

Chaptered bills as of 10/1/2020

[AB 70](#) ([Berman D](#)) **Private postsecondary education: California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 153

Summary: Existing law, the California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009, provides, among other things, for student protections and regulatory oversight of private postsecondary institutions in the state. The act is enforced by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education within the Department of Consumer Affairs. The act exempts an institution from its application if any of a list of specific criteria are met. Existing law requires an out-of-state private postsecondary educational institution to comply with specified requirements, including providing the bureau evidence of the institution's accreditation. Existing law repeals the act on January 1, 2021. If the operation of the act is extended by another measure, existing law, effective July 1, 2022, requires additional duties by an out-of-state private postsecondary educational institution. This bill would define nonprofit corporation and public institution of higher education specially for purposes of the act. The bill would specify that only an institution of higher education meeting the act's definition of nonprofit corporation or public institution of higher education is exempt from the requirements imposed on an out-of-state private postsecondary educational institution. The bill, commencing January 1, 2022, would prohibit the bureau from verifying the exemption of, or contracting to handle complaints for, a nonprofit institution that operated as a for-profit institution during any period on or after January 1, 2010, unless the Attorney General verifies specified information, and would require the Attorney General to provide written notification to the institution and the bureau of its verification within 90 days of receipt of all information the Attorney General determines is necessary for the verification. The bill, commencing January 1, 2022, would authorize appeal of actions taken by the bureau and the Attorney General to the superior court. The provisions of this bill would be implemented only if the operation of the act is extended by another measure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 75](#) ([Committee on Budget](#)) **Budget Act of 2019: augmentation.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 9

Summary: The Budget Act of 2019 appropriated specified amounts from various funds for the support of state government. The act appropriated \$20,000,000 from the General Fund for augmentation for contingencies or emergencies, which is required to be transferred, upon approval by the Director of Finance, to fund unanticipated expenses incurred for the 2019–20 fiscal year under existing programs, as specified. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2019 by appropriating an additional \$119,727,000 from the General Fund for augmentation for contingencies and emergencies and by requiring the Controller to allocate these additional funds as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 76](#) ([Committee on Budget](#)) **Education finance: apportionments.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/26/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 5

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the Controller to draw warrants on the State Treasury throughout each year in specified amounts for purposes of apportioning funding to school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools. This bill, commencing with the 2019–20 fiscal year, would require the warrants scheduled to be drawn in June to instead be drawn in July of the same calendar year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 78](#) ([Committee on Budget](#)) **Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 10

Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act (Bank Act) establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, that is governed by a board of directors. The Bank Act, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of projects that qualify as economic development or public development facilities. This bill would create the Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund Act of 2020. The bill would create the Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund within the State Treasury, and make the moneys in the fund available for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require the bank to administer the Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund and would authorize the bank, under the Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund Program, to provide financial assistance to any eligible sponsor or participating party for eligible climate catalyst projects, either directly to the sponsor or participating party or to a lending or financial institution, as specified. The bill would define "climate catalyst projects" as any building, structure, equipment, infrastructure, or other improvement within California, or financing the general needs of any sponsor or participating party for operations or activities within California that are consistent with, and intended to, further California's climate goals, activities that

reduce climate risk, and the implementation of low-carbon technology and infrastructure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 79](#) (Committee on Budget) Human services omnibus.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 11

Summary: (1) Existing federal law provides for the allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, requires the State Department of Social Services to implement and maintain a nonbiometric identity verification method in the CalWORKs program. This bill would repeal the January 1, 2021, repeal date, thereby extending that provision indefinitely, and would also provide, commencing July 1, 2020, that the methods approved by the department as of July 1, 2018, satisfy that requirement for nonbiometric identity verification methods in the CalWORKs program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 80](#) (Committee on Budget) Public health omnibus.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 12

Summary: (1) Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms that took effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that facilitates the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law establishes the California Health Benefit Exchange (the Exchange) within state government, known as Covered California, specifies the powers and duties of the board governing the Exchange, and requires the board to facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing law prohibits a member of the board from being employed by, a consultant to, a member of the board of directors of, affiliated with, or otherwise a representative of, a carrier or other insurer, an agent or broker, a health care provider, or a health care facility or health clinic while serving on the board or on the staff of the Exchange and from receiving compensation for service on the board, except as specified. This bill would create an exception to that prohibition by authorizing a member of the board or of the staff of the Exchange to perform volunteer services under specified conditions, including that the member or staff does not receive compensation, as described, for rendering services and does not have an ownership interest in the entity, facility, clinic, or provider group. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 81](#) (Committee on Budget) Public health funding: health facilities and services.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 13

