

To: Fresno County Board of Supervisors
From: Paul Yoder and Michael Corbett
Date: October 28, 2019
RE: Brief Recap of 2019 State Legislative Year

The first year of the California 2019-2020 legislative session ended on September 13, 2019, and Governor Newsom completed the signature and veto process on October 13, 2019. This year, legislators introduced 2,625 bills. 1,042 bills were sent to the Governor. He signed 870 and vetoed 172, for a veto rate of 16.5%.

Gavin Newsom's first year as Governor of California began and ended with wildfires. He was elected as the 2018 Camp Fire was still burning. Throughout the year and ongoing, the Governor and his Administration dealt not only with fire-related issues, but also additional measures to help cure PG&E's bankruptcy as well as address Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events and their consequences. As this is written, multiple fires burn across the state and a state of emergency is in effect.

WILDFIRE RECOVERY, PREVENTION, PREPARATION AND RESPONSE

Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery

The Budget includes \$20.4 million ongoing and 153.5 positions for Cal Office of Emergency Response (OES) and various departments to enhance the state's disaster preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. The Budget also includes \$20 million one-time General Fund for a state mission tasking appropriation within Cal OES' budget. \$50 million one-time General Fund will be deposited in State Emergency Telephone Number Account (SETNA) to maintain the current level of services and continue implementing improvements to the state's 9-1-1 system.

Public Safety Power Shutdown

The Budget includes \$75 million one-time General Fund to work with local governments to protect vulnerable populations and improve resiliency of the state's critical infrastructure in response to utility-led public safety power shutdown (PSPS) actions. This investment provides a flexible source of funding to facilitate immediate response to utility-initiated power shutdowns.

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

The Budget includes \$240.3 million (\$140.9 million ongoing) to enhance CAL FIRE's fire protection capabilities and increase the pace and scale of forest health and fire prevention activities. Investments include:

- Expanding Firefighting Surge Capacity—\$67.5 million General Fund (\$56.9 million ongoing) for CAL FIRE and the California Conservation Corps to enhance the state's fire protection capabilities.
- Enhancing Aviation Resources—\$127.2 million General Fund (\$63.5 million ongoing) to add aircraft with increased tactical capabilities to CAL FIRE's aviation fleet to meet the challenges associated with more severe wildfire activity.

- Supporting Emergency Responders—\$9.3 million ongoing to expand CAL FIRE’s health and wellness program and to provide medical and psychological services as well as peer support to firefighters.

Forest Health and Wildfire

The Budget includes \$225.8 million (\$14.7 million ongoing) to implement forest health and wildfire prevention efforts.

HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING IN THE BUDGET

Homelessness

The Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program will provide \$650 million in funds to assist local governments in addressing homelessness. The allocation will be \$275 million to be provided to cities with a population greater than 300,000; \$175 million distributed to counties; \$190 million to Continuums of Care.

Housing

- Creates expanded judicial remedies that the State can seek against jurisdictions that have engaged in a sustained pattern and practice of failing to adopt or implement a housing element and have been determined by a court to be out of compliance. A jurisdiction will have at least one year following a court order to come into compliance prior to a court imposing enhanced penalties.
- The Court may impose fines on the jurisdiction and require the jurisdiction to deposit any fines collected into the Building Homes and Jobs Fund. The fine shall be in a minimum amount of \$10,000 up to \$100,000 per month and may be increased further if the jurisdiction fails to comply in a prompt manner.
 - For any jurisdiction that fails to pay the court ordered fines, the Court may direct the State Controller to intercept any state or local funds for the purpose of paying the fines. Only funds that could be used to pay the fines under the California Constitution are subject to being intercepted.
- An agent of the court may be appointed with all the powers necessary to bring the jurisdiction’s housing element into compliance.

Planning, Production, and Infrastructure:

The Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019 provides;

- \$500 million in grant funds for housing related infrastructure;
- \$90 million to be set aside for an over-the-counter program for counties with a population of less than 250,000 as of January 1, 2019, or any city within those counties;
- \$410 million for a competitive grant program for larger jurisdictions.

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credits Program will provide for the allocation of \$500 million in new state low-income housing tax credits for new construction projects that receive the federal 4 percent tax credit and increases the eligible basis for these projects to 30 percent. The program will require at least \$300 million of this to be available to new construction projects receiving the federal 4 percent tax credit and allows up to \$200 million to be available to projects receiving assistance from the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA).

The Mixed Income Program appropriates \$500 million for CalHFA’s, which provides financing for mixed-income housing developments.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES IN THE BUDGET

The enacted 2019-20 budget includes investments in wraparound services to assist individuals with their housing needs and to mitigate the factors that may be contributing to individuals' homelessness, or to keep people from becoming homeless.

Notably the budget included IHSS MOE relief for Counties. Other highlights include, but aren't limited to:

- \$331.5 million one-time General Fund and federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families block grants in the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids Program to assist low-income families with paying for housing, food and other necessities.
- \$120 million one-time General Fund for expanded Whole Person Care pilots.
- \$25 million ongoing for the Housing and Disability Advocacy Program, to assist homeless, disabled individuals in applying for disability benefit programs.
- \$25 million one-time General Fund, available over three years, for the Bringing Families Home Program to provide housing-related support to eligible families served by county child welfare agencies.
- \$14.7 million General Fund in 2019-20 and \$27.6 million ongoing General Fund for the CalWORKs Homeless Assistance Program to eliminate the requirement that the 16 allowable days of temporary homeless assistance be used consecutively in a year-long period.

IHSS Maintenance of Effort:

Of great relief to all counties, the Human Services Omnibus trailer bill, SB 80, was signed by the Governor on June 27, 2019. The State Budget Package resets the base for counties' share of IHSS program costs and adjusts the MOE annual inflation factor. Specifically, the State Budget Package revises the MOE that was negotiated in 2017, including: 1) adjusting the annual inflation factor down from 7% to 4% beginning in 2020- 21; 2) restoring 1991 Realignment growth revenue for health and mental health; and, 3) reducing counties' IHSS MOE to \$1.56 billion. Additionally, once the state minimum wage reaches \$15 per hour, state participation in future county negotiated IHSS wage and/or health benefit increases will be 35 percent and the implementing county will be responsible for 65 percent. Currently, the cost-sharing ratio is 65-percent state/35-percent county for wage/health benefit increases negotiated by counties.

IHSS Collective Bargaining Agreements:

As part of the IHSS rate relief described above, organized labor representing IHSS workers successfully sought to include penalties for counties that fail to come to a collective bargaining agreement with IHSS workers. Components of the State Budget Package add a new requirement in state law that any county that goes to mediation must hold a public hearing within three days of the factfinding panel's public release of its findings and recommended settlement terms. Additionally, the State Budget Package authorizes a withholding of 1991 Realignment funds when all the following conditions are met:

- The parties have completed mediation and fact-finding;
- The fact-finding panel has issued findings of fact and recommended settlement terms that are more favorable to the employee organization than those proposed by the public authority or nonprofit consortium;

- The parties do not reach a collective bargaining agreement within 90 days after the release of the fact-finding panel's recommended settlement terms; and,
- The collective bargaining agreement for IHSS providers in the county has expired.

Beginning July 1, 2019, any county that has not reached an agreement after the release of the fact-finding panel's recommended settlement terms released prior to June 30, 2019, shall have 90 days to reach an agreement with the employee organization. If no agreement is reached within 90 days, the withholding shall occur on October 1, 2019. The amount of the 1991 Realignment funding withholding shall be equivalent to 1 percent of the county's 2018-19 fiscal year IHSS Maintenance of Effort requirement. The Public Employment Relations Board shall provide written notification to the county and the employee organization within 15 days of determining that the county is subject to a 1991 Realignment withholding. The board shall also notify the Department of Finance and the State Controller of the withholding assessment. By January 10, 2020, the department shall report to the fiscal committees of the Legislature on the status of all IHSS bargaining contracts in each county. The Department of Finance (DOF) shall also provide an update to the report on the status of the bargaining contracts no later than May 14, 2020. The DOF shall consult with the appropriate employee organizations and the California State Association of Counties to determine the status of bargaining contracts in each county for purposes of producing the reports required pursuant to this subdivision. The provisions sunset on January 1, 2021.

An early version of the proposal from the IHSS workers was markedly more severe and through coordinated county advocacy, the proposal was vastly improved for counties – most of which are not in contract currently. The change in the language constitutes a significant improvement in the language that was only effectuated as a result of coordinated county advocacy.

2019 LEGISLATION OF INTEREST

A full bill report is provided below. Here are the bills upon which the County took a position and the Governor acted in 2019:

- SB 1 (Atkins) – Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act. County opposed; Governor vetoed.
- SB 10 (Beall) – Mental health services; peer support certification. County supported; Governor vetoed.
- SB 230 (Caballero) – Law enforcement; use of deadly force. County supported, Governor signed.
- SB 284 (Beall) – Juvenile justice; county support of wards. County opposed, Governor vetoed.
- SB 438 (Hertzberg) – Emergency services; dispatch. County opposed, Governor signed.
- SB 531 (Glazer) – Local agencies; retailers. County opposed, Governor vetoed.
- AB 392 (Weber) – Peace officers; deadly force. County opposed, Governor signed.

