

## Humboldt County Legislation

| Bill ID/Topic  | Location  | Summary  | Position |
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| <b>SUPPORT</b>   |   |  |          |
| <a href="#">AB 1845</a><br><a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a> D<br><br><b>Homelessness:<br/>Office to End<br/>Homelessness.</b>              | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/31/2020-Senate<br>amendments<br>concurred in. To<br>Engrossing and<br>Enrolling. | (1)Existing law establishes various offices within the Governor's office with specified duties and responsibilities.This bill would create, within the Governor's office, the Office to End Homelessness, which would be administered by the Secretary on Homelessness appointed by the Governor. The bill would require that the office serve the Governor as the lead entity for ending homelessness in California and would task the office with coordinating homeless programs, services, data, and policies between federal, state, and local agencies, among other responsibilities. The bill would require the office to exercise various powers and duties, including, among others, making recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding new state policies, programs, and actions on homelessness. The bill would require the office to be comprised of specified employees serving within the state civil service and to oversee and carry out the existing mandates of the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, as defined and described below.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/27/2020</b> | Support  |
| <a href="#">AB 1976</a><br><a href="#">Eggman</a> D<br><br><b>Mental health<br/>services: assisted<br/>outpatient<br/>treatment.</b> | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/30/2020-Senate<br>amendments<br>concurred in. To<br>Engrossing and<br>Enrolling. | The Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura's Law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes each county to elect to offer specified mental health programs either through a resolution adopted by the county board of supervisors or through the county budget process, if the county board of supervisors makes a finding that specified mental health programs will not be reduced as a result of participating. Existing law authorizes participating counties to pay for the services provided from moneys distributed to the counties from various continuously appropriated funds, including the Mental Health Services Fund, when included in a county plan, as specified.This bill, commencing July 1, 2021, would instead require a county or group of   | Support  |

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|   |   | counties to offer those mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body stating the reasons for opting out and any facts or circumstances relied on in making that decision. The bill would also authorize a county to instead offer those mental health programs in combination with one or more counties, subject to specified implementation provisions. The bill would prohibit a county or group of counties implementing these provisions from reducing existing voluntary mental health programs serving adults, or children's mental health programs, as a result of the implementation. The bill would also repeal the expiration of Laura's Law, thereby extending it indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/20/2020</b>  |         |
| <a href="#">SB 67</a><br><a href="#">McGuire D</a><br><br><b>Cannabis:<br/>marketing:<br/>appellations of<br/>origin: county, city,<br/>or city and county of<br/>origin.</b> | Senate Enrollment<br><br>8/31/2020-Assembly<br>amendments<br>concurred in. (Ayes<br>36. Noes 0.) Ordered<br>to engrossing and<br>enrolling. | (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 limit the approval of appellations of origin for cannabis unless it requires the practice of planting in the ground in the canopy area and excludes the practices of using structures and any artificial light in the canopy area. The bill would also require the department to establish standards by which a licensed cultivator may designate a city or city and county of origin for cannabis produced 100% within the designated city or city and county. The bill would apply the same above-described prohibitions against misrepresentations related to the county of origin and the misleading use of county names to city or city and county origins and names. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b> | Support |
| <b>OPPOSE</b>   |   |   |         |

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| <p><a href="#"><u>SB 823</u></a><br/>Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p> <p><b>Juvenile justice realignment: Office of Youth and Community Restoration.</b></p> | <p>Senate Enrollment</p> <p>8/31/2020-Assembly Rule 96 and 63 suspended.</p> <p>Withdrawn from committee. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>Read third time.</p> <p>Passed. (Ayes 43. Noes 14.) Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 21. Noes 13.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p> | <p>(1)Existing law establishes the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to operate facilities to house specified juvenile offenders. Existing law, commencing July 1, 2020, establishes the Department of Youth and Community Restoration in the California Health and Human Services Agency and vests the Department of Youth and Community Restoration with all the powers, functions, duties, responsibilities, obligations, liabilities, and jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Justice. An existing executive order delays the deadline for transferring the Division of Juvenile Justice to the Department of Youth and Community Restoration from July 1, 2020, to July 1, 2021, inclusive.This bill would repeal the provisions that would have created the Department of Youth and Community Restoration and the provisions that would have transferred the responsibilities of the Division of Juvenile Justice to that department. Among other things, the bill would, commencing July 1, 2021, prohibit further commitment of wards to the Division of Juvenile Justice, except as specified, and would require that all wards committed to the division prior to that date remain within the custody of the division until the ward is discharged, released, or transferred. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to close the Division of Juvenile Justice through the shifting of this responsibility, as specified. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2021, establish the Office of Youth and Community Restoration in the California Health and Human Services Agency to administer these provisions and for other specified purposes to support this transition.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/28/2020</b></p> | <p>Oppose</p> |
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#### OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION

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| <p><a href="#"><u>AB 69</u></a><br/><a href="#"><u>Ting D</u></a></p> <p><b>Help Homeowners Add New Housing Program: accessory</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/31/2020-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: That the</p> | <p>Existing law provides for the creation by local ordinance, or by ministerial approval if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of accessory dwelling units to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use in accordance with specified standards and</p> |  |
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| dwelling unit financing.   | Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (August 31). Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.   | conditions.This bill would require the Treasurer, within 6 months of the effective date of these provisions, to develop the Help Homeowners Add New Housing Program with the purpose of assisting homeowners, as defined, in qualifying for loans to construct additional housing units on their property, including accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units. The bill would, with regard to the development of the program, require the Treasurer to consult with the California Housing Financing Agency and the Department of Housing and Community Development and would authorize the Treasurer to consult with private lenders.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b>   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 168</a><br><a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a> D<br><br><b>Planning and zoning: annual report: housing development: streamlined approvals.</b> | Assembly Enrollment 9/1/2020-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. | (1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the city or county and specified lands outside its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the legislative body of the city or county, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the status of the general plan and progress in its implementation.This bill would additionally require that this annual report include information on the progress of the city or county in adopting or amending its general plan or local open-space element in compliance with its obligations to consult with California Native American tribes, and to identify and protect, preserve, and mitigate impacts to specified places, features, and objects, pursuant to specified law.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b> |  |
| <a href="#">AB 639</a><br><a href="#">Cervantes</a> D<br><br><b>California Workforce Development Board:</b>  | Assembly Enrollment 8/31/2020-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 38.  | (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 would, until January 1, 2024, require the  |  |