Summary: (1) Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would establish various enforcement mechanisms for the department to collect delinquent quality assurance fees, such as requiring the department to assess interest on a skilled nursing facility that fails to pay all or part of the quality assurance fee within 60 days of the date that payment is due, beginning on the 61st calendar day from the date the payment is due, until the unpaid amount due and any interest is paid in full, and authorizing the department to deduct unpaid assessments, including any interest and penalties owed, attributable to a debtor facility from any Medi-Cal payments made to a related facility or entity by common ownership or control to the debtor facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 82](#) (Committee on Budget) State government.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 14

Summary: (1) The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the granting of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state. Existing law prohibits a person from performing duties that include the sale or service of alcoholic beverages for consumption on premises licensed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, and management of that person, without a valid alcohol server certification. Existing law requires a licensee to ensure that each alcohol server it employs has a valid alcohol server certification and to maintain records of certifications for inspection by the department. Existing law prohibits a licensee, beginning on July 1, 2021, from employing or continuing to employ an alcohol server without a valid alcohol server certification. This bill would instead prohibit a licensee from employing or continuing to employ an alcohol server without a valid alcohol server certification beginning on July 1, 2022, and would make other conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 83](#)**(Committee on Budget) Housing.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 15

Summary: (1)Existing law requires the Governor to create the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California and to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California. Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program, administered by the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Existing law requires the agency, upon appropriation, to distribute \$650,000,000 among cities, counties, and continuums of care, as provided. Existing law requires an applicant to submit an application containing specified information in order to apply for a program allocation. Existing law requires, as part of the application, an agreement from the applicant to participate in a statewide Homeless Management Information System, when available. This bill would require the applicant to also agree to provide data elements, including, but not limited to, health information, as defined, to the statewide Homeless Management Information System, when the system becomes available. The bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to specify the form and substance of these data elements, and authorizes the council to amend or modify these data elements, disclosure formats, or disclosure frequency, as may be required by operational necessity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 84](#)**(Committee on Budget) Public employment and retirement.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 16

Summary: (1)Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program. The Defined Benefit Program is funded by employer and employee contributions, investment returns, and state appropriations, which are deposited or credited to the Teachers' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated. Existing law appropriates \$2,246,000,000 from the General Fund for the 2018–19 fiscal year to the Teachers' Retirement Fund for the Defined Benefit Program, to be apportioned in specified amounts to the credit of required employer contributions for the 2019–20 and 2020–21 fiscal years, pursuant to the direction of the Department of Finance. For the 2020–21 fiscal year, the apportioned payment to the Teachers' Retirement Fund is an amount to pay in advance a part of the contributions required of the employers for the 2020–21 fiscal year that results in a reduction of employer contributions of 0.70 percentage point for that fiscal year from the percentage set by another specified provision. Existing law requires the uncommitted remainder of the payment to be allocated to reducing the employers' unfunded actuarial obligations, as specified. This bill would revise the application of the 2018–19 fiscal year General Fund appropriation described above. For the 2020–21 fiscal year, the apportioned payment amount would be revised to an amount to pay in advance on behalf of employers a part of the employer contributions for the 2020–21 fiscal year that results in employers having to contribute 2.95 percentage points less in the 2020–21 fiscal year than the percentage set by another specified provision. The bill would authorize an additional apportionment for the 2021–22 fiscal year that would result in employers having to contribute 2.18 percentage points less in the 2021–22 fiscal year than the percentage set by the board pursuant to another specified provision. The bill would make a conforming change regarding the uncommitted remainder of the payment to reflect the additional allocation for the 2021–22 fiscal year. By authorizing the application of an appropriation for a new purpose, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 85](#)**(Committee on Budget) State taxes and charges.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 8

Summary: (1)Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law generally provides that the taxes are due and payable to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration quarterly on or before the last day of the month next succeeding each quarterly period and requires, for purposes of sales tax, a return to be filed by a seller that contains, among other information, the gross receipts of the seller during the preceding reporting period. This bill, when a vehicle required to be registered under the Vehicle Code is sold at retail on and after January 1, 2021, by any dealer holding a license issued pursuant to the Vehicle Code, except a new motor vehicle dealer, as specified, would require the dealer to pay the applicable sales tax to the Department of Motor Vehicles acting for and on behalf of the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration within 30 days from the date of the sale. The bill would impose specified penalties if the dealer makes an application to the Department of Motor Vehicles that is not timely and imposes penalties and interest if the dealer fails to make an application to the Department of Motor Vehicles, fails to pay the sales tax, or fails to timely file the return required

by the Sales and Use Tax Law with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 89](#) (Ting D) Budget Act of 2020.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 7