Fresno County Legislation - 2019

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
<u>AB 55</u> <u>Garcia,</u> <u>Eduardo</u> D Department of Veterans Affairs: veterans' services.	Assembly Appropriations Suspense File 5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.	Existing law requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to disburse funds, appropriated to the department for the purpose of supporting county veterans service officers pursuant to the annual Budget Act, on a pro rata basis, to counties that have established and maintain a county veterans service officer in accordance with the staffing level and workload of each county veterans service officer under a formula based upon performance developed by the department. This bill would define a workload unit for purposes of these provisions to mean a specific claim activity that is used to allocate subvention funds to counties, which is approved by the department, and performed by county veterans service officers. The bill would appropriate on an annual basis the sum of \$11,000,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Veterans Affairs to be available for allocation to counties to fund the activities of county veterans service officers, as specified. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/6/2019	Support
<u>AB 229</u> <u>Nazarian</u> D In-home supportive services: written content translation.	Assembly 2 year 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Existing law requires a state agency that serves a substantial number of non-English-speaking people and provides English language materials explaining services to provide the same type of materials in other languages, as specified. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to translate a specified notice of action into all languages spoken by a substantial number of the public receiving in-home supportive services, as specified. This bill would clarify that the department is required to provide translations of written content, as defined, and transcriptions or captioning of videos, in languages spoken by a substantial number of providers of in-home supportive services in California. The bill would permit the department to work with counties and	Support

		the County Welfare Directors Association of California to repurpose existing, county-produced translations of written content and videos. Last Amended: 4/8/2019	
AB 408 Frazier D Vehicles: disabled veterans.	Assembly 2 year 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Existing law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue special license plates or distinguishing placards to disabled veterans for purposes of certain parking privileges. In issuing a special license plate or placard to a disabled veteran, existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to accept as proof of disability a certificate from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs certifying that the applicant is a disabled veteran. Existing law includes in the definition of disabled veteran a person who has a disability rated at 100% by the Department of Veterans Affairs or the military service from which the veteran was discharged that was a result of injury or disease suffered while on active service with the Armed Forces of the United States. This bill would additionally require the Department of Motor Vehicles to accept a certificate from a county veterans service officer or the Department of Veterans Affairs that certifies that the applicant for a special license plate or placard is a disabled veteran. The bill would change the definition of “disabled veteran” to instead refer to a veteran who has a combined service-connected disability rating of 100% or is rated permanently and totally disabled based on individual unemployability by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or the military service from which the veteran was discharged, due to a diagnosis or diagnoses that substantially impair or interfere with mobility. Last Amended: 3/13/2019	Support
SB 10 Beall D Mental health services: peer support specialist certification.	Senate Vetoed 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.	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	Support

		<p>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.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 10 without my signature. This bill would require the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to establish a new state certification program for mental health and substance use disorder peer support specialists. Peer support services can play an important role in meeting individuals' behavioral health care needs by pairing those individuals with trained "peers" who help with navigating local community behavioral health systems and provide needed support. Currently, counties may opt to use peer support services for the delivery of Medicaid specialty mental health services. As the Administration, in partnership with the Legislature and counties, works to transform the state's behavioral health care delivery system, we have an opportunity to more comprehensively include peer support services in these transformation plans. I look forward to working with you on these transformations efforts in the budget process and future legislation, as improving the state of the state's behavioral health system is a critical priority for me. This proposal comes with significant costs that should be considered in the budget process. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 6/18/2019</p>	
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<p>SB 230 Caballero D</p> <p>Law enforcement: use of deadly force: training: policies.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 9/13/2019-Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 285, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>(1) Existing law requires each law enforcement agency to annually furnish specified information to the Department of Justice regarding the use of force by a peace officer. Existing law requires the Department of Justice, once per year, to update a summary of information contained in the reports received on its internet website. Existing law requires a department or agency that employs peace officers or custodial officers to establish a procedure to investigate complaints by members of the public against those officers. This bill would, by no later than January 1, 2021, require each law enforcement agency to maintain a policy that provides guidelines on the use of force, utilizing de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to force when feasible, specific guidelines for the application of deadly force, and factors for evaluating and reviewing all use of force incidents, among other things. The bill would require each agency to make their use of force policy accessible to the public. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/3/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 559 Hurtado D</p> <p>California Water Commission: grant: Friant-Kern Canal.</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law establishes the California Water Commission, consisting of 9 members appointed by the Governor, in the department. This bill would require the commission to make a grant of \$400,000,000 to a specified joint powers authority to restore the capacity of the Friant-Kern Canal, subject to an appropriation. The bill, among other things, would require the grant to be part of a comprehensive solution to groundwater sustainability and subsidence in the San Joaquin Valley and would require the joint powers authority to demonstrate a funding match of at least 35% from user fees, local sources, federal funding, or a combination of these sources. Last Amended: 7/3/2019</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>OPPOSE</p>			

<p>AB 392 Weber D</p> <p>Peace officers: deadly force.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered</p> <p>8/19/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 170, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>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. This bill would redefine the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable to include when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that deadly force is necessary to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person, or to apprehend a fleeing person for a felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless the person is immediately apprehended. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/23/2019</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1544 Gipson D</p> <p>Community Paramedicine or Triage to Alternate Destination Act.</p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>(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 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, 2030, the Community Paramedicine or Triage to Alternate Destination Act of 2019. 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 regulations to establish minimum standards for a program and would</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

		<p>further require the Commission on Emergency Medical Services to review and approve those regulations. The bill would require the authority to review a local EMS agency' s proposed program and approve, approve with conditions, 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 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 June 1, 2028, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/30/2019</p>	
<p>SB 1 Atkins D</p> <p>California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2019.</p>	<p>Senate Vetoed</p> <p>9/27/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>(1) The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate. This bill would, until January 20, 2025, require specified agencies to take prescribed actions regarding certain federal requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species, as specified. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 1 without my signature. This bill would enact the California</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

		<p>Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2019 with the intent of ensuring that protections afforded under federal environmental and labor laws and regulations as of January 2017, could remain in place in the event of federal regulatory changes. California is a leader in the fight for resource, environmental, and worker protections. Since 2017, the federal government has repeatedly tried to override and invalidate those protections, and each time, the state has aggressively countered - taking immediate legal action and deploying every tool at the state's disposal to safeguard our natural resources, environmental protections and workers. No other state has fought harder to defeat Trump's environmental policies, and that will continue to be the case. While I disagree about the efficacy and necessity of Senate Bill 1, I look forward to working with the Legislature in our shared fight against the weakening of California's environmental and worker protections. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 9/10/2019</p>	
<p>SB 144 Mitchell D</p> <p>Criminal fees.</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>7/10/2019-Failed</p> <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was PUB. S. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</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 diversion programs, collecting restitution orders, processing arrests and citations, administering drug testing, and incarcerating inmates. This bill would repeal the authority to collect most of these fees, among others. The bill would make the unpaid balance of most 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. Last Amended: 5/21/2019</p>	Oppose
<p>SB 284 Beall D</p> <p>Juvenile justice: county support of wards.</p>	<p>Senate Vetoed</p> <p>10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>Existing law generally requires a county from which a person is committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, to pay to the state an annual rate of \$24,000 while the person remains under the direct supervision of the division or remains cared for and supported at the expense of the division. This bill would increase that annual rate to</p>	Oppose

		<p>\$125,000 if the offense on which the commitment is based, had it been filed in a court of criminal jurisdiction at the time of adjudication, had a maximum aggregate sentence of fewer than 7 years or if the offense on which the commitment is based occurred when the person was 15 years of age or younger.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 284 without my signature. This bill increases the annual rate that a county must pay to the state to commit a juvenile to the Division of Juvenile Justice. I applaud the author's commitment to promoting effective rehabilitation for the youth in our criminal justice system. I disagree, however, that a financial disincentive to counties is necessarily the right approach to managing our state-level population. I have initiated the transfer of the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to the California Health and Human Services Agency, and the Administration is working on the creation of a new Department of Youth and Community Restoration (DYCR). This new department will, as DJJ does now, serve a specific cohort of high-need youth who have often times have been unable to receive needed services at the county level. It is important that any re-evaluation of what type of population is served at DYCR be done with this global shift in mind, and in a manner that does not enact a blanket financial disincentive when there may be more targeted ways to meet the author's goals. I am committed to working with the Legislature on ensuring that the transformation of DJJ into DYCR is a success and that we manage this population of young Californians appropriately and with great care. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 4/9/2019</p>	
<p>SB 438 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Emergency medical services: dispatch.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/1/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 389, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act, requires every local public agency to establish within its jurisdiction a basic emergency telephone system that includes, at a minimum, police, firefighting, and emergency medical and ambulance services. Existing law authorizes a public agency to incorporate private ambulance service into the system. This bill would prohibit a public agency from delegating, assigning, or</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

		<p>contracting for “911” emergency call processing services for the dispatch of emergency response resources unless the delegation or assignment is to, or the contract or agreement is with, another public agency. The bill would exempt from that prohibition a public agency that is a joint powers authority that delegated, assigned, or contracted for “911” call processing services on or before January 1, 2019, under certain conditions. The bill would also authorize a public agency that delegated, assigned, or contracted for “911” call processing services on or before January 1, 2019, to continue to do so with the concurrence of the public safety agencies that provide prehospital emergency medical services. If a public safety agency does not concur with the public agency to continue to delegate, assign, or contract for those services, the bill would authorize the public agency to continue to delegate, assign, or contract for those services for the remaining concurring public safety agencies. The bill would state the Legislature’s intent to affirm and clarify a public agency’s duty and authority to develop emergency communication procedures and respond quickly to a person seeking emergency services through the “911” emergency telephone system. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 7/11/2019</p>	
<p>SB 531 Glazer D</p> <p>Local agencies: retailers.</p>	<p>Senate Vetoed</p> <p>10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose a local sale and use tax in accordance with that law for tangible personal property sold at retail in the county or city, or purchased for storage, use, or other consumption in the county or city. That law requires the county or city to contract with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for the administration of the taxes and requires the department to transmit those taxes to the city or county. That law provides that for the purpose of a local sales tax adopted pursuant to that law, all retail sales are consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless otherwise specified. This bill would additionally prohibit, on or after January 1, 2020, a local agency from</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

