

Humboldt County Legislative Report – California 2019

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
<p>AB 995 Garcia, Cristina D</p> <p>Hazardous waste.</p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>9/6/2019-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law provides that the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates the handling and management of hazardous substances, materials, and waste. Existing law requires the department to, among other things, issue hazardous waste facilities permits to facilities handling hazardous waste and to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would create the Board of Environmental Safety in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would provide requirements for the membership of the board and would require the board to conduct no less than 6 public meetings per year. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire on or before January 1, 2022, the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the term of that permit to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 6 months before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would require, for a hazardous waste facilities permit that will expire after January 1, 2022, the owner or operator to submit a Part A and Part B application for a permit renewal at least 2 years before the fixed term of the permit expires. The bill would provide that, if a Part A and Part B renewal application and any other requested information has been submitted in accord with these requirements, the permit is deemed extended until the application is approved or denied and the owner has exhausted all applicable rights of appeal. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	Support
<p>AB 1468 McCarty D</p> <p>Opioid Prevention and Rehabilitation Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/9/2019 #139 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which has authority over various programs promoting public health. Existing law requires the department, subject to an appropriation in the Budget Act of 2016, to award naloxone grant funding to local health departments, local government agencies, or other specified entities, in order to reduce the rate of fatal overdose from opioid drugs, including heroin and prescription opioids. This bill would, commencing with the 2021–22 fiscal year, require a manufacturer or wholesaler, as defined, that sells or distributes opioid drugs in this state to submit to the department a report, including specified information, that details all opioid drugs sold or distributed in this state during the preceding fiscal year, except as specified. The bill would, commencing with the 2021–22 fiscal year, require the department, in consultation with the board, to calculate the ratable share of a manufacturer or wholesaler, which is the individual</p>	Support

		<p>portion of the collective sum of \$50,000,000 or a lesser amount, as specified, to be paid by the manufacturers and wholesalers, based on the information reported, without double-counting the opioid drug if both a manufacturer and a wholesaler sold or distributed the drug in this state. The bill would subject the manufacturer and wholesaler to specified civil penalties for failing to comply with the reporting or payment requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p>SB 10 Beall D</p> <p>Mental health services: peer support specialist certification.</p>	<p>Senate Enrollment</p> <p>9/6/2019-Ordered to special consent calendar. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law establishes a schedule of benefits under the Medi-Cal program and provides for various services, including various behavioral and mental health services. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to establish, no later than July 1, 2020, a statewide peer support specialist certification program, as a part of the state's comprehensive mental health and substance use disorder delivery system and the Medi-Cal program. The certification program's components would include, among others, defining responsibilities, practice guidelines, and supervision standards, determining curriculum and core competencies, specifying training and continuing education requirements, establishing a code of ethics, and determining a certification revocation process. The bill would require an applicant for the certification as a peer support specialist to meet specified requirements, including successful completion of the curriculum and training requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/18/2019</p>	Support
<p>SB 67 McGuire D</p> <p>Cannabis: temporary licenses.</p>	<p>Assembly B.&P.</p> <p>6/5/2019-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on B. & P. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (June 5). Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.</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. This bill would, until September 15, 2019, revalidate an expired temporary license issued by the Department of Food and Agriculture, if the licensee submitted an application for an annual state license and application fees for the same premises and commercial cannabis activity for which the temporary license was issued, before the licensee's temporary license expiration date. The bill would revoke the temporary license's validity after the department issues an annual license or provisional license for which the temporary license was issued, or 30 days after the department denies or disqualifies, or the licensee abandons, the licensee's application for an annual license or the department notifies the temporary licensee that the licensee is eligible for an annual or provisional license. The bill would</p>	Support

