qualified entities, to be reported to the department. This bill would require any local governmental entity that is qualified to conduct these defensible space assessments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones, as specified, and that reports that information to the department, to report that information using the common reporting platform. The bill would require the department, on December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to report to the Legislature all defensible space data collected through the common reporting platform, as provided.

[SB 1036](#) ([Newman D](#)) California Conservation Corps: California Ocean Corps Program.**Introduced:** 2/15/2022**Last Amended:** 6/6/2022**Status:** 8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.**Is Urgency:** N**Is Fiscal:** Y**Location:** 8/30/2022-S. ENROLLED**Summary:**

Current law requires the director of the California Conservation Corps to establish a forestry corps program to accomplish specified objectives related to forest health. This bill would require the director to establish and administer the California Ocean Corps Program to provide competitive grants to certified local conservation corps located in coastal counties in order to provide opportunities for young people to complete workforce preparation, training, and education programs, and, ultimately, to obtain employment, or continue education, in ocean and coastal conservation or related fields, as provided. The bill would require the director to develop and adopt program guidelines before awarding any grants, as provided. The bill would require the director to develop performance measures and accountability controls to track progress and outcomes of all grants. The bill would require the director, on or before January 1, 2026, to report these outcomes to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature. The bill would make these provisions contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.

[SB 1127](#) ([Atkins D](#)) Workers' compensation: liability presumptions.**Introduced:** 2/16/2022**Last Amended:** 8/23/2022**Status:** 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.**Is Urgency:** N**Is Fiscal:** Y**Location:** 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED**Summary:**

Current law requires an injured employee to file a claim form with the employer. Under current law, except for specified injuries, if liability is not rejected within 90 days after the date the claim form is filed with the employer, the injury is presumed compensable and the

presumption is rebuttable only by evidence discovered subsequent to the 90-day period. For certain injuries or illnesses, including hernia, heart trouble, pneumonia, or tuberculosis, among others, sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder, this bill would reduce those time periods to 75 days. The bill would make other conforming changes.

[SB 1186](#) ([Wiener D](#)) Medicinal Cannabis Patients' Right of Access Act.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Last Amended: 8/22/2022

Status: 9/9/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/9/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

Would enact the Medicinal Cannabis Patients' Right of Access Act, which, on and after January 1, 2024, would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting or enforcing any regulation that prohibits the retail sale by delivery within the local jurisdiction of medicinal cannabis to medicinal cannabis patients or their primary caregivers by medicinal cannabis businesses, as defined, or that has the effect of prohibiting the retail sale by delivery within the local jurisdiction of medicinal cannabis to medicinal cannabis patients or their primary caregivers in a timely and readily accessible manner and in types and quantities that are sufficient to meet demand from medicinal cannabis patients within the local jurisdiction, as specified. The bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would provide that the act may be enforced by an action for writ of mandate brought by a medicinal cannabis patient or their primary caregiver, a medicinal cannabis business, the Attorney General, or any other party otherwise authorized by law.

[SB 1302](#) ([Portantino D](#)) Pupil health: school-based health centers: grant program: Mental Health Services.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Last Amended: 8/22/2022

Status: 9/9/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/9/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

Would amend the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) by appropriating \$250,000,000 from the Mental Health Services Fund, after all existing MHSA programs have been funded, to the State Controller to distribute to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide annual grants of up to \$250,000 each to certain local educational agencies serving high school pupils to establish or improve school-based health centers that provide mental health services provided or supervised by an appropriately licensed or credentialed mental health professional, as provided. The bill would also define school-based health centers as centers or programs, located at or near local educational agencies, that provide age-appropriate health care services at the program site or through referrals. The bill would require grant funds to be used for activities that will help pupils to be healthy in body, mind, and spirit in order to learn successfully, and would authorize grant funds to be used for personnel to support pupil mental health, as provided. The bill would only authorize school-based health centers to use grant funds to develop new, or expand the scope of existing, programs. The

bill would require the State Department of Education to identify criteria for the evaluation of applicants and the awarding of grants, require a grant applicant to certify that it has consulted with the local county mental health department in grant program planning and service delivery, and authorize the department to give preference to applicants whose grant application demonstrates greater program collaboration with the county. The bill would state the finding and declaration of the Legislature that these changes are consistent with, and further the intent of, the MHSA.