		<p>entering into any form of agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in the payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of Bradley-Burns local tax revenues to any retailer, as defined, in exchange for the retailer locating or continuing to maintain a place of business that serves as the place of sale, as defined, within the territorial jurisdiction of the local agency if that place of business would generate revenue, from the sale of tangible property delivered to and received by the purchaser in the territorial jurisdiction of another local agency, for the local agency under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 531 without my signature. This bill would prohibit a local agency from entering into any agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in a rebate of the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax revenues to a retailer that locates or maintains a place of sale within the jurisdiction of that local agency. Current use of these tax agreements is limited but also an important local tool that captures additional economic activity, particularly in rural and inland California cities that continue to face significant economic challenges like high unemployment rates. Therefore, completely removing these tax options from local decision makers is the wrong approach. I do support greater oversight with respect to the use of these tax agreements and have signed Assembly Bill 485, which will increase transparency regarding the economic outcomes that result from these types of agreements. This will allow the state to better understand the nature of the agreements between local jurisdictions and businesses, as well as the challenges and obstacles to inclusive growth. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 4/29/2019</p>	
OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED			

<p><u>AB 451</u> <u>Arambula</u> D</p> <p>Health care facilities: treatment of psychiatric emergency medical conditions.</p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>9/15/2019-Failed</p> <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of general acute care hospitals and acute psychiatric hospitals by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires emergency services and care to be provided, as specified, at a licensed health facility that maintains and operates an emergency department to provide emergency services to the public when the health facility has appropriate facilities and qualified personnel available to provide the services or care. Existing law requires emergency services and care, including screening, examination, and evaluation to determine if a psychiatric emergency medical condition exists and the care and treatment necessary to relieve or eliminate the psychiatric emergency medical condition, to be provided to any person requesting the services or care. A knowing and intentional violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require a psychiatric unit within a general acute care hospital, a psychiatric health facility, or an acute psychiatric hospital that has accepted a person for the purpose of determining the existence of a psychiatric medical emergency condition, to provide emergency services and care to treat that person, regardless of whether the facility operates an emergency department, provided that specified criteria are met. These requirements would not apply to a state psychiatric hospital. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 7/2/2019</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>
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OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION

<p><u>AB 72</u> Committee on Budget</p> <p>Budget Act of 2018.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered</p> <p>2/13/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 1, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>The Budget Act of 2018 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2018-19 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2018 by amending and adding items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 1/30/2019</p>	
<p><u>AB 134</u> <u>Bloom</u> D</p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p>	<p>(1) Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to</p>	

<p>Safe Drinking Water Restoration.</p>	<p>7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act authorizes the board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act, if consolidation is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible, authorizes the board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to designated public water systems and to order the designated public water system to accept administrative and managerial services, as specified. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Assembly Bill 217 of the 2019-20 Regular Session of the Legislature, if enacted, would require the board to adopt an assessment of funding need that identifies systems and populations potentially in need of assistance and an analysis of anticipated funding needed based on the amount available in the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund. This bill would require the board to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2025, on its progress in restoring safe drinking water to all California communities and to create an internet website that provides data transparency for all of the board's activities described in this measure. The bill would require the board to develop metrics to measure the efficacy of the fund in ensuring safe and affordable drinking water for all Californians. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office, at least every 5 years, to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of expenditures from the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund proposed by AB 217 of the 2019-20 Regular Session. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/20/2019</p>	
<p>AB 144 Aguiar-Curry D</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/17/2019-Failed</p>	<p>(1) Existing law declares that a thriving in-state forest products sector provides public benefits, including employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas,</p>	

<p>Public resources management: organic waste.</p>	<p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>and economic development for rural communities. Existing law establishes the Forest Management Task Force pursuant to a specified executive order issued by the Governor, and requires the task force or its successor entity, on or before July 1, 2020, in consultation with specified entities, to develop recommendations for the siting of additional wood product manufacturing facilities in the state. Existing law specifies that it is the intent of the Legislature, in developing those recommendations, that the location and activities of the mass timber production facilities be, among other things, located in, or be proximate to, areas that are near the locations of large landscape fires, as described, and in areas identified as federal opportunity zones or in areas that have an average household income of 5% below the state's median household income. This bill would add a definition of the task force for purposes of those provisions and recast the median household income threshold from 5% below to at or below 5% of the state's median household income. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/1/2019</p>	
<p><u>AB 209</u> <u>Limón</u> D</p> <p>Parks: outdoor environmental education: grant program.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 675, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Division of Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation of the Department of Parks and Recreation to develop and implement a grant and cooperative agreement program to support the planning, acquisition, development, maintenance, administration, operation, enforcement, restoration, and conservation of trails, trailheads, areas, and other facilities associated with the use of off-highway motor vehicles, and programs involving off-highway motor vehicle safety or education. This bill would require the Director of Parks and Recreation to establish the Outdoor Equity Grants Program to increase the ability of underserved and at-risk populations to participate in outdoor environmental educational experiences at state parks and other public lands where outdoor environmental education programs take place. The bill would require the director to, among other things, give priority for funding to outdoor environmental education programs that primarily provide outreach to and serve pupils who are eligible for</p>	

		<p>free or reduced-price meals, foster youth, or pupils of limited English proficiency, as provided. The bill would authorize the director to accept private funds to support the grant program. The bill would establish the California Outdoor Equity Account in the State Parks and Recreation Fund and would require any private funds donated for the grant program and any funds appropriated by the Legislature for purposes of the grant program to be deposited into that account. Last Amended: 8/13/2019</p>	
<p>AB 305 Nazarian D</p> <p>Public capital facilities: public water or wastewater agencies: rate reduction bonds.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 225, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes certain joint powers authorities, upon application by a local agency that owns and operates a publicly owned utility, defined to mean certain utilities furnishing water service to not less than 25,000 customers, to issue rate reduction bonds to finance utility projects, as defined, subject to certain requirements. Under existing law, these rate reduction bonds are secured by a pledge of utility project property, and the joint powers authority issuing the bonds may impose on, and collect from, customers of the publicly owned utility a utility project charge to finance the bonds, as provided. Existing law requires the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, among other things, to review each issuance of rate reduction bonds issued under these provisions and to submit an annual report to the Legislature containing specified information on its activities under these provisions for the preceding year. Existing law, after December 31, 2020, prohibits a joint powers authority from issuing rate reduction bonds under these provisions and no longer requires the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to submit an annual report to the Legislature. This bill would expand the definition of a publicly owned utility for these purposes to include certain utilities furnishing wastewater service to not less than 25,000 customers and would authorize an authority to issue rate reduction bonds to finance or refinance water or wastewater utility projects, as specified. The bill would extend the requirement that the California Pollution Control Financing Authority submit an annual report to the Legislature indefinitely and the authority to issue rate</p>	

		reduction bonds under these provisions until December 31, 2026. The bill would eliminate specified duties of the California Pollution Control Financing Authority if the determinations of the local agency applying for financing or refinancing of a utility project are subject to review by a ratepayer advocate or similar entity. Last Amended: 4/11/2019	
AB 343 Patterson R Forestry: fuels transportation program: grant program.	Assembly 2 year 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The Z' berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, defined to mean the cutting or removal, or both, of timber or other solid wood forest products from timberlands for commercial purposes, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted for the operations to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act provides an exception from its provisions for timber operations that involve the removal of trees less than 16 inches in diameter at breast height from a firebreak or fuel break if the removal meets specified requirements, including the requirement that the removed trees will not be processed into logs or lumber. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to develop and implement a fuels transportation program that provides competitive grants or other financial incentives for projects in eligible communities to offset the costs of transporting fuels to an eligible biomass facility, an innovative forest products facility, or a mass timber facility, as specified. The bill would authorize the agency to allocate moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund consistent with the purposes of the fund. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/1/2019	
AB 352 Garcia, Eduardo D Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought	Senate Environmental Quality 8/14/2019-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second	Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildlife	

Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.	time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.	prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable. Last Amended: 8/14/2019	
AB 402 Quirk D State Water Resources Control Board: local primacy delegation: funding stabilization program.	Senate 2 year 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	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 programs 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 supplies. The act authorizes the state board to delegate, through 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 counties that have not been delegated primary responsibility as of January 1, 2020, 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. Last Amended: 6/18/2019	

<p><u>AB 417</u> <u>Arambula</u> D</p> <p>Agriculture and Rural Prosperity Act.</p>	<p>Assembly Vetoed</p> <p>10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, headed by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Existing law requires the department, among other things, to ensure the inclusion of socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in developing, adopting, implementing, and enforcing food and agriculture laws, regulations, policies, and programs. This bill would enact the Agriculture and Rural Prosperity Act. The bill would authorize the secretary to carry out various activities to support rural communities and further the development of rural agricultural economies in California, including, among other things, consulting with government agencies and members of the public and private sectors to identify opportunities and partnerships to further the development of rural agricultural economies, and disseminating information on the department's internet website. The bill would require the secretary to create a position within the department's executive office to assist the secretary in carrying out the purposes of these provisions. The bill would create within the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund the Rural Economic Development Account, consisting of public and private moneys that are deposited in the account, and would make moneys in the account available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to carry out the purposes of these provisions.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 417 without my signature. This bill would establish the Agriculture and Rural Prosperity Act by authorizing the secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to consult with other stakeholders to identify opportunities to further rural agricultural economies. This bill also requires CDFA to create a position within the department's executive office to assist the Secretary with the Act and establishes the Rural Economic Development Account to carry out the provisions of the Act. I support the creation of new opportunities for CDFA to work with federal, state and local partners to identify</p>	
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		new partnerships and innovative solutions to enhance rural economies through technology, education and workforce training. However, I believe establishing the new position and responsibilities envisioned by this bill is better done in the budget and in the context of the broader mission of the department. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 5/17/2019	
AB 422 Frazier D High-speed rail: performance measurement dashboards.	Senate 2 year 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was TRANS. on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California High-Speed Rail Act creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state, with specified powers and duties. Existing law requires the authority to establish an independent peer review group for purposes of reviewing the planning, engineering, financing, and other elements of the authority's plans and issuing an analysis of the appropriateness and accuracy of the authority's assumptions and an analysis of the viability of the authority's funding plan, including the funding plan for each corridor. This bill would require the authority, in consultation with the peer review group, to develop and update quarterly a set of summary performance measurement dashboards that show ongoing performance of the project and post on its internet website full sets of the summary performance measurement dashboards.	
AB 448 Garcia, Eduardo D Water rights: stock ponds.	Assembly 2 year 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California Constitution requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented. The Water Rights Permitting Reform Act of 1988 authorizes any person to obtain a right to appropriate water for a small domestic, small irrigation, or livestock stock pond use upon registering the use with the State Water Resources Control Board, as prescribed, payment of a registration fee, and application of the water to reasonable and beneficial use with due diligence. This bill would provide that the owner of a stock pond built prior to January 1, 2019, that does not have a capacity greater than 10 acre-feet may obtain a right to appropriate water for the principal purpose of watering livestock if that person files a claim	