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| <p><b>port automation and climate change.</b></p>  | <p>Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>Labor and Workforce Development Agency and the California Workforce Development Board to oversee a stakeholder process to develop recommendations on how best to mitigate the employment impacts of automation at the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach. The bill would create an industry panel consisting of 10 members, as specified, within the agency to inform the stakeholder process. The bill would authorize the California Workforce Development Board to contract the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Labor Center to facilitate implementation and would authorize the UCLA Labor Center to commission expert research and testimony to supplement the stakeholder process. The bill would require the industry panel to provide an annual update on the stakeholder process at a regularly scheduled meeting of the California Workforce Development Board. The bill would require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and the California Workforce Development Board, upon the completion of the stakeholder process, but not later than July 1, 2023, to issue findings and recommendations on the most effective ways to implement policies and programs to mitigate the employment impacts of automation and the transitioning of seaport operations to low- and zero-emission operations on workers and individuals living in communities adjacent to the ports. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/28/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 685</a><br/><a href="#">Reyes</a> D<br/><b>COVID-19: imminent hazard to employees: exposure: notification: serious violations.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrolled 9/8/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1:30 p.m.</p>  | <p>(1)Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (OSHA), requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, when, in its opinion, a place of employment, machine, device, apparatus, or equipment or any part thereof is in a dangerous condition, is not properly guarded, or is dangerously placed so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees, to prohibit entry or use, as applicable, and to attach a conspicuous notice of that condition, as specified. OSHA requires that this prohibition be limited to the immediate area in which the imminent hazard exists. OSHA prohibits this notice from being removed except by an</p>  |  |

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|   |   | <p>authorized representative of the division under certain conditions. OSHA makes a violation of this provision regarding dangerous conditions a crime. This bill would authorize the division, when, in its opinion, a place of employment, operation, or process, or any part thereof, exposes workers to the risk of infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2, also known as COVID-19), so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees, to prohibit the performance of that operation or process, or entry into that place of employment. The bill would require the division to provide a notice thereof to the employer, to be posted in a conspicuous place at the place of employment. The bill would require such a prohibition to be limited to the immediate area in which the imminent hazard exists, as specified. The bill would require such a prohibition to be issued in a manner so as not to materially interrupt the performance of critical governmental functions essential to ensuring public health and safety functions or the delivery of electrical power or water. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 826</a><br/><a href="#">Santiago</a> D</p> <p><b>Emergency food assistance: COVID-19.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrollment 8/31/2020-Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2. Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (August 31). Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>Existing law establishes and requires the State Department of Social Services to administer the CalFood Program to provide food and funding to food banks whose primary function is to facilitate the distribution of food to low-income households, as specified. This bill would establish a program to provide emergency food assistance. The program would require, upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature for this purpose, or upon a determination by the Governor that specified funds available to the Governor may be used for this purpose, the department to contract with a Feeding America partner state organization with the capacity to provide a food assistance benefit statewide, or another nonprofit entity that the department deems appropriate, to issue food assistance benefits in the form of a one-time use, prepaid card preloaded with \$600 for use at retailers that sell groceries. The bill would require the cards to</p>   |  |

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|  |  | be issued on 2 different distribution periods at least one month apart to any adult who self-attests to eligibility for specified assistance programs. The bill would specify the procedures for administering this program. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b>   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 831</a><br><a href="#">Grayson D</a><br><br><b>Planning and zoning: housing: development application modifications.</b> | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/31/2020-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2. Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 31). Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. | The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among other things, that the development is located on a site that satisfies specified location, urbanization, and zoning requirements. Existing law requires a local government that determines that a development submitted pursuant to these provisions is in conflict with any of the objective planning standards to provide the development proponent written documentation of which standard or standards the development conflicts with and an explanation of the reasons, as specified. This bill would require the development and the site on which it is located to satisfy the specified location, urbanization, and zoning requirements. The bill would authorize a development proponent to request a modification to a development that has been approved under the streamlined, ministerial approval process if the request is submitted before the issuance of the final building permit required for construction of the development. The bill would require the local government to determine if the requested modification is consistent with the objective planning standard and either approve or deny the modification request within 60 or 90 days after submission of the modification, as specified. By adding to the duties of a local government with respect to review of a development application, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would permit the local government to apply objective planning standards adopted after the development application was first submitted |  |



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|   |   | to the requested modification in specified instances. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/27/2020</b>  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 846</a><br><a href="#">Burke</a> D<br><br><b>Public employment: public officers or employees declared by law to be peace officers.</b> | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/31/2020-Action rescinded whereby the bill was re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2. Ordered to the unfinished business file. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. | Existing law defines persons employed in specified capacities to be peace officers in the state of California and authorizes certain entities to appoint and employ peace officers. Existing law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice to perform various functions involving the training of peace officers. Existing law requires peace officers in this state to meet specified minimum standards, including, among other requirements, that peace officers be evaluated by a physician and surgeon or psychologist and found to be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition that might adversely affect the exercise of the powers of a peace officer. This bill would require that evaluation to include bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation. The bill would require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to study, review, and update regulations and screening materials to identify explicit and implicit bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation related to emotional and mental condition evaluations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 6/25/2020</b> |  |
| <a href="#">AB 901</a><br><a href="#">Gipson</a> D<br><br><b>Juveniles.</b>   | Assembly Enrolled<br><br>8/31/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 5 p.m.   | (1) Existing law authorizes a pupil to be referred to a school attendance review board, or to the probation department for services if the probation department has elected to receive these referrals, if the pupil is habitually truant, a chronic absentee, or is habitually insubordinate or disorderly at school. Existing law requires the school attendance review board or probation officer to direct those pupils or their parents or guardians to make use of community services, if available. Upon a determination that available community services cannot resolve the problem of truancy or insubordination, existing law authorizes the school attendance review board or probation officer to notify the district attorney in a county that has elected to participate in a   |  |