		not entitle the applicant or licensee to a hearing or an appeal of the licensing authority’s refusal to extend a license or the revocation or suspension by the department of a temporary license. The bill would specify, among other things, that a temporary license does not obligate the department to issue that licensee an annual or provisional license. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/21/2019	
SB 185 McGuire D Cannabis: marketing.	Assembly Third Reading 9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading. 9/9/2019 #166 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS	(1)Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. 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 use the term “appellations of origin” instead of “appellations” and would apply the same prohibitions against misrepresentation of county of origin to misuse of appellations of origin established pursuant to the above-described process. The bill would apply the same prohibitions against misrepresentation of county of origin and appellation of origin to the use of names that are likely to mislead consumers as to the kind of cannabis. The bill would alter the definition of “kind” to include the applicable type or designation of a particular cannabis origin. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019	Support
OPPOSE			
AB 1366 Daly D Voice over Internet Protocol and Internet Protocol enabled communications services: Next Generation 911 emergency communications system: reporting requirements.	Senate Second Reading 9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading. 9/9/2019 #132 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE	(1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law, until January 1, 2020, prohibits the commission, a department, an agency, or a political subdivision of the state from regulating Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) and Internet Protocol enabled service, as defined, except as required or delegated by federal law or as expressly directed to do so by statute. This bill would extend until January 1, 2022, the qualified prohibition upon the commission, a department, an agency, or a political subdivision of the state regulating VoIP and Internet Protocol enabled service, with the additional qualification that the commission, a department, an agency, or a political subdivision of the state would be authorized to exercise regulatory jurisdiction and control as expressly and specifically directed by the Legislature in the interest of public safety, cybersecurity, or consumer protection. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019	Oppose
OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION			

<p>AB 65 Petrie-Norris D</p> <p>Coastal protection: climate adaption: project prioritization: natural infrastructure: local general plans.</p>	<p>Senate Second Reading</p> <p>9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p>9/9/2019 #30 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy, and prescribes the membership and functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified coastal lands in the state. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to address the impacts and potential impacts of climate change on resources within its jurisdiction, and to undertake certain projects within that designated area. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for certain projects that address the effects of climate change, and, to the extent allowed, to prioritize projects that maximize public benefits, including, but not limited to, reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, reducing hazards to harbors and ports, preserving and enhancing coastal wetlands and natural lands, conserving biodiversity, and providing recreational opportunities.This bill would require specified things of the conservancy when it allocates any funding appropriated pursuant to the act, including that it prioritize projects that use natural infrastructure, as defined, in coastal communities to help adapt to climate change. The bill would require the conservancy to provide information to the Office of Planning and Research on any projects funded pursuant to the above provision to be considered for inclusion into the clearinghouse for climate adaption information. The bill would authorize the conservancy to provide technical assistance to coastal communities to better assist them with their projects that use natural infrastructure.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p>AB 342 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Public lands: leasing: oil and gas: prohibition.</p>	<p>Assembly Concurrence</p> <p>9/5/2019-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after September 7 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.</p> <p>9/9/2019 #50 ASSEMBLY CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to let leases for the extraction and removal of oil and gas deposits from state lands, including tidelands or submerged lands, in accordance with specified provisions of law. Existing law vests exclusive jurisdiction over ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state to the State Lands Commission. Existing law confers the powers of the State Lands Commission as to leasing or granting of rights or privileges to lands owned by the state upon a local trustee of granted public trust lands to which those lands have been granted.This bill would prohibit any state agency, department, or commission, or any local trustee, as defined, with leasing authority over public lands within the state from entering into any new lease or other conveyance authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon public lands, including tidelands and submerged lands, to support production of oil and natural gas upon federal lands that are designated as, or were at any time designated as, federally protected lands, as defined. The bill would provide that these provisions do not prevent specified activities, including, among others, any activity undertaken to convey oil or natural gas produced from state lands or waters. Last Amended: 8/21/2019</p>	
<p>AB 467 Boerner Horvath D</p>	<p>Assembly Enrolled</p> <p>8/27/2019-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at</p>	<p>Existing law generally makes it unlawful to offer a prize or other inducement as a reward for the taking of a game bird, mammal, fish, reptile, or amphibian in an individual contest, tournament, or derby. Existing law makes specific exceptions to that general prohibition,</p>	