Summary: The Budget Act of 2020 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2020–21 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2020 by amending items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 90](#) (Committee on Budget) Transportation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 17

Summary: (1) Under the Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act, also known as the Transportation Development Act, revenues from a 1 / 4 % sales tax in each county are transferred to the county's local transportation fund and available, among other things, for allocation by a transportation planning agency to transit operators, subject to certain financial requirements for an operator to meet in order to be eligible to receive funds. Existing law sets forth alternative ways for an operator to qualify for funding, including a standard under which the allocated funds do not exceed 50% of the operator's total operating costs, as specified, or the maintenance by the operator of a specified ratio of fare revenues to operating cost. If an operator was allocated funds from a local transportation fund during a fiscal year in which it did not maintain the required ratio of fare revenues to operating cost, existing law requires the operator's eligibility to receive these moneys and specified allocations under the State Transit Assistance Program to be reduced during a subsequent penalty year by the amount of the difference between the required fare revenues and the actual fare revenues collected for the fiscal year that the required ratio was not maintained. This bill would prohibit the imposition of this penalty on an operator that does not maintain the required ratio of fare revenues to operating cost during the 2019–20 or 2020–21 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 92](#) (Committee on Budget) Public resources: omnibus trailer bill.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 18

Summary: (1) Existing law requires a tax return filed with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) that reports gross receipts for sales and use tax purposes to segregate the gross receipts of the seller and the sales price of the property on a line or a separate form when the place of sale in this state or for use in this state is on or within the real property of a state-designated fair, as defined, or any real property of a state-designated fair that is leased to another party. Existing law requires, on or before November 1 of each year, the CDTFA to report to the Department of Finance the total gross receipts segregated on these tax returns, and that 3/4 of 1% of the total gross receipts be included in the next annual Governor's Budget for use by the Department of Food and Agriculture for allocation to fairs and that those funds be transferred by the Controller to the Fair and Exposition Fund in the State Treasury, as prescribed. This bill would, for the 2019–20 fiscal year and all subsequent fiscal years, make the total gross receipts subject to review by the CDTFA for errors. The bill would require the CDTFA to note any identified errors and the approximate impact of those errors on the total gross receipts in its report to the Department of Finance to allow an adjusted total gross receipts amount to be determined for the purpose of calculating the amount to be included in the Governor's Budget for use by the Department of Food and Agriculture for allocation to fairs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 93](#) (Committee on Budget) Personal income taxes: earned income tax credit: young child tax credit: federal individual taxpayer identification number.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 19

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account, a continuously appropriated fund, for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases and provides alternative calculation factors under specified circumstances. Existing law, in conformity with federal income tax laws, disallows the credit to an eligible individual with a qualifying child if the individual does not include on the tax return the social security numbers of that individual, the individual's spouse if married, and any qualifying child of the individual. Existing law, for purposes of this disallowance and in conformity with federal income tax laws, excludes specified social security numbers, including those issued to individuals who are applicants for or recipients of benefits under any program financed in whole or in part from federal funds. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, would remove the exclusion of the above-described social security numbers, and would additionally allow the earned income tax credit to an eligible individual who has, or whose

spouse has, a qualifying child younger than 6 years old, as specified, if that individual includes on the tax return the federal individual taxpayer identification number of the eligible individual, eligible individual's spouse if married, and a qualifying child who is younger than 6 years old, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 100 (Committee on Budget) State government.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 20

Summary: (1) Under existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Seismic Safety Commission is established as an independent unit within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. Existing law provides that the commission is composed of 20 members, with 15 commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and 5 members from specified state agencies. This bill would instead establish the Alfred E. Alquist Seismic Safety Commission as a separate unit within the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would reduce the number of commissioners from 20 to 15 and would provide that the Governor appoint 10 of the 15 commissioners, with 2 commissioners appointed by the Legislature and 3 commissioners serving as representatives of specified state agencies. The bill would specify the background qualifications for the commissioners. The bill would also expand the number of public entities that provide regular updates to the commission regarding earthquake preparedness and seismic safety activities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 102 (Committee on Budget) Retirement savings.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 21