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|   |   | <p>truancy mediation program. In a county that has not elected to participate in a truancy mediation program, existing law authorizes the county superintendent of schools to petition the juvenile court on behalf of a pupil for proper disposition of a case. In a county that has not established a school attendance review board, existing law authorizes the school district to notify the district attorney or probation officer, as specified, that available community resources cannot resolve the problem of truancy or insubordination. This bill would eliminate the authority of the county superintendent of schools to petition the juvenile court on behalf of a pupil, as described above, in a county that has not elected to participate in a truancy mediation program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/13/2020</b></p>   |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 992</a><br/><a href="#">Mullin</a> D</p> <p><b>Open meetings: local agencies: social media.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrolled 8/31/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 5 p.m.</p> | <p>The Ralph M. Brown Act generally requires that the meetings of legislative bodies of local agencies be conducted openly. That act defines “meeting” for purposes of the act and prohibits a majority of the members of a legislative body, outside a meeting authorized by the act, from using a series of communications of any kind to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would provide that, until January 1, 2026, the prohibition described above does not prevent a member from engaging in separate conversations or communications outside of a meeting authorized by this act with any other person using an internet-based social media platform, as defined, to answer questions, provide information to the public, or to solicit information from the public regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, provided that a majority of the members do not use the internet-based social media platform to discuss among themselves, as defined, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, and that a member shall not respond directly to any communication on an internet-based social</p> |  |

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|  |   | media platform regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body that is made, posted, or shared by any other member of the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 7/31/2020</b>   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1185</a><br><a href="#">McCarty D</a><br><br><b>County board of supervisors: sheriff oversight.</b> | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/31/2020-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.   | Existing law establishes the office of the sheriff in each county to preserve peace, and authorizes the sheriff to sponsor, supervise, or participate in any project of crime prevention, rehabilitation of persons previously convicted of crime, or the suppression of delinquency. Existing law requires a board of supervisors to supervise the official conduct of all county officers and ensure that they faithfully perform their duties. This bill would authorize a county to establish a sheriff oversight board to assist the board of supervisors with those duties as they relate to the sheriff, either by action of the board of supervisors or through a vote of county residents. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 7/28/2020</b>   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1196</a><br><a href="#">Gipson D</a><br><br><b>Peace officers: use of force.</b>                    | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/31/2020-Action rescinded whereby the bill was re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2. Ordered to the unfinished business file. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. | Existing law authorizes a peace officer to make an arrest pursuant to a warrant or based upon probable cause, as specified. Under existing law, an arrest is made by the actual restraint of the person or by submission to the custody of the arresting officer. Existing law authorizes a peace officer to use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. Existing law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy on the use of force, as specified. Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to implement courses of instruction for the regular and periodic training of law enforcement officers in the use of force. This bill would prohibit a law enforcement agency from authorizing the use of a carotid restraint or a choke hold, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/24/2020</b> |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1276</a><br><a href="#">Bonta D</a><br><br><b>Local redistricting.</b>                              | Assembly Enrolled<br><br>8/31/2020-Enrolled   | (1) Existing law establishes procedures and criteria pursuant to which counties, general law cities, and charter cities adopt supervisorial and council district boundaries for the purpose of  |  |

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|   | and presented to the Governor at 5 p.m.  | electing members of a county's board of supervisors or a city's council. This bill would make technical, clarifying, and conforming changes to make these provisions consistent in their application to those jurisdictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/19/2020</b>  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1299</a><br><a href="#">Salas</a> D<br><br><b>Peace officers: employment.</b>                  | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/31/2020-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. | Existing laws defines persons who are peace officers and the entities authorized to appoint them. Existing law requires certain minimum training requirements for peace officers, including the completion of a basic training course, as specified. Existing law prescribes certain minimum standards for a person to be appointed as a peace officer, including moral character and physical and mental conditions, and certain disqualifying factors for a person to be employed as a peace officer, including a felony conviction. This bill would require any agency that employs specified peace officers to provide a notification, as described, to the commission when a peace officer is terminated or, if an officer leaves the agency with a complaint, charge, or investigation of a serious nature, as defined, pending, would require the agency to complete the investigation as specified and notify the commission of its findings. The bill would require the commission to include this information in an officer's profile and make that information available to specified parties including any law enforcement agency that is conducting a preemployment background investigation of the subject of the profile. The bill would also allow a peace officer to have this information removed from their profile if a court subsequently finds that an allegation of a serious nature was improperly found to be sustained, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b> |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1304</a><br><a href="#">Waldron</a> R<br><br><b>California MAT Re-Entry Incentive Program.</b> | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/31/2020-Action rescinded whereby the bill was re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to  | Existing law makes specified persons subject to parole supervision by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, including a person who has been released from a state prison after conviction for a serious or violent felony or a crime for which the person is classified as a high-risk sex offender, and  |  |

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|   | <p>Assembly Rule 77.2. Ordered to the unfinished business file. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>specifies the length of time the person is required to be supervised on parole. This bill, contingent upon the appropriation to the State Department of Health Care Services of funds received pursuant to a specified federal grant, would establish the California MAT Re-Entry Incentive Program, which would make a person released from prison on parole, with specified exceptions, who has been enrolled in, or successfully completed, an institutional substance abuse program, eligible for a reduction in the period of parole if the person successfully participates in a substance abuse treatment program that employs a multifaceted approach to treatment, including the use of United States Food and Drug Administration approved medically assisted treatment (MAT). The bill would authorize a 30-day reduction for each 6 months of treatment successfully completed that is not ordered by the court, up to a maximum 90-day reduction. The bill would require, to the extent consistent with the terms of the grant, the sum of \$1,000,000 of the appropriated grant funds to be allocated to the department for this purpose. The bill would also require the department to collect data and analyze utilization and program outcomes and to provide that information in a specified report. <b>Last Amended: 8/20/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 1458 Quirk D</a></p> <p><b>Cannabis testing laboratories.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrolled 9/8/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.</p>  | <p>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 existing 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, for edible cannabis products, would require the certificate of analysis to report that the milligrams of THC per serving does not exceed 10 milligrams per serving, plus or minus 12% until January 1, 2022, and plus or minus 10% after January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related</p>   |  |