<p>Competitions on state property: prize compensation: gender equity.</p>	<p>3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>including authorizing the Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue a permit, subject to Fish and Game Commission regulations, to a person authorizing that person to offer a prize or other inducement as a reward for the taking of a game fish if it makes a specified finding. This bill would require those entities to include in permit or lease conditions, for a competition event to be held on land under the jurisdiction of the entity, as described, and that awards prize compensation, as defined, to competitors in gendered categories, a requirement that the prize compensation be identical between the gendered categories at each participant level. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/14/2019</p>	
<p>AB 639 Cervantes D</p> <p>Task Force on Addressing Workforce Impacts of Transitioning Seaports to a Lower Carbon Economy: California Workforce Development Board: informational report.</p>	<p>Senate Inactive File</p> <p>9/5/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Hertzberg.</p>	<p>(1) Existing law requires specified state agencies to prepare and submit to the Secretary for Environmental Protection specified information for inclusion in an annual greenhouse gas emission reduction report card, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would create the Task Force on Addressing Workforce Impacts of Transitioning Seaports to a Lower Carbon Economy with a specified membership in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would require the task force to advise state agencies on the most effective ways to expend clean energy and greenhouse gas moneys to implement policies and programs to mitigate the impacts of transitioning seaport operations to low- and zero-emission operations on incumbent workers, as specified. The bill would require the task force to provide an annual update to the Governor and the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on its activities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/30/2019</p>	
<p>AB 759 Bigelow R</p> <p>Traffic safety: work zones: positive protection measures.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>9/5/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/9/2019 #249 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes traffic to be restricted through or around the work on streets and highways whenever the traffic would endanger the safety of workers or the work would interfere with, or endanger the movement of, traffic through the work zone. Existing law authorizes traffic in work zones to be regulated by warning signs, lights, appropriate control devices, or by a person or persons controlling and directing the flow of traffic. This bill would require the Department of Transportation to update guidance by July 1, 2021, to specify the appropriate use of positive protection measures with the goal of isolating workers or work zones from traffic. The bill would require the department to provide compensation for the use of a safety device where the updated guidance allows, but does not require, the optional safety device when requested by a contractor on a public works project. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2024, that includes findings and recommendations on the use of positive protection measures used pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 9/4/2019</p>	

<p>AB 762 Quirk D</p> <p>Public health: fish and shellfish: health advisories.</p>	<p>Senate Second Reading</p> <p>9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p>9/9/2019 #52 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law generally authorizes the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to advise all local health authorities and requires the office to control and regulate their actions when, in the office’s judgment, the public health is menaced by matters within its jurisdiction. Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the office, to develop the Coastal Fish Contamination Program to identify and monitor chemical contamination in coastal fish and shellfish and assess the health risks of consuming sport fish and shellfish caught by consumers. This bill would instead require local health officers, as defined, to be notified of a health advisory under that program, and would additionally require the State Water Resources Control Board and the appropriate regional water quality control board to be notified of the health advisory under that program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p>AB 858 Levine D</p> <p>Cannabis: cultivation.</p>	<p>Assembly Concurrence</p> <p>9/6/2019-In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. May be considered on or after September 8 pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.</p> <p>9/9/2019 #112 ASSEMBLY CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. 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 instead, for outdoor cultivation authorized by a Type 1C license, require the licensing authority to determine a maximum threshold of 2,500 square feet or less of total canopy size, with the option to meet an alternative maximum threshold to be determined by the licensing authority of up to 25 mature plants. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/21/2019</p>	
<p>AB 899 Wood D</p> <p>Clinic licensing.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>9/5/2019-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of clinics by the State Department of Public Health, including primary care clinics, as defined. Existing law authorizes a primary care clinic that meets identified requirements, including specified minimum construction standards of adequacy and safety for clinics, to add a physical plant under a consolidated license or an affiliate clinic license. This bill would exempt an additional physical plant under a consolidated license or an affiliate clinic license from the above-specified minimum construction standards if the physical plant was, prior to being acquired, an outpatient setting or a previously licensed primary care clinic that was actively seeing patients within the previous 18 months. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 7/11/2019</p>	
<p>AB 912 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Marine invasive species: ballast water and</p>	<p>Assembly Enrolled</p> <p>9/5/2019-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Marine Invasive Species Act, requires the State Lands Commission (hereafter the commission) to implement and administer laws regulating the uptake or discharge of ballast water from vessels that impact marine species in the state’s waterways. The act, among other things, requires the master, owner, operator, or person in charge of a vessel carrying, or capable of carrying, ballast water, that</p>	