Summary: (1) Existing law, the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Trust Act, establishes the CalSavers Retirement Savings Program and the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Trust, a trust consisting of a program fund and an administrative fund with trust moneys that are continuously appropriated and administered by the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Investment Board. Existing law requires the Treasurer, on behalf of the board, to appoint an executive director who is not a member of the board and who serves at its pleasure. Existing law requires eligible employers to offer a payroll deposit retirement savings arrangement so that eligible employees may contribute a portion of their salary or wages to a retirement savings program account in the program, as specified. Existing law requires the board to take various actions upon implementation of the program and, for up to 3 years following its initial implementation of the program, requires the board to establish managed accounts invested in United States Treasuries, myRAs, or similar investments. Existing law states that the program is implemented as of January 1, 2017. This bill would rename the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Trust Act as the CalSavers Retirement Savings Trust Act, the body that administers the act as the CalSavers Retirement Savings Board, and would make conforming changes in this regard. The bill would make various changes in the act to reflect that it has been implemented, including eliminating the requirement to establish managed accounts invested in United States Treasuries, myRAs, or similar investments described above. The bill would authorize the board to delegate rulemaking authority to its executive director. The bill would authorize an employee to opt out of participation in the program by telephone and would eliminate a condition relating to contribution amounts that depends on the length of time that an employee has contributed to the program. The bill would grant the board the power to administer the enforcement of employer compliance, including the power to impose specified penalties on employers who fail to allow eligible employees to participate in the program, subject to an appeals and collections process administered by the Franchise Tax Board, as specified below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 103 (Committee on Budget) Unemployment compensation benefits: COVID-19.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 22

Summary: Existing law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to eligible persons who are unemployed through no fault of their own through a federal-state unemployment insurance program administered by the Employment Development Department. Unemployment compensation benefits are paid from the Unemployment Fund, which is continuously appropriated for this purpose. Under existing law, unemployment compensation benefits are based on wages paid in a base period that is calculated according to the month within which the benefit year begins. Existing law requires the Director of Employment Development to maintain a separate reserve account for each employer, and to charge unemployment compensation benefits paid to an unemployed individual during any benefit year against the reserve account of that individual's employer during the individual's base period. This bill, for the duration of all federal unemployment benefit programs specifically created to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, would prohibit unemployment compensation benefits paid to an unemployed individual from being charged against the reserve account of a tax-rated employer, unless the employer or an agent of the employer was at fault, as prescribed. Under the bill, this prohibition would become inoperative on January 1, 2021, unless the Director of Employment Development makes a specified determination. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 107 (Committee on Budget) State government.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 264

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes the state civil service system in accordance with Article VII of the California Constitution and contains exemptions for certain categories of workers, including officers or employees appointed or employed by commissions.This bill would authorize the commission to appoint an executive director who would be exempt from civil service.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 119](#)

(Ting D) State employment: State Bargaining Units.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 23

Summary: (1)Existing law provides that a provision of a memorandum of understanding reached between the state employer and a recognized employee organization representing state civil service employees that requires the expenditure of funds does not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. This bill would approve provisions requiring the expenditure of funds in the memoranda of understanding or addenda, or both, entered into between the state employer and State Bargaining Unit 1-Professional, Administrative, Financial, and Staff Services, State Bargaining Unit 3-Professional Educators and Librarians, State Bargaining Unit 4-Office and Allied, State Bargaining Unit 6-Corrections, State Bargaining Unit 9-Professional Engineers, State Bargaining Unit 11-Engineering and Scientific Technicians, State Bargaining Unit 14-Printing and Allied Trades, State Bargaining Unit 15-Allied Services, State Bargaining Unit 17-Registered Nurses, State Bargaining Unit 18-Psychiatric Technicians, State Bargaining Unit 20-Medical and Social Services, and State Bargaining Unit 21-Educational Consultants and Library. The bill would provide that provisions of the memoranda of understanding or addenda, or both, described above and approved by this bill that require the expenditure of funds will not take effect unless funds for those provisions are specifically appropriated by the Legislature. The bill would authorize the state employer or these state bargaining units to reopen negotiations if funds for those provisions are not specifically appropriated by the Legislature.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 168](#)

(Aguiar-Curry D) Planning and zoning: annual report: housing development: streamlined approvals.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 166

Summary: (1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the city or county and specified lands outside its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the legislative body of the city or county, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the status of the general plan and progress in its implementation.This bill would additionally require that this annual report include information on the progress of the city or county in adopting or amending its general plan or local open-space element in compliance with its obligations to consult with California Native American tribes, and to identify and protect, preserve, and mitigate impacts to specified places, features, and objects, pursuant to specified law.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 240](#)

(Irwin D) Veterans' homes: lease of property.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 61

Summary: Existing law establishes the Veterans' Home of California system for the operation of veterans' homes at various sites. Existing law sets forth the duties of the Department of Veterans Affairs regarding the administration and regulation of veterans' homes. Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services to lease or let any real property held by the department for a home, as specified, to any entity or person upon terms and conditions determined to be in the best interests of the home.This bill would prohibit a lease or let from exceeding 5 years, unless the lessee is a local government or a nonprofit organization that provides services exclusively for veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States and their families, or the contract for the lease was executed before January 1, 2021. The bill would require each use, other than an easement, of real property held by the department for a home by a person or entity, other than the home or a resident of the home, to be in writing and meet certain criteria, including that it provide substantial and direct benefits to the home and its members and be appropriate and compatible with the nature of the home.