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|   |   | provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b>   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1470</a><br><a href="#">Quirk D</a><br><b>Cannabis testing.</b>                        | Assembly Enrollment<br>8/31/2020-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.   | 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), enacted by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA prohibits cannabis and cannabis products from being sold unless a representative sample has been tested by a licensed testing laboratory in the final form in which the cannabis or cannabis product will be consumed or used. This bill would specify that for this purpose "final form" means the unpackaged product as it will be consumed and would specify that the cannabis or cannabis product does not have to be delivered to the licensed testing laboratory in the final retail packaging to be considered in its final form. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 8/26/2020</b> |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1506</a><br><a href="#">McCarty D</a><br><b>Police use of force.</b>                   | Assembly Enrollment<br>8/31/2020-Action rescinded whereby the bill was re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2. Ordered to the unfinished business file. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. | Existing law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy on the use of force, as specified. Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to implement courses of instruction for the regular and periodic training of law enforcement officers in the use of force. Existing law requires law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice, as specified, any incident in which a peace officer is involved in a shooting or use of force that results in death or serious bodily injury. This bill would create a division within the Department of Justice to, upon the request of a law enforcement agency, review the use-of-force policy of the agency and make recommendations, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b>  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1525</a><br><a href="#">Jones-Sawyer D</a><br><b>Cannabis: financial institutions.</b> | Assembly Enrolled<br>9/8/2020-Enrolled and presented to the   | Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use  |  |

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|  | <p>Governor at 4:30 p.m.</p> | <p>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. MAUCRSA imposes duties on the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs with respect to the creation, issuance, denial, suspension, and revocation of licenses issued for microbusinesses, transportation, storage, distribution, testing, and sale of cannabis and cannabis products pursuant to MAUCRSA. MAUCRSA requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the bureau, to establish a track and trace program for reporting the movement of cannabis and cannabis products throughout the distribution chain, as provided. This bill would provide that an entity, as defined, that receives deposits, extends credit, conducts fund transfers, transports cash or financial instruments, or provides other financial services, including public accounting, as provided, does not commit a crime under any California law solely by virtue of the fact that the person receiving the benefit of any of those services engages in commercial cannabis activity as a licensee. The bill would authorize a person licensed to engage in commercial cannabis activity to request, in writing, that a state or local licensing authority, state or local agency, or joint powers authority share the person's application, license, and other regulatory and financial information, as specified, with a financial institution of the person's designation and would require the request to include a waiver authorizing the transfer of that information and waiving any confidentiality or privilege that applies to that information. The bill would further authorize a state or local licensing authority, state or local agency, or joint powers authority upon receipt of a written request and waiver as described above, to share regulatory and financial information with the designated financial institution for the purpose of facilitating the provision of financial services for the requesting licensee until such</p> |  |
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|  |   | time that the state or local licensing authority, state or local agency, or joint powers authority receives a withdrawal of the waiver. <b>Last Amended: 8/21/2020</b>   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1544</a><br><a href="#">Gipson D</a><br><br><b>Community Paramedicine or Triage to Alternate Destination Act.</b> | Assembly Enrolled<br><br>9/8/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m. | (1)Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, governs local emergency medical services (EMS) systems. The existing act establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination and integration of EMS systems. Among other duties, existing law requires the authority to develop planning and implementation guidelines for EMS systems, provide technical assistance to existing agencies, counties, and cities for the purpose of developing the components of EMS systems, and receive plans for the implementation of EMS and trauma care systems from local EMS agencies. Existing law makes a violation of the act or regulations adopted pursuant to the act punishable as a misdemeanor.This bill would establish within the act until January 1, 2024, the Community Paramedicine or Triage to Alternate Destination Act of 2020. The bill would authorize a local EMS agency to develop a community paramedicine or triage to alternate destination program, as defined, to provide specified community paramedicine services. The bill would require the authority to develop, and after approval by the Commission on Emergency Medical Services, adopt regulations and establish minimum standards for the development of those programs. The bill would require the director of the authority, on or before March 1, 2021, to establish a community paramedicine and triage to alternate destination oversight advisory committee to advise the authority on the development and oversight of specialties for those programs. The bill would require the authority to review a local EMS agency's proposed program and approve or deny the proposed program no later than 6 months after it is submitted by the local EMS agency. The bill would require a local EMS agency that opts to develop a program to perform specified duties that include, among others, integrating the |  |



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|   |  | <p>proposed program into the local EMS agency's EMS plan. The bill would require the Emergency Medical Services Authority to submit an annual report on the community paramedicine or triage to alternate destination programs operating in California to the Legislature, as specified. The bill would also require the authority to contract with an independent 3rd party to prepare a final report on the results of the community paramedicine or triage to alternate destination programs on or before April 1, 2023, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b></p>   |  |
| <p><a href="#"><b>AB 1731</b></a><br/><a href="#">Boerner Horvath</a> D</p> <p><b>Unemployment insurance: work sharing plans.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrollment 9/1/2020-Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>Existing law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to eligible persons who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Existing law deems an employee unemployed in any week if the employee works less than their usual weekly hours of work for the employee's regular employer as the result of the employer's participation in a work sharing plan that meets specified requirements and has been approved by the Director of Employment Development, pursuant to which the employer, in lieu of layoff, reduces employment and stabilizes the workforce. Existing law requires an employer who wishes to participate in the work sharing program to submit to the director a signed, written work sharing plan application form that meets specified requirements. This bill, until January 1, 2024, would create an alternative process for the submission and approval of employer work sharing plan applications. The bill would require the Director of Employment Development to accept an application to participate in, or renew participation in, the work sharing program that is submitted electronically and would require the Employment Development Department to create a portal on its internet website for the provision and receipt of these applications. For work sharing plan applications submitted by eligible employers between September 15, 2020, and September 1, 2023, the bill would require that, upon approval by the director, they be deemed approved for one year, except as specified. The</p> |  |