<p>biofouling management requirements.</p>		<p>operates in the waters of the state to take various actions to minimize the uptake and release of nonindigenous species, including, among other things, to clean the ballast tanks regularly in mid-ocean waters, or under controlled arrangements in port or in drydock, to remove sediments and biofouling organisms, as specified, and to make available to the commission additional information, including a separate ballast water log to outline ballast water management activities for each ballast water tank on board the vessel. Existing law exempts the master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel from conducting a ballast water management practice upon a specified determination relating to safety. This bill would, for purposes of the act, define the term “land” and would revise the coastal boundaries used to define the “Pacific Coast Region,” as specified. The bill would require the master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel to include in the ballast water log book for the vessel a description of the safety reasons for a determination to not conduct a ballast water management practice, to notify the commission of this determination, and to provide the commission a copy of the related entry in the ballast water log for the vessel. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/14/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1461 Quirk D Cannabis: testing laboratories.</p>	<p>Assembly B.&P. 4/23/2019-Re-referred to Com. on B. & P. In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), which includes the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity, including testing laboratories. Existing law prohibits the sale of cannabis or cannabis products unless a representative sample of the cannabis or cannabis product has been tested by a testing laboratory. Existing law requires a licensed distributor to store cannabis or cannabis product prior to and during testing by a licensed testing laboratory and, if the batch passes testing, to conduct a quality assurance review before distribution to ensure the labeling and packaging of the cannabis and cannabis products conform to the requirements of the act. This bill would amend AUMA by authorizing a manufacturer to arrange for a licensed testing laboratory to obtain a representative sample of each cannabis batch at the manufacturer’s licensed premises and, after receiving the certificate of analysis by the testing laboratory that the cannabis batch has passed the testing requirements, to perform the quality assurance review. The bill would require a licensed manufacturer who has the testing conducted and who conducts the quality assurance review to certify to a distributor that those actions have been taken and would authorize a distributor to rely on that certification and not perform the testing and quality assurance review. The bill would also require the bureau to adopt regulations to establish a process to test samples of random batches of cannabis or cannabis products that had testing and quality assurance performed at the licensed premises of the manufacturer to determine whether the product conforms with the certificate analysis provided to the distributor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last</p>	

		Amended: 4/22/2019	
<p>AB 1472 Stone, Mark D</p> <p>California Dungeness Crab Commission.</p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>8/13/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/9/2019 #159 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>(1)Existing law provides for various commissions to promote the marketing and production of agricultural or seafood commodities.This bill would create the California Dungeness Crab Commission. The bill would specify the membership, powers, duties, and responsibilities of the commission. The commission would be authorized to approve the payment of a stipend to commission members, as specified. The commission also would be authorized to carry out programs of education, public information, promotion, marketing, and research relating to Dungeness crab. The bill would authorize the commission to levy an assessment, as specified, on Dungeness crab fishers, as defined, and would authorize the expenditure of those moneys for the purposes of carrying out the commission’s powers, duties, and responsibilities, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to review the annual budget and expenditures of the commission to ensure that only reasonable and necessary administrative costs are paid for the proper operation of the commission’s activities. The bill, except as necessary to conduct an election, would not become operative until the fishers of Dungeness crab vote, by referendum, in favor of establishing the commission, as specified. The bill also would provide for the suspension of the operation of its provisions, for its repeal if certain time periods elapse after a referendum vote has failed, and, if the commission is established, for concluding the operations of the commission, as specified. The bill would create a misdemeanor for the rendering or furnishing of false reports; the secreting, destroying, or altering of records; the failure to furnish a report; or the failure or refusal to furnish to the commission information concerning the name and address of persons from whom Dungeness crab are received or to whom they are provided.(2)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.(3)Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. Last Amended: 6/19/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1530 Cooley D</p> <p>Unauthorized cannabis activity reduction grants: local jurisdiction restrictions on cannabis</p>	<p>Assembly B.&P.</p> <p>4/9/2019-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 (CUA), provides that a patient or a patient’s primary caregiver who possesses or cultivates marijuana for personal medical purposes of the patient upon the written or oral recommendation or approval of a physician is not subject to conviction for offenses relating to possession and cultivation of marijuana. The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person 21 years of age or older to engage in specified activities related to the</p>	