[AB 275](#)

(Ramos D) Native American cultural preservation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 167

Summary: Existing law establishes the Native American Heritage Commission and vests the commission with specified powers and duties. Existing law requires the commission to publish a document that lists the California Indian tribes as well as to consult in matters pertaining to repatriation under the act.This bill would revise various definitions, including, among others, the definition of "California Indian tribe" to include both a tribe that meets the federal definition of Indian tribe and a tribe that is not recognized by the federal government, but that is a native tribe located in

California that is on the list maintained by the commission; the definition of "museum" to specify it receives state funds; the definition of "preponderance of the evidence" to specify that tribal traditional knowledge alone may be sufficient to meet this standard; and the definition of "reasonable" to specify that tribal traditional knowledge can and should be used to establish reasonable conclusions with respect to determining cultural affiliation and identifying cultural items. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 276](#) (Friedman D) Personal income taxes: qualified employer plan: loans: CARES Act.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 62

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, in partial conformity with federal income tax law, allows a qualified employer plan, as defined, to provide specified loans to a participant or a beneficiary that are not treated as taxable distributions from the plan if specified conditions are met, including that the maximum amount that a plan may permit as a loan does not exceed (1) the greater of \$10,000 or 50% of the participant's vested account balance, or (2) \$50,000, whichever is less, and that generally the loan be repaid within 5 years. This bill would, for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, provide conformity to those qualified employer plan loan provisions of the federal CARES Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 376](#) (Stone, Mark D) Student loan servicing.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 154

Summary: Existing law, the Student Loan Servicing Act, prohibits a person from engaging in the business of servicing a student loan in California without first obtaining a license. Existing law commits the administration of these provisions to the Commissioner of Business Oversight and grants the commissioner various powers in this regard, including the authority to conduct investigations of applicants and licensees. The act requires an applicant for a license to submit audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and acceptable to the commissioner that indicate a net worth of at least \$250,000 and requires a licensee to maintain a minimum net worth of \$250,000. This bill would authorize the commissioner to allow a licensee that is a wholly owned subsidiary of a public holding company required to comply with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission to satisfy the requirement to submit audited financial statements with an application for a license and to maintain a minimum net worth of \$250,000 by submitting the annual consolidated audited financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 408](#) (Frazier D) Vehicles: disabled veterans.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 42

Summary: 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. 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.

[AB 434](#) (Daly D) Housing financing programs: uniform procedures.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 192

Summary: (1) Existing law establishes, among other housing programs administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Multifamily Housing Program, pursuant to which the department provides assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for specified eligible costs of development of specified housing projects. This bill would authorize the department, in administering the Multifamily Housing Program, to establish set-asides for specific project types or projects that serve specific target populations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 465](#) (Eggman D) Mental health workers: supervision.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 137

Summary: Existing law regulates provision of programs and services relating to mental health and requires the creation of community programs to increase access to, and quality of, community-based mental health services. This bill would require any program permitting mental health professionals to respond to emergency mental health crisis calls in collaboration with law enforcement to ensure the program is supervised by a licensed mental health professional, including, among others, a licensed clinical social worker, except as specified.

[AB 499](#)**(Mayes I) Personal information: social security numbers: state agencies.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 155

Summary: Existing law prohibits a state agency from sending any outgoing United States mail to an individual that contains personal information about that individual, including, but not limited to, the individual's social security number, telephone number, driver's license number, or credit card account number, unless that personal information is contained within sealed correspondence and cannot be viewed from the outside of that sealed correspondence. This bill would prohibit a state agency from sending any outgoing United States mail that contains an individual's social security number unless the number is truncated to its last 4 digits or in specified circumstances, including when federal law requires inclusion of the social security number or when documents are mailed to a current or prospective state employee. The bill would require each state agency that mails an individual's full or truncated part of a social security number to that individual to report to the Legislature, on or before September 1, 2021, regarding when and why it does so. The bill would require a state agency that, in its own estimation, is unable to comply with the restrictions on mailing social security numbers that have not been truncated to submit an annual corrective action plan to the Legislature until it is in compliance. The bill would make the reports, action plans, and related correspondence confidential and would prohibit their public disclosure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 518](#)**(Calderon D) Surplus state real property: Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 43