		for a water right with the board accompanied by a fee not later than December 31, 2021, with certain exceptions. Upon the issuance of a certificate by the board for an appropriation of water obtained under the bill' s provisions, the bill would require the board to provide in writing conditions to which the appropriation is subject. The bill would require the board to establish reasonable general conditions to which all appropriations of water made under the bill' s provisions are to be subject and would authorize the board to revise the conditions from time to time. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/3/2019	
AB 466 Committee on Agriculture Interstate shipments: market milk: 6 percent milk: Office of Farm to Fork: report.	Assembly Chaptered 9/20/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 301, Statutes of 2019.	(1) Existing law permits the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to enter into agreements with regulatory officials of other states and the United States Department of Agriculture to provide for the use of various pest risk mitigation measures at the place of origin of the shipment of the plants. Existing law specifies that the agreement may designate the plants or varieties of plants to which those measures are applied as being commodities that may be released upon arrival at ports of entry or terminals in this state without being held and inspected for compliance with standards and quarantine requirements. Existing law makes a violation of the Food and Agricultural Code a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the above-described provisions to shipments of bee colonies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/12/2019	
AB 556 Carrillo D Outdoor experiences: community access program: grant program.	Assembly Vetoed 10/11/2019-Vetoed by Governor.	Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Parks and Recreation, the California Coastal Commission, and the State Coastal Conservancy. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to develop and implement a community access program focused on engagement programs, technical assistance, or facilities that maximize safe and equitable physical admittance, especially for low-income and disadvantaged communities, to natural	

		<p>or cultural resources, community education programs, or recreational amenities. The bill would authorize the agency, in consultation with certain state entities, to develop a grant program within a state department for innovative transportation projects that provide disadvantaged and low-income youth with access to outdoor experiences, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning the following bills without my signature: AB 556 AB 1578 These bills would require the Natural Resources Agency to develop and implement community parks access grant programs. While I support an integrated and cohesive effort to make parks and greenspaces accessible to all throughout our State, and to that end signed Assembly Bill 209, I cannot support the creation of these stand-alone grant programs.</p> <p>Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 8/30/2019</p>	
<p>AB 559 Arambula D</p> <p>Millerton Lake State Recreation Area: acquisition of land.</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/26/2019-Failed</p> <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W., P. & W. on 2/25/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law designates all parks, public campgrounds, monument sites, landmark sites, and sites of historical interest established or acquired by the state, or that are under its control, as the state park system, except as specified. Under existing law, the Department of Parks and Recreation controls the state park system, which is made up of units, one of which is the Millerton Lake State Recreation Area. This bill would require the department to effectively manage lands currently within its jurisdiction in the Millerton Lake State Recreation Area adjacent to the San Joaquin River and would authorize the department to enter into an agreement with the conservancy to manage lands acquired by the conservancy adjacent to the state recreation area, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 600 Chu D</p> <p>Local government: organization:</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered</p> <p>10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State -</p>	<p>The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 provides the authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization, reorganization, and sphere of influence changes for cities and districts, as specified. Existing law prohibits a local agency formation</p>	

<p>disadvantaged unincorporated communities.</p>	<p>Chapter 612, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>commission from approving an annexation to a city of any territory greater than 10 acres, or as determined by commission policy, where there exists a disadvantaged unincorporated community that is contiguous to the area of proposed annexation, unless an application to annex the disadvantaged unincorporated community into the subject city has been filed. Under existing law, an application to annex a contiguous disadvantaged community is not required if, among other things, the commission finds that a majority of the registered voters within the disadvantaged unincorporated community are opposed to the annexation, as specified. This bill would clarify that the prohibition on approving an annexation involving a disadvantaged unincorporated community, as described above, applies to the annexation of territory greater than 10 acres, or smaller as determined by commission policy. The bill would also provide that the existing approval prohibition and the exemptions to the application requirement apply to the annexation of two or more contiguous areas that take place within 5 years of each other and that are individually less than 10 acres but cumulatively more than 10 acres. Last Amended: 9/4/2019</p>	
<p><u>AB 655</u> <u>Fong</u> R</p> <p>Hazardous waste: facilities: permits: renewals.</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/26/2019-Failed</p> <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control law, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires that a hazardous waste facilities permit be for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years for certain facilities. Existing law requires the owner or operator of a facility intending to extend the facility's permit to submit a complete Part A application for a permit renewal before the fixed term of the permit expires and, at any time following the submittal of the Part A application, to submit a complete Part B application, or any portion of that application, and other relevant information, if requested by the department. Existing law requires a person who applies for, or requests, a renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit to enter into a written agreement with the department pursuant to which that person is required to reimburse the</p>	

		<p>department for the costs incurred by the department in processing the renewal application. This bill would require the department to process a hazardous waste facilities permit renewal application in an expedited manner, as provided, if the department determines that certain conditions are met, including that operations at the hazardous waste facility have not changed since the approval of the permit in effect at the time the renewal application is submitted. The bill would require the department to cease processing a hazardous waste facilities application in an expedited manner if the hazardous waste facility no longer meets one or more of the specified conditions. The bill would provide that the expedited permit renewal process is not available for land disposal facilities. The bill also would repeal certain legislative findings and declarations relating to a 2016 act that affected charges for hazardous waste facilities permit applications.</p>	
<p>AB 658 Arambula D</p> <p>Water rights: water management.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/9/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 678, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law allows a person who has an urgent need to divert and use water to apply for, and the board to issue, a temporary permit, as prescribed. Existing law requires an applicant to pay an application fee and a permit fee, if a temporary permit is issued, both computed as specified. This bill would authorize a groundwater sustainability agency or local agency to apply for, and the board to issue, a conditional temporary permit for diversion of surface water to underground storage for beneficial use that advances the sustainability goal of a groundwater basin, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 7/11/2019</p>	
<p>AB 675 Rodriguez D</p> <p>Prisons: security assessments.</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and charges them with jurisdiction over the prisons and correctional institutions of the state, as specified. This bill would require the CDCR to conduct a security inspection and audit, as specified, of each facility that houses inmates at regular</p>	

	SUSPENSE FILE on 4/10/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	intervals, but at least every 4 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/20/2019	
AB 722 Bigelow R Water: dams: fees.	Senate 2 year 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 5/29/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to supervise the maintenance and operation of dams and reservoirs as necessary to safeguard life and property. Existing law requires the department to adopt, by regulation, a schedule of fees to cover the department's costs in carrying out the supervision of dam safety. Existing law limits the total annual fee for a dam or reservoir located on a farm or ranch property or a privately-owned dam with less than 100 acre-feet of storage capacity to no more than 20% of the fees assessed pursuant to the schedule of fees. This bill would limit the total annual fee for a dam operated by certain irrigation districts to no more than 20% of the fees assessed pursuant to the schedule of fees. Last Amended: 4/2/2019	
AB 891 Burke D Public property: safe parking program.	Assembly Vetoed 10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.	Existing law requires a local agency to make an inventory of all lands held, owned, or controlled by the local agency or any of its departments. Existing law authorizes a local agency, or any of its departments, to lease, sell, or grant real property found to be in excess of its foreseeable needs. This bill would require a city or a county with a population greater than 330,000, in coordination with other entities, as specified, to establish a safe parking program that provides safe parking locations and options for individuals and families living in their vehicles. The bill would require a safe parking program to provide a bathroom facility and onsite security, among other requirements. The bill would exempt a city or a county that has a specified safe parking program administered by a nongovernmental entity operating in its jurisdiction from these requirements. The bill would require the safe parking programs be developed and implemented by June 1, 2022. The bill would encourage cities and counties to review the Department of General Services' internet website for the availability of surplus state property and the Department of Transportation's internet website	