<p>delivery.</p>		<p>personal use of cannabis or cannabis products, subject to certain restrictions, as specified. AUMA also 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 California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, makes the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, possession, and sale of cannabis a crime, except as provided. This bill would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to create and administer a program of grants to be made on a competitive basis to cities, counties, and joint powers authorities to establish or expand an enforcement program against unauthorized cannabis activity, as defined, and provide consumer education about the difference between licensed or legal cannabis activity and unlicensed or illegal cannabis activity. The bill would require the board to create an evaluation design for unauthorized cannabis activity reduction grants that assesses the effectiveness of the grant programs in reducing cannabis-related crime and increasing public knowledge of cannabis regulation and, commencing January 1, 2022, and annually thereafter until January 1, 2025, to submit a report to the Legislature based on the evaluation design. The bill would authorize the board to use up to 2.5% of the money appropriated for this program for administration of the grant program and the development of the evaluation component. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1695 Carrillo D</p> <p>Health facilities.</p>	<p>Senate Second Reading</p> <p>9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p><i>9/9/2019 #90 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</i></p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires each applicant for a license to operate a skilled nursing facility to disclose to the department, among other things, the names and addresses of any person or organization, or both, having an ownership or control interest of 5% or more in a management company that operates, or is proposed to operate, the facility. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to violate laws relating to the licensing of health facilities. This bill would require a licensee of a skilled nursing facility, at least 90 days prior to the finalization of a sale, transfer of operation, or other change or transfer of ownership interests, to give a written notice of the proposed change in licensee or management company to all residents of the facility and their representatives that contains specified information relating to the prospective licensee, transferee, assignee, lessee, or licensee's parent company or management company. The bill would impose a civil penalty of \$100 per day on a licensee for each day the notice is delayed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1718 Levine D</p>	<p>Senate Second Reading</p> <p>9/6/2019-Read third time and</p>	<p>Existing law makes it an infraction for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area. This bill would make it an infraction for a person to smoke</p>	

<p>State parks: state beaches: smoking ban.</p>	<p>amended. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p><i>9/9/2019 #99 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</i></p>	<p>on a state beach or in a unit of the state park system or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state beach or in a unit of the state park system, as specified. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p><u>ACR 1</u> <u>Bonta</u> D</p> <p>Immigration: public charges.</p>	<p>Senate Second Reading</p> <p>9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.</p> <p><i>9/9/2019 #32 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</i></p>	<p>This measure would condemn regulations recently adopted by the Department of Homeland Security to prescribe how a determination of inadmissibility for a person who is not a citizen or national is made based on the likelihood that the person will become a public charge. This measure would also urge the federal government to repeal the new regulations. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p><u>SB 8</u> <u>Glazer</u> D</p> <p>State parks: state beaches: smoking ban.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p><i>9/9/2019 #199 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</i></p>	<p>Existing law makes it an infraction punishable by a fine of \$250 for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area. This bill would make it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$25 for a person to smoke, as defined, on a state beach, as defined, or in a unit of the state park system, as defined, except as provided, or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state beach or in a unit of the state park system unless the disposal is made in an appropriate waste receptacle. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p><u>SB 51</u> <u>Hertzberg</u> D</p> <p>Financial institutions: cannabis.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>9/5/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p><i>9/9/2019 #204 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</i></p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Financial Institutions Law, regulates the activities of various financial entities, including commercial banks, industrial banks, trust companies, credit unions, and savings and loan associations. The Banking Law defines and regulates state banks and commits the enforcement of banking laws to the Commissioner of Business Oversight. The California Credit Union Law provides for the licensure and regulation of credit unions by the Commissioner of Business Oversight and makes a willful violation of that law a crime. This bill would create the Cannabis Limited Charter Banking and Credit Union Law, to be administered by the Commissioner of Business Oversight and the Department of Business Oversight. The bill would create the Cannabis Limited Charter Bank and Credit Union Advisory Board and specify its composition, to include the Treasurer, the Controller, and the Chief of the Bureau of Cannabis Control, and commit to it the general responsibility for ensuring that this law functions in a safe and efficient way. The bill would prescribe the powers and duties of the board, including reviewing department enforcement reports, holding meetings that would be open to public comment, and issuing its own recommendations, which would be</p>	