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Director of General Services to sell or lease certain property, known as the Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic, to the County of Los Angeles by January 1, 2015, at market value upon terms and conditions and subject to reservations and exceptions the director determines are in the best interests of the state, and, after January 1, 2015, authorizes the director to sell the property to any other party at market value through a competitive bid process. This bill would instead authorize the director, until January 1, 2025, to sell that property to the City of Norwalk at fair market value upon terms and conditions the director determines are in the best interests of the state. The bill would authorize the director, notwithstanding those provisions, to sell the property below fair market value for purposes of providing housing to persons and families of low or moderate income, subject to reporting specified information 30 days before the sale to the chairpersons of the fiscal committees of the Legislature. The bill would revise the approximate acreage of the property to 32 acres. The bill, after January 1, 2025, would authorize the director to dispose of the property in accordance with specified procedures and priorities otherwise applicable to the disposal of surplus property by the department. The bill would exempt the sale of the property from the California Environmental Quality Act.

[AB 639](#)**(Cervantes D) California Workforce Development Board: port automation and climate change.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 116

Summary: (1) Existing law requires specified state agencies to prepare and submit to the Secretary for Environmental Protection specified information for inclusion in an annual greenhouse gas emission reduction report card, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2024, require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and the California Workforce Development Board to oversee a stakeholder process to develop recommendations on how best to mitigate the employment impacts of automation at the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach. The bill would create an industry panel consisting of 10 members, as specified, within the agency to inform the stakeholder process. The bill would authorize the California Workforce Development Board to contract the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Labor Center to facilitate implementation and would authorize the UCLA Labor Center to commission expert research and testimony to supplement the stakeholder process. The bill would require the industry panel to provide an annual update on the stakeholder process at a regularly scheduled meeting of the California Workforce Development Board. The bill would require the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and the California Workforce Development Board, upon the completion of the stakeholder process, but not later than July 1, 2023, to issue findings and recommendations on the most effective ways to implement policies and programs to mitigate the employment impacts of automation and the transitioning of seaport operations to low- and zero-emission operations on workers and individuals living in communities adjacent to the ports. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 685](#)**(Reyes D) COVID-19: imminent hazard to employees: exposure: notification: serious violations.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/17/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 84

Summary: (1) Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (OSHA), requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, when, in its opinion, a place of employment, machine, device, apparatus, or equipment or any part thereof is in a dangerous condition, is not properly guarded, or is dangerously placed so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees, to prohibit entry or use, as applicable, and to attach a conspicuous notice of that condition, as specified. OSHA

requires that this prohibition be limited to the immediate area in which the imminent hazard exists. OSHA prohibits this notice from being removed except by an authorized representative of the division under certain conditions. OSHA makes a violation of this provision regarding dangerous conditions a crime. This bill would authorize the division, when, in its opinion, a place of employment, operation, or process, or any part thereof, exposes workers to the risk of infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2, also known as COVID-19), so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees, to prohibit the performance of that operation or process, or entry into that place of employment. The bill would require the division to provide a notice thereof to the employer, to be posted in a conspicuous place at the place of employment. The bill would require such a prohibition to be limited to the immediate area in which the imminent hazard exists, as specified. The bill would require such a prohibition to be issued in a manner so as not to materially interrupt the performance of critical governmental functions essential to ensuring public health and safety functions or the delivery of electrical power or water. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 713](#) (Mullin D) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 172

Summary: (1) Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), grants a consumer various rights with regard to personal information relating to that consumer collected by a business, including the right to know the categories and the specific pieces of personal information that have been collected and to opt out of the sale of personal information. The act also grants a consumer the right to request a business to delete any personal information about the consumer collected by the business and requires a business to do so upon receipt of a verified request, except as specified. The act excepts certain categories of personal information and entities from its provisions, including medical information, as specified. This bill would except from the CCPA information that was deidentified in accordance with specified federal law, or was derived from medical information, protected health information, individually identifiable health information, or identifiable private information, consistent with specified federal policy, as provided. The bill also would except from the CCPA a business associate of a covered entity, as defined, that is governed by federal privacy, security, and data breach notification rules if the business associate maintains, uses, and discloses patient information in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would further except information that is collected for, used in, or disclosed in research, as defined. The bill would define terms for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 725](#) (Wicks D) General plans: housing element: moderate-income and above moderate-income housing: suburban and metropolitan jurisdictions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 193