		<p>for the availability of excess land that could be used for a safe parking program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 891 without my signature. This bill requires each city and county with a population greater than 330,000 to establish a safe parking program for people experiencing homelessness by January 1, 2022. Some jurisdictions have already taken it upon themselves to establish safe parking programs as appropriate to meet their local needs, and I encourage every city and county - large and small - to implement solutions necessary to fulfill their obligation to do more to address the urgent crisis of homelessness. Safe parking facilities may be right for communities. We should leave these decisions up to local governments to make right-size decisions to address this crisis. To address the State's homelessness crisis, the state has stepped up, providing a historic \$1 billion investment this year alone. California is also implementing new tools to make it easier for local governments to build emergency shelters and supportive housing. Local agencies are, and should continue to be, partners in providing shelter, housing and supportive services required to end homelessness consistent with the needs of their communities. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p>AB 933 Petrie-Norris D</p> <p>Ecosystem resilience: watershed protection: watershed coordinators.</p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>8/30/2019-Failed</p> <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the state should coordinate and integrate its watershed programs and implement those programs by working with diverse interests at the local level. Existing law provides that the state's watershed management goals should include maintaining and restoring healthy watersheds that support thriving communities, provide clean water, and sustain natural habitats for future generations. This bill would require the department, to the extent funds are available, to establish and administer the Ecosystem Resilience Program to fund watershed coordinator positions, as provided, and other necessary costs, throughout the state for the purpose of achieving specified goals,</p>	

		including the goal to develop and implement watershed improvement plans, and other plans to enhance the natural functions of a watershed, aligned with multiple statewide and regional objectives across distinct bioregions. The bill would require the department to develop performance measures and accountability controls to track progress and outcomes of all watershed coordinator grants. The bill would require, on or before January 31, 2022, and every 3 years thereafter, the department to report those outcomes to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 7/11/2019	
AB 986 Rivas, Robert D Agricultural land: socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers: REEAL Act of 2019.	Assembly 2 year 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Existing law establishes in the Department of Conservation the Agricultural Protection Planning Grant Program, under which a local government entity, nonprofit organization, authority, or joint powers authority may apply to the department for a planning grant to be used for the protection and preservation of farmland, grazing land, and grassland, as specified. This bill would enact the Regional Economies and Equity in Agricultural Lands Act of 2019, or the REEAL Act of 2019, which would require the department, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to establish the Regional Economies and Equity in Agricultural Lands Program and the Regional Economies and Equity in Agricultural Lands Fund. The bill would provide that moneys in the fund are available upon appropriation by the Legislature for the purposes of the program. The bill would require the department, under the program, to award grants to certain eligible entities to protect agricultural lands and to make agricultural lands accessible to socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, as prescribed. Last Amended: 4/22/2019	
AB 1111 Friedman D Outdoor recreation: Office of Outdoor	Senate 2 year 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on	Existing law requires the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation to maintain and keep up to date a comprehensive plan for the development of the outdoor recreation resources of the state for purposes of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. This bill would establish, until January 1, 2025, the Office of Outdoor Recreation in the Office of the	

Recreation: California Outdoor Recreation Account.	8/19/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Governor. The bill would require the office to undertake certain activities, including supporting the outdoor recreation economy and working toward equitable access to outdoor areas of the state by engaging in specified activities. The bill would also require the office to create an advisory committee to provide advice, expertise, support, and service to the office. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 8/12/2019	
AB 1148 Patterson R High-speed rail: independent peer review group.	Assembly 2 year 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/7/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California High-Speed Rail Act creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state, with specified powers and duties. Existing law requires the authority to establish an independent peer review group for the purpose of reviewing the planning, engineering, financing, and other elements of the authority's plans and issuing an analysis of the appropriateness and accuracy of the authority's assumptions and an analysis of the viability of the authority's funding plan for each corridor. This bill would require the independent peer review group to study and annually report to the Legislature on alternative uses for high-speed rail project infrastructure that is located in the project's Central Valley corridor and the construction of which the group anticipates will be completed by the end of the calendar year in which the report will be submitted to the Legislature.	
AB 1160 Dahle R Forestry: timber operations: sustained yield plans.	Assembly Chaptered 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 108, Statutes of 2019.	The Z' berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to adopt district forest practice rules and regulations, as provided, and requires a sustained yield plan that is prepared and approved in accordance with these rules and regulations to be effective for a period of no more than 10 years. This bill would instead require the sustained yield plan to be effective for a period of no more than 20 years. Last Amended: 4/11/2019	

<p><u>AB 1252</u> <u>Rivas, Robert</u> D</p> <p>Environmental Justice Small Grant Program: advance payments.</p>	<p>Assembly Vetoed</p> <p>10/12/2019-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Environmental Justice Small Grant Program and authorizes the California Environmental Protection Agency to award grants to eligible community groups, including a nonprofit entity, as defined, and a federally recognized tribal government, located in areas adversely affected by environmental pollution and hazards that work to address environmental justice issues. This bill would additionally authorize the agency to award grants to a nonfederally recognized California Native American tribe with nonprofit status or in partnership with a nonprofit organization and that is located in an area adversely affected by environmental pollution and hazards that works to address environmental justice issues. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1252 without my signature. This bill expands the California Environmental Protection Agency's (CalEPA) authority to distribute advanced payments for grants awarded under the Environmental Justice Small Grant Program. Currently environmental justice grant funds are awarded as a reimbursement for approved projects, but organizations may receive an advanced payment of up to \$10,000 in order to begin a project. I support finding new tools to help community-based non-profit organizations and tribal governments overcome obstacles to accessing environmental justice grants. However, state agencies have to ensure state monies are appropriately spent by verifying the expense prior to disbursing the funds. The resources required to attempt to track down, verify or recover misspent grant dollars after they have been paid would divert staff time and resources away from administering the program and assisting other grant applicants. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 8/26/2019</p>	
<p><u>AB 1274</u> <u>Arambula</u> D</p> <p>California Partnership for</p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>7/12/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last</p>	<p>Existing law establishes public-private partnerships within the state for various purposes. By executive order in 2005, and continued in existence by executive orders in 2006, 2008, and 2010, the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley was established as a public-</p>	

<p>the San Joaquin Valley.</p>	<p>location was B., P. & E.D. on 6/12/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>private partnership to, among other things, identify projects and programs that will improve the economic vitality of the San Joaquin Valley. This bill would enact the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley Act of 2019, which would establish in statute the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley for the same purposes. The bill would incorporate language of the executive orders to, among other things, require the partnership to identify projects and programs that will improve the economic vitality of the San Joaquin Valley. The bill would require the partnership, on and after January 1, 2021, to post a progress report on its internet website and send a letter informing the Legislature of that posting. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 4/29/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1277 Obernalte R</p> <p>Transportation projects: oversight committees.</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>4/26/2019-Failed</p> <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/11/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law provides various sources of revenue for transportation projects undertaken by state and local agencies. The Public Works Project Peer Review Act of 2013 authorizes a public agency principally tasked with administering, planning, developing, and operating a public works project to establish a peer review group to give expert advice on the scientific and technical aspects of the public works project, as specified. This bill would require a public agency administering a megaproject, which the bill would define as a transportation project with total estimated development and construction costs exceeding \$1,000,000,000, to take specified actions to manage the risks associated with the megaproject, including establishing a comprehensive risk management plan and regularly reassessing its reserves for potential claims and unknown risks. The bill would require a public agency administering a megaproject to establish a project oversight committee composed of specified individuals to review the megaproject and perform other specified duties. The bill would require the public agency administering the megaproject to provide quarterly reports to the project oversight committee. The bill would require the project oversight committee to provide annual reports to the California Transportation Commission until the year following the completion of the megaproject. By requiring local agencies to perform</p>	

		additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/19/2019	
AB 1375 Bigelow R Disaster relief: dead and dying tree removal: allocation to local agencies.	Assembly 2 year 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California Disaster Assistance Act provides that the state share for disaster project allocations to local agencies is no more than 75% of total state eligible costs, except for specified events for which the state share is up to 100% of state eligible costs. This bill would provide that the state share for the removal of dead and dying trees in connection with the Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency issued on October 30, 2015, is no more than 90% of total state eligible costs.	
AB 1381 Salas D Safe Drinking Water Plan.	Assembly 2 year 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/18/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Existing law, known as the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to maintain a drinking water program and carry out various duties, responsibilities, and functions relating to drinking water, including submission to the Legislature, every 5 years, of a comprehensive Safe Drinking Water Plan for California that includes, but is not limited to, specified information including, among other things, an analysis of the overall quality of California's drinking water, specific recommendations to improve the quality of drinking water in California, and a detailed 5-year implementation program. This bill would additionally require the state board, in its Safe Drinking Water Plan, to identify, within the state, public water systems that consistently fail to deliver water that meets all applicable standards under the California Safe Drinking Water Act, specified areas in which persons have, and specified populations having, limited access to, or ability to pay for, safe and affordable drinking water, and strategies to address the changing needs of current and future populations. The bill would also require the plan to include a publicly accessible map that identifies areas that consistently lack, or are at risk of losing, access to	

		safe and affordable drinking water. The bill would also authorize the state board to include additional information in the plan identifying water systems in the state that are not public water systems, their adequacy and reliability, and the extent of reliance on those water systems, and would require the state board, in providing this additional information, to collaborate with other local, state, and federal agencies. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/18/2019	
<u>AB 1388</u> <u>Flora</u> R Forestry: forest health: fire prevention: grants: funding.	Assembly Natural Resources 4/1/2019-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention. Existing law provides that the department is responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state's forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill, beginning in the 2020-21 fiscal year and until the 2030-31 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate \$500,000,000 from the General Fund annually to the Natural Resources Agency for healthy forest programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires, as specified, including for healthy forest projects in or adjacent to state responsibility areas, or on federal lands pursuant to Good Neighbor Authority agreements entered into with the federal government. This bill would require the agency, in consultation with the department, to establish and administer the Small Landowner Vegetation Management Assistance Program for the purpose of providing grants and loans to qualified organizations, as defined, for forest health and fire prevention projects. The bill would require the agency to allocate some of the money specified above for purposes of this program. Last Amended: 3/28/2019	
<u>AB 1578</u> <u>Rivas, Luz</u> D School	Assembly Vetoed 10/11/2019-Vetoed by Governor.	Existing law requires the governing board of any school district to meet with appropriate local government recreation and park authorities to review all possible methods of coordinating planning, design, and	