		submitted to the Legislature and the Governor. The board would also be required to provide guidance on specified investment activities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/5/2019	
SB 190 Dodd D Fire safety: building standards: defensible space program.	Assembly Third Reading 9/4/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 9/9/2019 #285 ASSEMBLY TH IRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS	(1)Existing law requires a person, as defined, who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains an occupied dwelling or occupied structure in, upon, or adjoining specified types of land areas within a very high fire hazard severity zone to maintain defensible space around the structure, as specified.This bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop, in consultation with representatives from local, state, and federal fire services, local government, building officials, utility companies, the building industry, insurers and insurance research organizations, and the environmental community, a model defensible space program to be made available for use by a city, county, or city and county in the enforcement of the defensible space provisions. The bill would set forth required components of the program. The bill would require the model defensible space program to be updated when the guidance documents specified above are substantially updated, as provided.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/3/2019	
SB 262 McGuire D Marine resources: commercial fishing and aquaculture: regulation of operations.	Assembly Third Reading 9/4/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 9/9/2019 #295 ASSEMBLY TH IRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS	(1)Existing law regulating commercial fishing imposes, or authorizes the imposition of, various license, permit, and registration fees. Existing law requires specified persons to pay landing fees relating to the sale of fish quarterly to the Department of Fish and Wildlife, based on a rate schedule applicable to listed aquatic species. Existing law authorizes the department to assess a fee on persons growing aquaculture products on public lands and in public waters based on the price per pound of the products sold, not to exceed the rates provided in the rate schedule applicable to wild-caught aquatic species.This bill would make that landing fee rate schedule applicable to the 2020 calendar year, and require that the schedule be adjusted annually thereafter pursuant to that specified federal index. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/3/2019	
SB 356 McGuire D Sonoma-Marín Area Rail Transit District.	Assembly Third Reading 8/30/2019-From consent calendar on motion of Assembly Member Calderon. 9/9/2019 #195 ASSEMBLY TH IRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS	Existing law creates, within the Counties of Sonoma and Marin, the Sonoma-Marín Area Rail Transit District, which is governed by a 12-member board of directors, with specified duties and powers. Existing law requires the district to work with specified authorities, including the North Coast Railroad Authority, to achieve a safe, efficient, and compatible system of passenger and freight rail service and authorizes the district to, among other things, provide a rail transit system for the provision of freight service by rail.This bill would give the board of governors of the district the duty and power to, among other things, own, operate, manage, and maintain a freight rail system within the district and fix rates, rentals, charges, and classifications of freight service operated by the district. The bill would also give the board of governors of the district the duty and power to consider potential alternatives to help address the housing needs of current and future employees. The bill	