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for its jurisdiction that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. That law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable for residential development, to be used to identify sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need determined pursuant to specified law. This bill, commencing January 1, 2022, would require that at least 25% of a metropolitan jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for moderate-income housing be allocated to sites with zoning that allows at least 4 units of housing, but no more than 100 units per acre of housing. The bill would require that at least 25% of a metropolitan jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for above moderate-income housing be allocated to sites with zoning that allows at least 4 units of housing. The bill would exclude unincorporated areas from this prohibition and would include related legislative findings. By imposing additional requirements on the manner in which a city or county may satisfy its regional housing need, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 736](#) (Irwin D) Employee classification: professional classification: specified educational employees.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 44

Summary: Existing law provides that 8 hours of labor constitutes a day's work. Under existing law, any work in excess of 8 hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek, and the first 8 hours worked on the 7th day of work in any one workweek, is required to be compensated at the rate of no less than 1 1/2 times the regular rate of pay for an employee. Existing law also provides that hours worked in excess of 12 hours in one day as well as hours worked in excess of 8 hours on any 7th day of work are to be compensated at the rate of no less than twice the regular rate of pay of an employee. Existing law exempts from these provisions an individual employed as a teacher at a private elementary or secondary academic institution if specified requirements are met. This bill would require that an employee employed to provide instruction for a course or laboratory at an independent institution of higher education, as defined, be classified as employed in a professional capacity, and therefore exempt from the wage and hour provisions of Wage Order No. 4-2001, or those of Wage Order No. 5-2001, as well as specified provisions of the Labor

Code, if that person meets specified criteria, including being employed in a professional capacity as prescribed, being paid on a salary basis, and receiving one of alternative minimum compensations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 793](#) (Ting D) Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum recycled content.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 115

Summary: (1)The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. Under the act, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. This bill, on and after January 1, 2022, would require the total number of plastic beverage containers filled with a beverage sold by a beverage manufacturer, as specified, to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer recycled plastic content per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total number of plastic beverage containers to contain, on average, no less than 50% postconsumer recycled plastic content per year on and after January 1, 2030, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 831](#) (Grayson D) Planning and zoning: housing: development application modifications.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 194

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among other things, that the development is located on a site that satisfies specified location, urbanization, and zoning requirements. Existing law requires a local government that determines that a development submitted pursuant to these provisions is in conflict with any of the objective planning standards to provide the development proponent written documentation of which standard or standards the development conflicts with and an explanation of the reasons, as specified. This bill would require the development and the site on which it is located to satisfy the specified location, urbanization, and zoning requirements. The bill would authorize a development proponent to request a modification to a development that has been approved under the streamlined, ministerial approval process if the request is submitted before the issuance of the final building permit required for construction of the development. The bill would require the local government to determine if the requested modification is consistent with the objective planning standard and either approve or deny the modification request within 60 or 90 days after submission of the modification, as specified. By adding to the duties of a local government with respect to review of a development application, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would permit the local government to apply objective planning standards adopted after the development application was first submitted to the requested modification in specified instances. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 838](#) (Eggman D) Flood management: Mossdale Tract.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 208

Summary: Unless a city or county within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley makes certain findings after the effective date of specified amendments to its general plan, the Planning and Zoning Law prohibits a city or county from entering into a development agreement for property located in a flood hazard zone; approving a discretionary permit, ministerial permit, or other discretionary entitlement for a project that is located within a flood hazard zone, as specified; or approving a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, for a subdivision that is located within a flood hazard zone. Those findings include, among others, that the local flood management agency has made adequate progress on the construction of a flood protection system that will result in flood protection equal to or greater than the urban level of flood protection in urban or urbanizing areas. Existing law further requires urban and urbanizing areas protected by any levee that is part of the facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control to achieve the urban level of flood protection by 2025. This bill would instead require the Mossdale Tract, as defined, to achieve the urban level of flood protection by 2028. The bill would authorize the Department of Water Resources to require the San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency to contribute its fair and reasonable share of any property damage caused by a flood, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 860](#) (Berman D) Elections: vote by mail ballots.