<p>Pavement to Parks Grant Program.</p>		<p>construction of new school facilities and schoolsites or major additions to existing school facilities and recreation and park facilities in the community. The bill would establish the School Pavement to Parks Grant Program under the administration of the Natural Resources Agency for purposes of providing grants to applicant school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools maintaining schools in disadvantaged communities, as defined, or low-income communities, as defined, to convert portions of existing pavement at those schools to green space. The bill would require the agency to establish processes and procedures for administering the grant program, as specified. The bill would require a school district or county office of education that receives a request from a school in the school district or county office of education to participate in the grant program to inform the school that it has received the request in a timely manner. By requiring school districts or county offices of education to provide a response to a school requesting to participate in the grant program, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would make grants provided by the agency under the grant program contingent upon the appropriation of funds in the annual Budget Act or another statute for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning the following bills without my signature: AB 556 AB 1578 These bills would require the Natural Resources Agency to develop and implement community parks access grant programs. While I support an integrated and cohesive effort to make parks and greenspaces accessible to all throughout our State, and to that end signed Assembly Bill 209, I cannot support the creation of these stand-alone grant programs.</p> <p>Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 8/30/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1606 Gray D</p> <p>University of California:</p>	<p>Assembly Third Reading</p> <p>5/20/2019-Read second</p>	<p>Existing law creates the University of California, San Francisco, San Joaquin Valley Regional Campus Medical Education Endowment Fund for the purpose of supporting the annual operating costs for the development, operation, and maintenance of a branch</p>	

<p>school of medicine: San Joaquin Valley Regional Campus Medical Education Endowment Fund.</p>	<p>time. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>campus of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine in the San Joaquin Valley, as specified. Existing law provides that moneys in the fund shall not be expended on the development, operation, or maintenance of the branch campus until the State Controller determines a sufficient balance of \$500,000,000 is achieved and maintained in the fund. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, existing law requires earnings on the investment of the principal of the fund to be used to cover the annual costs for the development, operation, and maintenance of a branch campus supporting 50 students per class in the San Joaquin Valley over the 10 years following the accrual of the funds, as well as the estimated costs of obtaining approval and accreditation from the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, among other expenses. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, would disallow that deduction and would require the State Controller to transfer from the General Fund to the University of California, San Francisco, San Joaquin Valley Regional Campus Medical Education Endowment Fund the amount, as estimated by the Franchise Tax Board in consultation with the Department of Finance, received by the state as a result of the elimination of that deduction until the amount of \$500,000,000 has been reached in the latter fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1619</u> <u>Weber</u> D</p> <p>Mental health careers: funding.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>5/16/2019-In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>The Mental Health Services Act, an initiative statute enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, funds a system of county mental health plans for the provision of mental health services. Among other provisions, the act declares the intent to establish a program with dedicated funding to remedy the shortage of qualified individuals to provide services to address severe mental illnesses. Existing law requires each county mental health plan to submit to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (office) a needs assessment identifying professional and occupational shortages in the county mental health programs, as specified. Existing law requires the office, in coordination with the California</p>	

		Behavioral Health Planning Council, to develop a 5-year education and training development plan, including expansion plans for loan forgiveness and scholarship programs offered to current and prospective public mental health system employees. This bill would appropriate \$20,000,000 from the General Fund to the office for the purpose of reducing the shortage of, and disparity in, mental health services across the state by performing one or more of specified actions, including the recruitment and support of students enrolled in a postsecondary educational institution, who are from both an underrepresented group and a mental health professional shortage area, as defined, to pursue mental health careers. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/11/2019	
AB 1642 Wood D Medi-Cal: managed care plans.	Assembly Chaptered 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 465, Statutes of 2019.	(1) Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which health care services are provided to qualified, low-income persons through various health care delivery systems, including managed care pursuant to Medi-Cal managed care plan contracts. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal regulations require a state that contracts with specified Medicaid managed care plans to develop and enforce network adequacy standards, to ensure that services covered under the Medicaid state plan are available and accessible to enrollees of specified Medicaid managed care plans in a timely manner, and to contract with a qualified external quality review organization (EQRO) to produce annually an external quality review technical report that summarizes findings on access and quality of care. Existing state law establishes, until January 1, 2022, certain time and distance and appointment time standards for specified services consistent with those federal regulations to ensure that Medi-Cal managed care covered services are available and accessible to enrollees of Medi-Cal managed care plans in a timely manner, and authorizes a Medi-Cal managed care plan to request approval from the department to use alternative access standards for the time and distance standards if	Neutral

		<p>specified conditions are met, including that the Medi-Cal managed care plan has exhausted all reasonable options to obtain providers to meet the applicable standard. Existing state law requires a Medi-Cal managed care plan to provide annually to the department, or upon the department's request, a report that demonstrates the Medi-Cal managed care plan's compliance with time and distance standards, and requires the EQRO to compile various data, by plan and by county, related to time and distance standards, including the number of requests for alternative access standards in the plan service area for time and distance. This bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan to provide to the department additional information in its request for the alternative access standards, including a description of the reasons justifying the alternative access standards, and to demonstrate to the department how the Medi-Cal managed care plan arranged for the delivery of Medi-Cal covered services to Medi-Cal enrollees, such as through the use of Medi-Cal covered transportation. The bill would require the department to evaluate, as part of its review and approval of an alternative access standard, if the resulting time and distance is reasonable to expect a beneficiary to travel to receive care. The bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan that has received approval from the department to utilize an alternative access standard to assist an enrollee who would travel farther than the established time and distance standards in obtaining an appointment with an appropriate provider within established appointment time and distance standards, to arrange for Medi-Cal covered transportation for the enrollee, as determined by the department, and to inform affected members of the approved alternative access standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/30/2019</p>	
<p>AB 1737 Obernalte R</p> <p>Courts:</p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>8/30/2019-Failed</p> <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Judicial Council to adopt a budget and allocate funding for trial courts. Existing law requires the Judicial Council, when allocating funding to trial courts, to set a preliminary allocation, which includes an estimate of available trial court reserves as of</p>	

unexpended funds.	location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/24/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	June 30 of the prior fiscal year. Existing law requires each court' s preliminary allocation to be offset by the amount of reserves in excess of the amount authorized to be carried over. Existing law authorizes a trial court to carry over unexpended funds in an amount not to exceed 1% of the court' s operating budget from the prior fiscal year. Existing law exempts certain funds from the calculation of the 1% authorized to be carried over from the prior fiscal year. This bill would repeal the 1% limitation described above, and, instead, would allow the Judicial Council to authorize a trial court to carry unexpended funds over from one fiscal year to the next. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/24/2019	
<u>AB 1783</u> <u>Rivas, Robert</u> D H-2A worker housing: state funding: streamlined approval process for agricultural employee housing development.	Assembly Chaptered 10/13/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 866, Statutes of 2019.	(1) Existing federal law governing immigration authorizes the importation of an alien as a nonimmigrant agricultural worker, known as an H-2A worker, if specified requirements are met, including that the employer furnish housing, as provided. This bill would prohibit the provision of state funding, as defined, for the purposes of funding predevelopment of, developing, or operating any housing used to comply with the federal law requirement to furnish housing to H-2A workers and would require an employer, as defined, or other recipient of state funding who utilizes state funding for these purposes to reimburse the state or state agency that provided the funding in an amount equal to the amount of that state funding expended for those purposes. The bill would exempt from these provisions any contract or other enforceable agreement pursuant to which the state or a state agency provides funding that was entered into prior to January 1, 2020. The bill would also make various conforming changes to other laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2019	
<u>ACA 3</u> <u>Mathis</u> R Clean Water for All Act.	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 4/30/2019-In committee: Set, first	Under existing law, the Department of Water Resources performs duties relating to water resources throughout the state, and the State Water Resources Control Board exercises regulatory functions relating to water quality. Existing law, the Water Quality, Supply, and	

	hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.	Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$7,545,000,000 to finance a water quality, supply, and infrastructure improvement program. This measure, the Clean Water for All Act, would additionally require, commencing with the 2021-22 fiscal year, not less than 2% of specified state revenues to be set apart for the payment of principal and interest on bonds authorized pursuant to the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014; water supply, delivery, and quality projects administered by the department, and water quality projects administered by the state board, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/20/2019	
ACR 97 Patterson R Officer Phia Vang Memorial Interchange.	Senate Transportation 8/14/2019-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	This measure would designate the interchange at State Route 180 and Temperance Avenue in the County of Fresno as the Officer Phia Vang Memorial Interchange. The measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost for appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs. Last Amended: 7/1/2019	
ACR 124 Arambula D State Route 269: Heart of the Valley Bridge.	Senate Rules 9/14/2019-Adopted and to Senate. (Ayes 75. Noes 0. Page 3618.) In Senate. To Com. on RLS.	This measure would designate the 500-foot long bridge over Arroyo Pasajero Creek on State Route 269 as the Heart of the Valley Bridge. The measure would request the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate signs showing this special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources covering that cost, to erect those signs.	
SB 42 Skinner D The Getting Home Safe Act.	Senate Vetoed 10/12/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.	Existing law authorizes a county sheriff to discharge a person from a county jail at any time on the last day that the person may be confined that the sheriff considers to be in the best interests of that person. Existing law additionally authorizes a sheriff to offer a voluntary program to a person, upon completion of a sentence served or a release ordered by the court to be effected the same day, that would allow the person to stay in jail	

		<p>for up to 16 additional hours or until normal business hours, whichever is shorter, in order to offer the person the ability to be discharged to a treatment center or during daytime hours, as specified. Existing law authorizes the person to revoke consent and be discharged as soon as possible and practicable. Existing law requires a sheriff offering this program to, whenever possible, allow the person to make a telephone call to arrange for transportation or to notify a bail agent, as specified. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on June 1, 2020 and would repeal it as of January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 42 without my signature. Jails should not be releasing people onto the streets during overnight hours. This is simply an unsafe practice, resulting in many tragic and preventable outcomes over the years. At a very minimum, facilities should absolutely provide a safe place to wait and arrange safe transportation when late night discharges do occur. However, this bill requires that individuals are permitted to stay in jail until morning if desired, therefore creating a significant state reimbursable mandate. The bill's intent can be accomplished through a more tailored approach that does not put the state treasury on the hook for local jail operations costs which are a local responsibility. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 9/3/2019</p>	
<p>SB 139 Allen D</p> <p>Independent redistricting commissions.</p>	<p>Senate Vetoed</p> <p>10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction, defined as including a county, general law city, school district, community college district, or special district, to establish an independent redistricting commission, a hybrid redistricting commission, or an advisory redistricting commission to change, or recommend changes to, the district boundaries of the legislative body of the local jurisdiction. Existing law provides for the establishment of the County of Los Angeles Citizens Redistricting Commission and the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission. This bill would, with certain exceptions, require a county with more than</p>	