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|   |   | <p>bill would require the department to mail to an eligible employer a claim packet for each participating employee within 5 business days following approval of the application. The bill would require the department to make online claim forms available to the approved employer for each participating employee within five business days following approval of the application if an employer submitted its work sharing plan application online. Upon completion of the documents in the claim packet, the department would establish an unemployment insurance claim pursuant to applicable requirements. Among other things, the bill would require participating employers and employees to meet the required unemployment insurance claim filing and weekly certification requirements and for employers to be responsible for the completeness and integrity of work sharing certification forms issued to participating employees. The bill would require that these provisions be implemented consistently with the requirements of federal law. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 1775</a><br/><a href="#">Jones-Sawyer D</a></p> <p><b>False reports and harassment.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrollment 8/31/2020-Action rescinded whereby the bill was re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2. Ordered to the unfinished business file. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>(1) Existing law makes certain publications and communications, including certain communications in a legislative proceeding, judicial proceeding, any other official proceeding authorized by law, or in the initiation or course of any other proceeding authorized by law and reviewable pursuant to a writ of mandate, privileged, and therefore protected from civil action, subject to certain exceptions. These exceptions include any communication made in a judicial proceeding knowingly concealing the existence of an insurance policy or policies. This bill would additionally create an exception to the privilege provisions for any communication between a person and a law enforcement agency in which the person knowingly or recklessly makes a false report that another person has committed, or is in the act of committing, a criminal act or is engaged in an activity requiring law enforcement intervention. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/20/2020</b></p>  |  |

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| <p><a href="#"><u>AB 1867</u></a><br/>Committee on Budget</p> <p><b>Small employer family leave mediation: handwashing: supplemental paid sick leave.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrolled</p> <p>9/8/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1:30 p.m.</p>                                   | <p>(1)Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), establishes the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to enforce civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment and to protect and safeguard the right of all persons to obtain and hold employment without discrimination based on specified characteristics or status. Under FEHA, the DFEH has specified powers, including the power to receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute certain complaints. The Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, commonly known as the California Family Rights Act, which is a part of FEHA, makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period for family care and medical leave, as specified.This bill would, upon specified circumstances, require the DFEH to create a small employer family leave mediation pilot program, as prescribed. The pilot program would authorize a small employer or the employee to request all parties to participate in mediation through the DFEH's dispute resolution division within a specified timeframe, after notice. The bill would prohibit an employee from pursuing civil action until the mediation is complete if an employer or employee requests mediation, as prescribed. The bill would toll the statute of limitations for the employee, including for additional related claims, from receipt of a request to participate in the program until the mediation is complete. These provisions of the bill would be repealed on January 1, 2024.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/28/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#"><u>AB 1869</u></a><br/>Committee on Budget</p> <p><b>Criminal fees.</b></p>  | <p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/31/2020-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 30. Noes 7.). In Assembly.</p> | <p>(1)Existing law imposes various fees contingent upon a criminal arrest, prosecution, or conviction for the cost of administering the criminal justice system, including administering probation and mandatory supervision, processing arrests and citations, and administering home detention programs, continuous electronic monitoring programs, work furlough programs, and work</p>   |  |

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|  | Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. | release programs.This bill would repeal the authority to collect many of these fees, among others. The bill would make the unpaid balance of these court-imposed costs unenforceable and uncollectible and would require any portion of a judgment imposing those costs to be vacated.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/27/2020</b>  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1949</a><br><a href="#">Boerner Horvath</a> D<br><br><b>Fisheries: California Ocean Resources Enhancement and Hatchery Program.</b> | Assembly Enrolled 9/8/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.   | (1)Existing law establishes the California Ocean Resources Enhancement and Hatchery Program for the purpose of basic and applied research on the artificial propagation, rearing, stocking, and distribution of adversely affected marine fish species that are important to sport or commercial fishing in ocean waters south of Point Arguello. Existing law provides funding for the program from the revenues derived from fees for sport fishing or commercial fishing ocean enhancement validations, which are required of persons taking fish, as specified, in those ocean waters. Under existing law, the program is administered by the Director of Fish and Wildlife with the advice and assistance of the Ocean Resources Enhancement Advisory Panel. Existing law specifies the membership of the advisory panel and establishes a specified appointing authority for each member of the advisory panel. Existing law prohibits financing of any part of the program unless it has been approved by the director and by a majority of the members of the advisory panel.This bill would expand the purpose of the program to encompass any marine fish species important to sport and commercial fishing. The bill would revise provisions relating to the advisory panel by, among other things, specifying which members are voting members, by adding a voting member representing the public or nongovernmental organization interests, or both, by providing for an alternate member to be designated for each voting member, and by establishing 3-year terms for each member and alternate member. The bill would require all members and alternate members to be appointed by the director after soliciting nominations for members and evaluating certain criteria. The bill would |  |

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|  |   | eliminate the advisory panel's nonadvisory functions, including the power to approve financing of any part of the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/20/2020</b>   |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 2043</a><br/> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert</a> D</p> <p><b>Occupational safety and health: agricultural employers and employees: COVID-19 response.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/30/2020-Urgency clause adopted.</p> <p>Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, provides the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations with the power, jurisdiction, and supervision over all employment and places of employment necessary to enforce and administer all occupational health and safety laws and standards and to protect employees. Under the act, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the division is authorized to adopt, amend, or repeal occupational safety and health standards and orders. This bill would require the division to disseminate, in both English and Spanish, information on best practices for COVID-19 infection prevention, as specified, consistent with the Guidance Documents available on the division's internet website, including, but not limited to, the Guidance Document entitled, "Cal/OSHA Safety and Health Guidance: COVID-19 Infection Prevention for Agricultural Employers and Employees." The bill would also require the division to work collaboratively with community organizations and organizations representing employees and employers to conduct a statewide outreach campaign, targeted at agricultural employees, to assist with the statewide dissemination of the best practices information and to educate employees on any COVID-19-related employment benefits to which they are entitled, including access to paid sick leave and workers' compensation. The bill would require the campaign to include public service announcements on local Spanish radio stations and the distribution of workplace signs. The bill would require the division to routinely compile and report, via its internet website, information relating to the subject matter, findings, and results of any investigation by the division relating to practices or conditions prescribed in the Guidance Documents or a COVID-19 illness</p> |  |