Position: Oppose

SB 1326 (Caballero D) Cannabis: interstate agreements.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Last Amended: 8/18/2022

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary:

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. MAUCRSA specifies that its provisions shall not be construed to authorize or permit a licensee to transport or distribute, or cause to be transported or distributed, cannabis or cannabis products outside the state, unless authorized by federal law. This bill would make an exception to the above-described prohibition and would authorize the Governor to enter into an agreement with another state or states authorizing medicinal or adult-use commercial cannabis activity, or both, between foreign licensees, who are licensed under the laws of the other state or states, and entities operating with a state license pursuant to MAUCRSA, provided that the commercial cannabis activities are lawful and subject to licensure under the laws of the other state or states. The bill would make foreign licensees subject to the jurisdiction of this state for purposes of actions taken for violations of state commercial cannabis laws and regulations. The bill would prohibit an entity with a commercial cannabis license issued under the laws of another state from engaging in commercial cannabis activity within the boundaries of this state without a state license, or within a local jurisdiction without a license, permit, or other authorization issued by the local jurisdiction.

SB 1338 (Umberg D) Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Last Amended: 8/25/2022

Status: 9/14/2022-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 319, Statutes of 2022

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/14/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Would, contingent upon the State Department of Health Care Services developing an

allocation to provide financial assistance to counties, enact the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, which would authorize specified adult persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. The bill would require the Counties of Glenn, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne and the City and County of San Francisco to implement the program commencing October 1, 2023, and the remaining counties to commence no later than December 1, 2024. The bill would require the Judicial Council to develop a mandatory form for use in filing a CARE process petition and would specify the process by which the petition is filed and reviewed, including requiring the petition to be signed under penalty of perjury, and to contain specified information, including the facts that support the petitioner's assertion that the respondent meets the CARE criteria.

Position: Concerns

SB 1392 (McGuire D) Aquaculture: registration, renewal, surcharge, and penalty fees: reports.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Last Amended: 6/22/2022

Status: 9/13/2022-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 307, Statutes of 2022

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 9/13/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Current law requires the owner of an aquaculture facility to register certain information with the Department of Fish and Wildlife by March 1 of each year, and requires the department to impose prescribed fees for registration and renewal. Current law also requires, in addition to the registration and renewal fees, a surcharge fee to be paid at the time of registration by the owner of an aquaculture facility if the gross annual sales of aquaculture products of the facility during the prior calendar year exceed \$25,000. Current law imposes a penalty for delinquent payment of fees. Current law, until January 1, 2023, increases those registration, renewal, surcharge, and penalty fees, as prescribed. Current law requires the department to prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before February 1, 2022, a report regarding the aquaculture program. Current law requires the department, at least once every 5 years, to analyze the fees and taxes authorized for the aquaculture program to ensure that the amount of the appropriate fee or tax is sufficient to fully fund the program. This bill would extend the increased registration, renewal, surcharge, and penalty fees until January 1, 2024.

SCR 98 (McGuire D) Fortuna Police Officer Raymond Quincy Mills Memorial Highway.

Introduced: 4/7/2022

Status: 6/30/2022-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 107, Statutes of 2022

Is Urgency:

Is Fiscal: Y

Location: 6/30/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary:

Would designate a specified portion of State Highway Route 101 in the City of Fortuna as

the Fortuna Police Officer Raymond Quincy Mills Memorial Highway. The measure would request that the Department of Transportation determine the cost of appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, erect those signs.