		<p>400,000 residents on and after January 1, 2019, and on and after January 1 of every subsequent year ending in the number 9, to establish by March 1, 2021, and by March 1 of every subsequent year ending in the number one, either a 9-member or 12-member independent redistricting commission to adopt the county's supervisorial districts after each federal decennial census pursuant to a specified procedure. The bill would require a county that does not pass an ordinance to establish a commission by March 1, 2020, and by March 1 of every subsequent year ending in the number zero to establish a 12-member commission pursuant to those procedures. The bill would require a commission established pursuant to those procedures to take steps to encourage county residents to participate in the redistricting process and would specify certain procedures for the commission's hearing process relating to notice, the number of hearings, and translation of hearings. The bill would require the county to provide for reasonable funding and staffing of the commission. The bill would require the board of supervisors of a county to petition the superior court of the county for an order establishing supervisorial district boundaries if the independent redistricting commission does not adopt supervisorial district boundaries by a specified deadline. The bill would require the County of Los Angeles or the County of San Diego to establish 12-member independent redistricting commissions pursuant to these procedures if existing laws providing for the establishment of County of Los Angeles Citizens Redistricting Commission and the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission are invalidated by a court. By increasing the duties of counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would clarify that a local jurisdiction that is partially or wholly located in the County of Los Angeles or the County of San Diego may contract with the County of Los Angeles Citizens Redistricting Commission and the County of San Diego Independent Redistricting Commission to adopt the local jurisdiction's election district boundaries. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
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<p>SB 141 Bates R</p> <p>Parole: sexually violent offenses: validated risk assessment.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered</p> <p>9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 242, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>Existing law grants the Board of Parole Hearings the power to grant parole to prisoners. This bill would, if an inmate has a prior conviction for a sexually violent offense, as defined, require the board to consider the results of a comprehensive risk assessment for sex offenders in considering parole. Last Amended: 7/1/2019</p>	
<p>SB 207 Hurtado D</p> <p>Medi-Cal: asthma preventive services.</p>	<p>Assembly 2 year</p> <p>8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/9/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>Existing law provides for 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 federal law authorizes, at the option of the state, preventive services, as defined, to be provided by practitioners other than physicians or other licensed practitioners. This bill would include asthma preventive services, as defined, as a covered benefit under the Medi-Cal program, no later than July 1, 2021, if the Legislature appropriates funds for that purpose. The bill would require the department, in consultation with external stakeholders, to approve 2 accrediting bodies with expertise in asthma to review and approve training curricula for asthma preventive services</p>	

		<p>providers and would require the curricula to be consistent with specified federal and clinically appropriate guidelines. The bill would require a supervising licensed Medi-Cal provider and the Medi-Cal asthma preventive services provider to satisfy specified requirements, including the Medi-Cal asthma preventive services provider's completion of a training program approved by one of the accrediting bodies. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific these provisions without taking regulatory action until regulations are adopted. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations by July 1, 2023, and to provide semiannual status reports to the Legislature until regulations have been adopted. The bill would require the department to seek any federal waivers or other state plan amendments as necessary and would require these provisions to be implemented if federal approvals are obtained, as specified. Last Amended: 8/15/2019</p>	
<p>SB 212 Allen D</p> <p>Elections: local voting methods.</p>	<p>Senate Vetoed</p> <p>10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>Under existing law, a candidate for nonpartisan office who receives votes on the majority of all ballots cast at a primary election is elected to that office, and the office does not appear on the ballot in the ensuing general election. Existing law prescribes which candidates appear on the ballot in the ensuing general election if no candidate has been elected pursuant to this provision, or if the number of candidates elected at the primary election is less than the total number to be elected to that office. Under existing law, these provisions do not apply to elections to fill certain enumerated offices. This bill would apply these provisions, upon approval by a jurisdiction's voters, to the nomination of officers for general law cities, counties, school districts, community college districts, and county boards of education, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 212 without my signature. This bill authorizes general law cities, counties, and school districts to conduct a local election using ranked choice voting. Ranked choice is an experiment</p>	

		that has been tried in several charter cities in California. Where it has been implemented, I am concerned that it has often led to voter confusion, and that the promise that ranked choice voting leads to greater democracy is not necessarily fulfilled. The state would benefit from learning more from charter cities who use ranked choice voting before broadly expanding the system. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 9/5/2019	
SB 224 Grove R Grand theft: agricultural equipment.	Senate Chaptered 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 119, Statutes of 2019.	Under existing law, obtaining property by theft with a value under \$950 is petty theft, punishable as a misdemeanor, and obtaining property by theft with a value over \$950 is grand theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. Existing law authorizes a fine of \$1,000 for a misdemeanor or \$10,000 for a felony, upon conviction for a crime punishable by imprisonment for which a fine is not prescribed. This bill would, in a county participating in a Rural Crime Prevention Program, require the proceeds of a fine imposed for a grand theft involving agricultural property, as specified, to be allocated by the Controller, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Central Valley Rural Crime Prevention Program or the Central Coast Rural Crime Prevention Program. By requiring a prosecutor to prove additional elements of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/9/2019	
SB 243 Borgeas R San Joaquin River Conservancy.	Senate Rules 2/21/2019-Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law establishes the San Joaquin River Conservancy and prescribes the functions and responsibilities of the conservancy with regard to the protection and conservation of public lands in the San Joaquin River Parkway, as described. Existing law requires the conservancy to administer any funds appropriated to it and any revenue generated by member agencies of the conservancy for the parkway and contributed to the conservancy and authorizes the conservancy to expend those funds for capital improvements, land acquisitions, or support of the conservancy's operations. This bill would make a	

		nonsubstantive change in that provision requiring the conservancy to administer those funds.	
SB 247 Dodd D Wildland fire prevention: vegetation management.	Senate Chaptered 10/2/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 406, Statutes of 2019.	Existing law establishes the Wildfire Safety Division within the Public Utilities Commission to, among other things, oversee and enforce electrical corporations' compliance with wildfire safety requirements. Existing law requires the division to approve or deny each wildfire mitigation plan and plan updates submitted by an electrical corporation. This bill would require an electrical corporation, within one month of the completion of a substantial portion of the vegetation management requirements in its wildfire mitigation plan, to notify the division of the completion. The bill would require the division to audit the completed work and would require the audit to specify any failure of the electrical corporation to fully comply with the vegetation management requirements. The bill would require the division to provide the audit to the electrical corporation and to provide the electrical corporation a reasonable time period to correct and eliminate deficiencies specified in the audit. The bill would authorize the division to engage an independent evaluator to conduct the audit. Within one year after the expiration of the time period to correct and eliminate deficiencies, the bill would require the independent evaluator to issue a report to the electrical corporation, the division, and the Safety and Enforcement Division of the commission specifically describing any failure of the electrical corporation to substantially comply with the substantial portion of the vegetation management requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/3/2019	
SB 279 Galgiani D High-Speed Rail Authority: supplemental business plan.	Senate 2 year 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/3/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The California High-Speed Rail Act creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state. The Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century, approved by the voters as Proposition 1A at the November 4, 2008, general election, provides for the issuance of \$9 billion in general obligation bonds for high-speed rail purposes and \$950 million for other	

		related rail purposes. Existing law requires the authority to prepare, publish, adopt, and submit to the Legislature a business plan containing specified elements, by May 1, 2014, and every 2 years thereafter. This bill would require the authority to develop and adopt a supplemental business plan for the estimated cost of completing the section of the high-speed rail system located between the City of Merced and the northern end of the initial operating segment in the County of Madera on or before February 1, 2020, and submit the supplemental business plan to the Director of Finance, a specified peer review group, and certain legislative committees. Last Amended: 3/27/2019	
SB 319 Moorlach R State highways: Department of Transportation: German autobahn report.	Senate Rules 4/23/2019-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system. Existing law prohibits a person from driving a vehicle upon a highway with a speed limit established pursuant to specified provisions at a speed greater than that speed limit. Existing law prohibits a person from driving a vehicle upon a state highway at a speed greater than 65 miles per hour. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit a report that includes policy recommendations to the Legislature and the California Transportation Commission on any potential advantages of the German autobahn system compared to California's state highway system and on the feasibility of implementing those potential advantages in California, as specified. Last Amended: 4/22/2019	
SB 337 Skinner D Child support.	Senate Vetoed 10/13/2019-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.	Existing law requires each county to provide cash assistance and other social services to needy families through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program using federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program, state, and county funds. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2022, or when the Department of Child Support Services provides the Legislature with a specified notification, whichever date is later, increase that amount to \$100 for a family with one child and \$200 for a family with 2 or more children. This bill contains	