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|   |  | or injury at a workplace of agricultural employees, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions when the state of emergency has been terminated by proclamation of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, as specified. The bill would also direct the division to enforce the Guidance Documents to the extent any specific Guidance Document applies to any specific workplace and to the extent the division has existing regulatory authority. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 8/20/2020</b>  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 2210</a><br><a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a> D<br><br><b>Contractors:</b><br><b>violations:</b><br><b>disciplinary actions.</b>      | Assembly Enrolled<br><br>9/4/2020-Enrolled<br>and presented to the<br>Governor at 2 p.m.   | Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors. Existing law creates the Contractors' State License Board, within the Department of Consumer Affairs and authorizes the board to impose discipline on contractors for violations of laws and to impose, among other penalties, civil penalties. Existing law authorizes the board to appoint a registrar as the executive officer and secretary to carry out all of the administrative duties of the board. Existing law provides that a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor arises for violations of specified safety provisions that result in death or serious injury to a person. This bill would also authorize disciplinary action against a contractor for violations of specified regulations regarding tree work, including maintenance or removal, without regard to whether death or serious injury to an employee resulted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2020</b> |  |
| <a href="#">AB 2213</a><br><a href="#">Limón</a> D<br><br><b>Office of Emergency Services: planning guidance:</b><br><b>telecommunications.</b> | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/30/2020-Read<br>third time. Passed.<br>Ordered to the<br>Assembly. (Ayes 39.<br>Noes 0.). In<br>Assembly.<br>Concurrence in<br>Senate amendments<br>pending. Senate<br>amendments<br>concurred in. To | The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to declare a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist. This bill would require the OES and California Volunteers, in coordination with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, to develop planning guidance to identify volunteers and donation management resources that could assist in responding to or recovering from local, tribal, regional, national, or international disasters, as specified. The bill   |  |

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|   | Engrossing and Enrolling.  | would require the OES to publish and distribute the initial planning guidance, once developed, and update the Legislature on the status of the planning guidance in a written report submitted no later than May 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b>   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 2296 Quirk D</a><br><br><b>State Water Resources Control Board: local primacy delegation: funding stabilization program.</b> | Assembly Enrolled<br><br>9/4/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m. | Existing 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, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration projects relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water wells. The act authorizes the state board to delegate, by means of a local primacy delegation agreement, primary responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement within a county to a local health officer, as specified. The act requires that a local primacy delegation remain in effect until specified conditions occur. This bill would authorize the state board to delegate partial responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement by means of a local primacy delegation agreement. The bill would authorize the state board, for a county that has not been delegated primary responsibility as of January 1, 2021, to offer an opportunity for the county to apply for partial or primary responsibility if the state board determines that it needs assistance in performing administrative and enforcement activities, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to approve the application for delegation if the state board determines that the local health officer is able to sufficiently perform the administrative and enforcement activities and would specify that a local primacy agency has all of the authority over designated public water systems as is granted to the state board by the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 5/5/2020</b> |  |



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| <p><a href="#"><u>AB 2345</u></a><br/><a href="#"><u>Gonzalez</u></a> D</p> <p><b>Planning and zoning:<br/>density bonuses:<br/>annual report:<br/>affordable housing.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/31/2020-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, thus far in the housing element cycle, as provided. This bill would require that the annual report include specified information regarding density bonuses granted in accordance with specified law, as described below.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b></p>  |  |
| <p><a href="#"><u>AB 2405</u></a><br/><a href="#"><u>Burke</u></a> D</p> <p><b>Right to safe, decent, and affordable housing.</b></p>  | <p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>8/30/2020-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and requires the department to administer various housing programs throughout the state, including programs that address the needs of homeless individuals and families, and to review local ordinances for the design, development, and operation of homeless shelters in cities and counties that have declared a shelter crisis.This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state that every individual has the right to safe, decent, and affordable housing, and would require the policy to consider homelessness prevention, emergency accommodations, and permanent housing, as specified. The bill would, among other things, require all relevant state agencies and departments, including, but not limited to, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the State Department of Social Services, and the Office of Emergency Services to consider that state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria when those policies, regulations, and criteria are pertinent to advancing the guidelines listed as core components of Housing First. The bill would</p> |  |

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|  |  | make these provisions operative on January 1, 2026, and would make implementation of these provisions subject to an appropriation of funds in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/20/2020</b>   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 2553</a><br><a href="#">Ting D</a><br><b>Shelter crisis declarations.</b> | Assembly Enrollment<br>8/30/2020-Urgency clause adopted.<br>Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. | Existing law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances, including those prescribing standards of housing, health, or safety, to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis and allows a city, county, or city and county, in lieu of compliance, to adopt by ordinance reasonable local standards and procedures for the design, site development, and operation of homeless shelters and the structures and facilities therein. This bill would apply those additional provisions to a shelter crisis declared by any county or city. By expanding the scope of these provisions to apply within any county or city that has declared a shelter crisis, the bill would expand the above-described exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill would require jurisdictions that adopt ordinances under the act, to, at a minimum, meet the standards provided in the 2019 California Residential Code Appendix X, the 2019 California Building Code Appendix O, and any future standards adopted by the Department of Housing and Community Development related to emergency housing or emergency housing facilities unless that jurisdiction provides, when filing their ordinance with the Department of Housing and Community Development, an explanation of why the standards cannot be met and how the standards in the ordinance protect health and safety. The bill requires jurisdictions to provide the same information in their annual report to the Legislature. The bill would additionally exempt homeless shelters that are constructed or allowed pursuant to the shelter crisis |  |

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|  |   | <p>declarations from the Recreational Vehicle Park Occupancy Law, which governs occupancy and tenancy of recreational vehicle parks. The bill would also revise the definition of a “homeless shelter” to include a parking lot owned or leased by a city, county, or city and county specifically identified as one allowed for safe parking by homeless and unstably housed individuals. The bill would require the county or city to develop the above-described shelter plan on or before July 1, 2021, or on or before July 1 of the year following the declaration of the shelter crisis, as specified, and to include a plan to transition residents from homeless shelters to permanent housing. The bill would require the above-described annual report, for reports due by January 1, 2022, and thereafter, to include the bed capacity of new homeless shelters built, as specified. The bill would require a declaration of a shelter crisis by a city, county, or city and county and those additional provisions that are or may be utilized by a city, county, or city and county to apply to any land owned or leased by an agency or entity created pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, if the city, county, or city and county that declared a shelter crisis is one of the parties to the agreement creating the entity or agency and the real property owned or leased by the agency or entity is located within the jurisdiction of the city, county, or city and county that declared the shelter crisis. The bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions to January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/21/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 2746</a><br/><a href="#">Gabriel</a> D</p> <p><b>Funding accountability: state funding for homelessness.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrollment 8/31/2020-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>Existing law provides for various public social services programs, including, among others, the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals. Existing law also provides for various funding programs under which state agencies allocate or grant funding to specified entities for purposes of addressing various issues relating to homelessness. This bill would require a recipient, as defined, that receives state funds for specified</p>  |  |