		would repeal the requirement that the district obtain coverage for itself and its employees under certain federal laws.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/19/2019	
SB 367 Hueso D State Coastal Conservancy: grants: educational projects and programs.	Assembly Third Reading 9/3/2019-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. <i>9/9/2019 #225 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</i>	Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified coastal lands in the state. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to fund and undertake plans and feasibility studies and to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for these purposes.This bill would additionally authorize the conservancy to provide technical assistance, and award grants for that purpose.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/13/2019	
SB 449 McGuire D Pest control: Pierce's disease.	Senate Enrollment 9/6/2019-Ordered to special consent calendar. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Existing law establishes the Pierce's Disease Control Program in the Department of Food and Agriculture and requires the Governor to appoint a statewide coordinator. Existing law establishes the Pierce's Disease Management Account in the Food and Agriculture Fund and allows certain money in this account to be expended to combat Pierce's disease and its vectors, including the glassy-winged sharpshooter, and for purposes relating to other designated pests and diseases, as provided. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on March 1, 2021, and repeals them on January 1, 2022.This bill would extend to March 1, 2026, the date on which the above provisions become inoperative, and would repeal those provisions on January 1, 2027. The bill would require the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to appoint a statewide coordinator. By extending the operative date for a partially continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/12/2019	
SB 475 Skinner D Cannabis: trade samples.	Assembly Appropriations 8/14/2019-August 14 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	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. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to further the purposes and intent of the act with a 2/3 vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature, except as provided. 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 gives the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs the power, duty, purpose, responsibility, and jurisdiction to regulate commercial cannabis activity in the state as provided by the act. AUMA also prohibits a licensee from giving away any amount of cannabis or cannabis product as part of a business promotion or other commercial activity.This bill would allow a licensee to designate cannabis or a cannabis product as a trade sample at any time while the cannabis or cannabis product is in the possession of the licensee and would impose specific requirements on the licensee	

		<p>making the designation. The bill would prohibit the sale or donation of cannabis or a cannabis product that is designated a trade sample, but would allow those trade samples to be given for no consideration to an employee of the licensee that designated the trade sample or to another licensee. The bill would require a trade sample to be given only for specified purposes. The bill would require trade samples given to another licensee to be recorded in the track and trace system and would require a licensee to maintain records of cannabis trade samples given to employees. The bill would prohibit an employee of a licensee from possessing or transporting trade samples in excess of specified amounts. The bill would require the bureau to establish by regulation a definition of trade sample. The bill would allow the bureau to establish by regulation a limit on the quantity of cannabis and cannabis goods designated by a licensee as a trade sample, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/8/2019</p>	
<p>SB 576 Umberg D</p> <p>Coastal resources: Climate Ready Program and coastal climate change adaptation, infrastructure, and readiness program.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/9/2019 #244 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and authorizes the conservancy to address the impacts and potential impacts of climate change on resources within its jurisdiction. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to undertake, among other things, projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, address extreme weather events, sea level rise, storm surge, and other coastal hazards that threaten coastal communities, infrastructure, and natural resources. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for these authorized activities. This bill would recast these provisions as the Climate Ready Program to be administered by the conservancy as described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p>SB 595 Bradford D</p> <p>Cannabis: state licensing fee waivers: needs-based applicants and licensees: local equity applicants and licensees.</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>9/6/2019-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>9/9/2019 #325 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS</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. MAUCRSA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity among the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health. MAUCRSA requires a licensing authority to establish a scale of application, licensing, and renewal fees, based upon the cost of enforcing MAUCRSA, as specified. This bill would require a state licensing authority, on or before January 1, 2021, to develop and implement a program to provide a deferral or waiver for an application fee, a licensing fee, or a renewal fee for a needs-based applicant or needs-based licensee. The bill would require at least 60% of the total dollar</p>	

		<p>amount of deferrals of fees pursuant to the program to be allocated to the deferral of fees for local equity applicants and licensees, and would require at least 60% of the total dollar amount of waivers of fees pursuant to the program to be allocated to the waiver of fees for local equity applicants and licensees. The bill would authorize a licensing authority to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions. The bill would condition its operation upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for purposes of this provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p>SB 674 McGuire D</p> <p>Tribal gaming: compact ratification.</p>	<p>Senate Enrollment</p> <p>9/3/2019-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>The existing federal 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 tribal-state gaming compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts, and amendments of tribal-state gaming compacts, between the State of California and specified Indian tribes. This bill would ratify the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Hoopa Valley Tribe, executed on October 19, 2018. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to this compact are not projects for purposes of CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	