		<p>other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 337 without my signature: Senate Bill 337 would increase the amount of child support passed through to families receiving California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) assistance. Reducing child poverty across our state is a key priority for me. To this end, in 2019 we have increased CalWORKs grants by almost 25 percent, increased the amount of earnings families on CalWORKs can retain every month from \$225 to \$600, and increased the level of savings and the value of the car families can have and qualify for CalWORKs. We also increased and expanded California's Earned Income Tax Credit to \$1 billion annually, including an increase of \$1,000 in the credit for families with children under the age of 6. While I am supportive of increasing the amount of child support passed through to families on CalWORKs, such an increase would have a General Fund impact of tens of millions of dollars annually, thus it should be considered as part of the budget process.</p> <p>Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
<p>SB 340 Stone R</p> <p>High-speed rail bonds.</p>	<p>Senate 2 year</p> <p>4/26/2019-Failed</p> <p>Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 2/28/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>The California High-Speed Rail Act creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state. The Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century, approved by the voters as Proposition 1A at the November 4, 2008, general election, provides for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$9 billion for high-speed rail purposes and \$950 million for other related rail purposes. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would provide that no further bonds shall be sold for high-speed rail purposes pursuant to the Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century, except as specifically provided with respect to an existing appropriation for high-speed rail purposes for early</p>	

		improvement projects in the Phase 1 blended system. The bill, subject to the above exception, would require redirection of the unspent proceeds received from outstanding bonds issued and sold for other high-speed rail purposes before the effective date of these provisions, upon appropriation, for use in retiring the debt incurred from the issuance and sale of those outstanding bonds. The bill would make no changes to the authorization under the bond act for the issuance of \$950 million in bonds for rail purposes other than high-speed rail.	
SB 351 Hurtado D Climate change: Transformative Climate Communities Program.	Senate Chaptered 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 368, Statutes of 2019.	Existing law creates the Transformative Climate Communities Program, which is administered by the Strategic Growth Council. Existing law requires the council to award competitive grants to specified eligible entities for the development and implementation of neighborhood-level transformative climate community plans that include greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities, as defined. This bill would require the council to consider applications for projects undertaken in unincorporated areas of a county. Last Amended: 3/25/2019	
SB 414 Caballero D Small System Water Authority Act of 2019.	Assembly 2 year 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, as defined, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act, if consolidation is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible, authorizes the state board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to designated public water systems and to order the designated public water system to accept administrative and managerial services, as specified. This bill would create the Small System Water Authority Act of 2019 and state legislative findings and declarations	

		<p>relating to authorizing the creation of small system water authorities that will have powers to absorb, improve, and competently operate noncompliant public water systems. The bill, no later than March 1, 2020, would require the state board to provide written notice to cure to all public agencies, private water companies, or mutual water companies that operate a public water system that has either less than 3,000 service connections or that serves less than 10,000 people, and are not in compliance, for the period from July 1, 2018, through December 31, 2019, with one or more state or federal primary drinking water standard maximum contaminant levels, as specified. The bill would require the state board to provide a copy of the notice, in the case of a water corporation, to the Public Utilities Commission and would require the Public Utilities Commission to be responsible with the state board for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the bill. The bill would require an entity receiving the notice to respond to the state board, and, if appropriate, the Public Utilities Commission, as to whether the violations of drinking water standards are remedied and the basis for that conclusion, as specified. The bill would require an entity reporting a continuing violation of drinking water standards to have 180 days from the date of a specified response filed with the state board to prepare and submit a plan to the state board to permanently remedy a violation of drinking water standards within a reasonable time that is not later than January 1, 2025. The bill would require the state board to review the plan and accept, accept with reasonable conditions, or reject the plan, as prescribed. The bill would require an entity with an accepted plan to provide quarterly reports to the state board on progress towards a permanent remedy for violations of drinking water standards and would require the state board to annually hold a public hearing to consider whether the progress is satisfactory. The bill would require the state board, if it rejects the plan or if a plan is not submitted by the prescribed deadline, to cause, after a certain period to allow for a petition for reconsideration, the formation of an authority by the</p>	
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		applicable local agency formation commission to serve the customers of the public water system or to remedy the failure to meet the applicable drinking water standards, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/25/2019	
SB 498 Hurtado D Trade Corridors Improvement Fund: grant program: short-line railroads.	Assembly 2 year 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	The Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006, approved by the voters as Proposition 1B at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of \$19.925 billion of general obligation bonds for specified purposes, including \$2 billion to be transferred to the Trade Corridors Improvement Fund (TCIF), created by the bond act. The bond act makes the moneys in the TCIF available, upon appropriation in the annual Budget Act by the Legislature and subject to such conditions and criteria as the Legislature may provide by statute, for allocation by the California Transportation Commission for infrastructure improvements along federally designated Trade Corridors of National Significance or along other corridors that have a high volume of freight movement, as determined by the commission. Existing law designates the commission as the administrative agency responsible for programming funds in the TCIF and authorizes the commission to adopt guidelines for the TCIF program. This bill would require the commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature of funds resulting from TCIF program savings, to establish a competitive grant program to provide grants from those funds in the 2020-21 and 2021-22 fiscal years to the Department of Transportation or regional transportation planning agencies, or both, for short-line railroad projects such as railroad reconstruction, maintenance, upgrade, or replacement. The bill would require the commission to adopt guidelines, in consultation with representatives from specified government and industry entities, by July 1, 2020, to be used by the commission to select grant recipients. Last Amended: 5/21/2019	
SB 501 Hurtado D	Assembly 2 year	Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services, with the approval of the Adjutant General, to lease and	

<p>Armories: Reedley Armory.</p>	<p>7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was V. A. on 6/6/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)</p>	<p>sell real property held for armory purposes, on terms and conditions in the best interests of the state and subject to legislative approval. Existing law requires an armory to be offered for sale to any city, county, city and county, and district prior to being offered for sale to private entities or individuals. Existing law establishes the Armory Fund and requires that all proceeds from the sale or lease of armories be deposited into the fund for use, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes related to armories. Existing law authorizes the sale of the Reedley Armory pursuant to these provisions. This bill would remove the authorization to sell the Reedley Armory. Last Amended: 4/25/2019</p>	
<p><u>SB 513</u> <u>Hurtado</u> D</p> <p>State Water Resources Control Board: grants: interim relief: private water wells.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 9/27/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 373, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires a person who discharges waste into the waters of the state in violation of waste discharge requirements or other order or prohibition issued by a California regional water quality control board or the State Water Resources Control Board to clean up the waste or to abate the effects of the waste. The act authorizes the state board or a regional board to issue a cleanup or abatement order that may require, among other things, the provision of, or payment for, uninterrupted replacement water service to each affected public water supplier or private well owner. The act, to the extent that funding is made available, authorizes the state board to provide grants to a county or qualified nonprofit organization that would award grants or loans, or both, to eligible applicants for specified purposes relating to drinking water and wastewater treatment. This bill would authorize the state board to provide grants to eligible applicants to be used to provide interim relief, as specified, to households in which a private water well has gone dry, or has been destroyed, due to drought, wildfire, or other natural disaster, subject to an appropriation of funds for that purpose by the Legislature. The bill would authorize the board to provide up to 10% of the funds appropriated for these purposes to eligible applicants for planning related to permanent solutions for private water wells that have gone dry, or have been destroyed, due to drought,</p>	

		wildfire, or other natural disaster. Last Amended: 7/1/2019	
SB 535 Moorlach R Greenhouse gases: wildfires and forest fires: air emissions.	Assembly 2 year 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030, as specified. Existing law requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan on or before January 1, 2009, for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, as provided, and to update the plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the report to include information, if feasible, regarding the greenhouse gas, criteria air pollutant, and short-lived climate pollutant emissions from wildfires and forest fires, an assessment of the increased severity of wildfires and forest fires from the impacts of climate change, and a calculation of the increase in the emissions of criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and short-lived climate pollutants based on the increased severity of wildfires and forest fires assessed. The bill would require the state board to identify what, if any, information in the report should be included in the scoping plan. The bill would also reduce the reporting period to every 3 years and require the state board to post the report on the state board's internet website. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/27/2019	
SB 669 Caballero D Water quality: Safe Drinking Water Fund.	Senate Appropriations Suspense File 5/16/2019-May 16 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.	(1) 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. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Safe Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the state board.	

		<p>The bill would require the state board to administer the fund to assist community water systems in disadvantaged communities that are chronically noncompliant relative to the federal and state drinking water standards and do not have the financial capacity to pay for operation and maintenance costs to comply with those standards, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, and bequests, transfers by the Legislature from the General Fund and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, funding from authorized general obligation bond acts, and net revenue from the Safe Drinking Water Trust that this bill would create. The bill would require the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible applicants. The bill by July 1, 2021, and by July 1 of each year thereafter, would require the state board to adopt, working with a multistakeholder advisory group, after a public workshop and a public hearing, an annual fund implementation plan. The bill would require the state board annually to prepare and make publicly available a report of expenditures of the fund and to adopt annually, after a public hearing, an annual update to a specified needs analysis. By creating a new continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 742 Allen D</p> <p>Intercity passenger rail services: motor carrier transportation of passengers.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/8/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 652, Statutes of 2019.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to provide funding to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) to enter into contracts with motor carriers of passengers for the intercity transportation of passengers by motor carrier over regular routes if certain conditions are met. Existing law also authorizes the department to provide funding to Amtrak to contract for rail feeder bus services operated in conjunction with the intercity trains, but subject to the restriction, among others, that the bus services be used only by passengers who are connecting to or from a train, subject to specified exceptions, including exceptions for passengers on certain routes where no</p>	

		<p>private intercity bus company provides scheduled bus services. This bill would instead authorize the department to provide funding to certain joint powers authorities responsible for the administration of intercity passenger rail services for the purpose of entering into a contract with Amtrak or a public or private motor carrier of passengers for the intercity transportation of passengers by motor carrier over regular routes connecting to intercity rail service, as specified. The bill would authorize motor carrier connections funded pursuant to these provisions to transport passengers who are not connecting to a passenger rail service. The bill would require a joint powers authority that contracts for service pursuant to this authorization, in consultation with the department, to submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2023, relating to that service. The bill would authorize state agencies and departments, public and private transit operators, intercity motor carriers of passengers, Amtrak, and those joint powers authorities to enter into revenue sharing and ticket selling agreements with each other to provide for intercity transportation of passengers and connections at rail stations to and from local transit systems and intermodal and intercity motor carrier terminals. Last Amended: 9/6/2019</p>	
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