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|   |   | CalWORKs programs related to homeless assistance, the Housing and Disability Income Advocacy Program, or state funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2019 for a Whole Person Care pilot program, to submit a report containing specified information regarding the use of state funds to the appropriate agency. The bill would require the recipient to submit that report on a form and method provided by the agency annually. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b>  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 2944</a><br><a href="#">Stone, Mark D</a><br><br><b>Foster care.</b>                               | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/30/2020-Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. | (1) Existing law, commonly known as the Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), states the intent of the Legislature to improve California's child welfare system and its outcomes by increasing the use of home-based family care and creating faster paths to permanency resulting in shorter durations of involvement in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, among other things. This bill would, among other things, clarify that the reference check is to determine whether it is safe and appropriate to approve the resource family, and would require that a foster family agency that has previously certified the applicant or approved the applicant as a resource family to divulge information, as specified, regarding the applicant within 20 business days of being contacted by a foster family agency or county conducting a reference check. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/14/2020</b> |  |
| <a href="#">AB 2960</a><br><a href="#">Gipson D</a><br><br><b>Shelter crises: fire and life safety standards.</b> | Assembly Enrollment<br><br>8/30/2020-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.                         | Existing law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis. This bill would authorize a city with a population of more than 3,500,000 to permit the operation of an emergency housing facility year round when the facility does not comply with state building standards for local fire and life   |  |

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|   |   | <p>safety standards if they submit reasonable standards to the State Fire Marshal that include specified minimum requirements, including, among other things, 24-hour active fire watch, emergency evacuation signage and emergency egress lighting, among other things. The State Fire Marshal would be required to review the standards within 30 days and either approve them or respond as to why they do not meet the threshold requirements. The bill would authorize permits for a period of 90 days and would authorize 90-day extensions, not to exceed 730 days of operation, and would prohibit the authorization of new permits on and after January 1, 2023. <b>Last Amended: 7/30/2020</b></p>   |  |
| <p><a href="#">AB 3182</a><br/><a href="#">Ting D</a></p> <p><b>Housing:governing documents: rental or leasing of separate interests: accessory dwelling units.</b></p> | <p>Assembly Enrollment 8/31/2020-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.</p> | <p>Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, defines and regulates common interest developments. Existing law provides that an owner of a separate interest in a common interest development shall not be subject to a provision in a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits the rental or leasing of any separate interest in that common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant unless that governing document, or amendment thereto, was effective before the date the owner acquired title to the owner's separate interest. Existing law permits an owner of a separate interest of a common interest development, despite the above provision, to expressly consent to be subject to a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests in the common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant. Existing law makes these provisions applicable only to a provision in a governing document or a provision in an amendment to a governing document that became effective on or after January 1, 2012. This bill would delete the provision limiting the application to governing documents that became effective on or after January 1, 2012, and would also delete the provision authorizing an owner to expressly consent to be subject to a prohibition on renting or leasing of the owner's separate interest. The bill would provide that an owner of</p> |  |

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|   |  | <p>a separate interest in a common interest development is not subject to a provision in a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits, has the effect of prohibiting, or unreasonably restricts the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests, accessory dwelling units, or junior accessory dwelling units in that common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant. The bill would prohibit a common interest development from adopting or enforcing a provision that restricts the rental or lease of separate interests to less than 25% of the separate interests in the common interest development. The bill would specify that these provisions do not prohibit a common interest development from adopting a provision in a governing document that prohibits transient or short-term rentals of 30 days or less. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/27/2020</b></p>  |  |
| <p><a href="#">SB 38</a><br/><a href="#">Hill D</a></p> <p><b>Sales and use taxes: consumer designation: all volunteer fire department.</b></p> | <p>Senate Enrolled<br/>9/8/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.</p> | <p>Existing sales and use tax laws, among other things, impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from their sales of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law designates that certain sellers of tangible personal property are consumers, and not retailers, of the tangible personal property they sell, including, until January 1, 2021, that an all volunteer fire department, as defined, is a consumer, and not a retailer, of all tangible personal property sold by it, if the profits are used solely and exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of the all volunteer fire department, subject to specified limitations, so that the retail sale subject to tax is the sale of tangible personal property to the all volunteer fire department. This bill would extend the operation of that consumer designation for all volunteer fire departments until January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 6/18/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#">SB 182</a><br/><a href="#">Jackson D</a></p> <p><b>Local government:</b></p>   | <p>Senate Enrolled<br/>9/8/2020-Enrolled</p>   | <p>(1) The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among</p>  |  |

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| <p><b>planning and zoning: wildfires.</b></p>  | <p>and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.</p>  | <p>others, a housing element and a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. Existing law requires the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. This bill would require the safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element or the hazard mitigation plan, on or after June 1, 2022, whichever occurs first, to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a comprehensive retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires, as specified, and would require the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion into the above-described clearinghouse. The bill would also require the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years, to identify new information relating to retrofit updates applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#"><u>SB 214</u></a><br/><a href="#"><u>Dodd</u></a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.</b></p> | <p>Senate Enrollment 8/31/2020-Ordered to special consent calendar. From special consent calendar on motion of Senator Grove.</p> | <p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person</p>  |  |



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|   | <p>Ordered to unfinished business. Ordered to special consent calendar. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>   | <p>Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. Under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, an eligible individual is required, among other qualifications, to have resided in a inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days. This bill would require the department to provide services consistent with the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration for transitioning eligible individuals out of an inpatient facility who have not resided in the facility for at least 90 consecutive days. A Medi-Cal beneficiary who has resided in an inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days would be ineligible for services under the bill, except as specified. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific the bill by means of letters, provider bulletins, or similar instructions, without taking regulatory action. Services would not be provided pursuant to the bill during any period that the department has obtained any necessary federal approvals under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration to not apply the 90-day residence eligibility requirement. The bill would require the department to cease to enroll beneficiaries pursuant to the bill commencing January 1, 2023, and to cease to provide services pursuant to the bill commencing January 1, 2024. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#">SB 275</a><br/><a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Health Care and Essential Workers: personal protective equipment.</b></p> | <p>Senate Enrollment 8/31/2020-Assembly Rule 69(d) suspended. Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 44. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly</p> | <p>Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health to implement various programs throughout the state relating to public health, including licensing and regulating health facilities and control of infectious diseases. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health and the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with other state agencies, to, upon appropriation and as necessary, establish a personal protective equipment (PPE) stockpile. The bill would require the department to</p>   |  |

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|   | amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 31. Noes 8.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.   | establish guidelines for the procurement, management, and distribution of PPE, taking into account, among other things, the amount of each type of PPE that would be required for all health care workers and essential workers in the state during a 90-day pandemic or other health emergency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/30/2020</b>  |  |
| <a href="#">SB 555 Mitchell</a> D<br><br><b>Jails and juvenile facilities: communications, information, and commissary services: contracts.</b> | Senate Enrollment<br><br>8/30/2020-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 32. Noes 6.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.  | (1) Existing law allows the sheriff of each county to operate a store in connection with the county jail to sell confectionary, tobacco, postage and writing materials, and toilet articles to incarcerated people in the jail. Existing law allows the sheriff to fix the sale prices of the articles offered for sale at the store. Existing law requires profits from the store to be deposited in the inmate welfare fund and requires the fund to be used primarily for the benefit, education, and welfare of incarcerated people. This bill would prohibit the items in the store from being offered at a price in excess of 10% above the cost paid to the vendor supplying the article. The bill would rename the inmate welfare fund the incarcerated peoples' welfare fund and would require money in the fund to be expended solely for the benefit, education, and welfare of incarcerated people. The bill would require articles offered for sale at the store to only be available for purchase by incarcerated people and not staff of the jail. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/24/2020</b> |  |
| <a href="#">SB 855 Wiener</a> D<br><br><b>Health coverage: mental health or substance use disorders.</b>  | Senate Enrollment<br><br>8/30/2020-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 8.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling. Motion to reconsider made by Senator Wiener. Reconsideration granted. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Assembly amendments | Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of disability insurers by the Department of Insurance. This bill would revise and recast those provisions, and would instead require a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, to provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, as defined, under the   |  |

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|  | <p>concurred in. (Ayes 31. Noes 7.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>  | <p>same terms and conditions applied to other medical conditions. The bill would prohibit a health care service plan or disability insurer from limiting benefits or coverage for mental health and substance use disorders to short-term or acute treatment. The bill would revise the covered benefits to include basic health care services, as defined, intermediate services, and prescription drugs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/24/2020</b></p>  |  |
| <p><a href="#">SB 970</a><br/><a href="#">Umberg D</a></p> <p><b>Primary election date.</b></p>  | <p>Senate Enrolled</p> <p>8/31/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6:30 p.m.</p>   | <p>Existing law requires that the statewide direct primary be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March in each even-numbered year. Existing law requires that the presidential primary be held on that same date in any year that is evenly divisible by 4. This bill would change the date of the statewide direct primary to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June in even-numbered years in which there is no presidential primary. <b>Last Amended: 5/29/2020</b></p>   |  |
| <p><a href="#">SB 974</a><br/><a href="#">Hurtado D</a></p> <p><b>California Environmental Quality Act: small disadvantaged community water system: state small water system: exemption.</b></p> | <p>Senate Enrollment</p> <p>8/31/2020-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 34. Noes 3.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p> | <p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration, as specified, if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA includes exemptions from its environmental review requirements for numerous categories of projects, as prescribed. This bill would, with certain specified exceptions, exempt from CEQA certain projects consisting solely of the installation, repair, or reconstruction of water infrastructure, as specified, that primarily benefits a small disadvantaged community water system, as defined, or a state small water system, as defined, by improving the small disadvantaged community water system's or state small water system's water quality, water supply, or water supply reliability, by encouraging water conservation, or by providing drinking water service to existing residences within a disadvantaged community, a small</p> |  |

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|  |   | <p>disadvantaged community water system, or a state small water system where there is evidence that the water exceeds maximum contaminant levels for primary or secondary drinking water standards or where the drinking water well is no longer able to produce an adequate supply of safe drinking water. To qualify for this CEQA exemption, the bill would require these projects to meet certain labor requirements and certain conditions, including fully mitigating all construction impacts and not affecting wetlands or sensitive habitat. The bill would also define various terms for purposes of this exemption. The bill would require the lead agency, before determining a project is exempt under these provisions, to contact the State Water Resources Control Board to determine whether claiming the exemption will affect the ability of the small disadvantaged community water system or the state small water system from receiving federal financial assistance or federally capitalized financial assistance. If the lead agency approves or carries out a project that is exempt from CEQA by the above provisions, the bill would require the lead agency to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to file the notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would repeal this exemption on January 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 8/25/2020</b></p> |  |
| <p><a href="#">SB 1159</a><br/><a href="#">Hill D</a></p> <p><b>Workers' compensation: COVID-19: critical workers.</b></p> | <p>Senate Enrolled</p> <p>9/8/2020-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.</p> | <p>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law creates a disputable presumption that specified injuries sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder arose out of and in the course of the employment. Existing law governs the procedures for filing a claim for workers'</p>   |  |

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|  |  | <p>compensation, including filing a claim form, and provides that an injury is presumed compensable if liability is not rejected within 90 days after the claim form is filed, as specified. Existing case law provides for how certain presumptions may be rebutted. This bill would define “injury” for an employee to include illness or death resulting from the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) under specified circumstances, until January 1, 2023. The bill would create a disputable presumption, as specified, that the injury arose out of and in the course of the employment and is compensable, for specified dates of injury. The bill would limit the applicability of the presumption under certain circumstances. The bill would require an employee to exhaust their paid sick leave benefits and meet specified certification requirements before receiving any temporary disability benefits or, for police officers, firefighters, and other specified employees, a leave of absence. The bill would also make a claim relating to a COVID-19 illness presumptively compensable, as described above, after 30 days or 45 days, rather than 90 days. Until January 1, 2023, the bill would allow for a presumption of injury for all employees whose fellow employees at their place of employment experience specified levels of positive testing, and whose employer has 5 or more employees. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 8/30/2020</b></p> |  |
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