Current Text: Enrolled: 6/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 4

Summary: Under existing law, a registered voter may vote by mail by requesting a vote by mail ballot for a specific election or by becoming a permanent vote by mail voter. County elections officials must begin mailing ballots and other required materials to these voters no later than 29 days before the day of the election. Existing law, the California Voter's Choice Act, authorizes any county to conduct

any election occurring on or after January 1, 2020, as an all-mailed ballot election if specified conditions are met. In an all-mailed ballot election held under the act, the county elections official must mail a ballot to every registered voter, regardless of whether the voter requested a vote by mail ballot or is a permanent vote by mail voter. This bill would require county elections officials to mail a ballot to every registered voter for the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 890](#) (Wood D) Nurse practitioners: scope of practice: practice without standardized procedures.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 265

Summary: Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the certification and regulation of nurse practitioners by the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law authorizes the implementation of standardized procedures that authorize a nurse practitioner to perform certain acts that are in addition to other authorized practices, including certifying disability after performing a physical examination and collaboration with a physician and surgeon. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill would establish the Nurse Practitioner Advisory Committee to advise and give recommendations to the board on matters relating to nurse practitioners. The bill would require the committee to provide recommendations or guidance to the board when the board is considering disciplinary action against a nurse practitioner. The bill would require the board, by regulation, to define minimum standards for a nurse practitioner to transition to practice independently. The bill would authorize a nurse practitioner who meets certain education, experience, and certification requirements to perform, in certain settings or organizations, specified functions without standardized procedures, including ordering, performing, and interpreting diagnostic procedures, certifying disability, and prescribing, administering, dispensing, and furnishing controlled substances. The bill, beginning January 1, 2023, would also authorize a nurse practitioner to perform those functions without standardized procedures outside of specified settings or organizations in accordance with specified conditions and requirements if the nurse practitioner holds an active certification issued by the board. The bill would require the board to issue that certification to a nurse practitioner who meets additional specified education and experience requirements, and would authorize the board to charge a fee for the cost of issuing the certificate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 896](#) (Low D) Registered Dispensing Opticians: Dispensing Opticians Fund: Optometry Fund: mobile optometric offices.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 121

Summary: Existing law provides for the registration and regulation of dispensing opticians, spectacle lens dispensers, nonresident contact lens sellers, and contact lens dispensers by the State Board of Optometry and requires certain fees and fines in connection therewith to be paid to the board. Existing law establishes the Dispensing Opticians Fund and requires that these fees and fines be paid into that fund, and provides that the funds be available, upon appropriation, to the board for specified purposes. This bill would abolish the Dispensing Opticians Fund on July 1, 2022, and would require that any moneys in that fund be transferred to the Optometry Fund before July 1, 2022. The bill would make various related conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 904](#) (Chau D) Search warrants: tracking devices.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 63

Summary: Existing law authorizes a search warrant to be issued upon specified grounds, including that the information to be received from the use of a tracking device constitutes evidence that tends to show that a felony or specified misdemeanors has been committed or is being committed, tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony or those specified misdemeanors, or will assist in locating an individual who has committed or is committing a felony or those specified misdemeanors. Existing law requires a warrant issued pursuant to these provisions to meet specified requirements. Existing law defines tracking device for these purposes as any electronic or mechanical device that permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object. This bill would specify that a tracking device includes any software that permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object.

[AB 908](#) (O'Donnell D) Pupils: extracurricular activities: work permits.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 64

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the governing board of a school district that maintains one or more schools containing any of grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to establish a policy regarding participation in extracurricular and cocurricular activities by pupils in those grades as a condition for the receipt of specified school funding allocations. Existing law requires the policy to condition pupil participation in extracurricular and cocurricular activities upon satisfactory educational progress in the previous grading period. Existing law authorizes the governing board of each school district to adopt, as part of the policy, provisions that would allow a pupil who does not achieve satisfactory educational progress in the previous grading period to remain eligible to participate in extracurricular and cocurricular

activities during a probationary period that does not exceed one semester in length. Existing law prohibits a pupil who does not achieve satisfactory educational progress during the probationary period from participating in extracurricular and cocurricular activities in the subsequent grading period. This bill would authorize the governing board of each school district to adopt a policy that would allow a probationary period to exceed one semester in length through the completion of the 2020–21 school year due to the impact of COVID-19. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 913](#) (Calderon D) Electrical corporations: wildfire and undercollection.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 253

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law authorizes an electrical corporation to file an application requesting the commission to issue a financing order to authorize the recovery of costs and expenses related to a catastrophic wildfire through the issuance of bonds by the electrical corporation that are secured by a rate component, as provided. This bill would authorize an electrical corporation to file an application requesting the commission to issue a financing order to authorize the recovery of certain incremental undercollection amounts for calendar year 2020 through the issuance of bonds by the electrical corporation that are secured by a rate component if the electrical corporation's annual true-up advice letter is accepted and verified and those incremental amounts are verified for calendar year 2020. The bill would prohibit the recovery of the incremental undercollection amounts that are subject to such a financing order through any other cost recovery application, mechanism, or request by the electrical corporation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 992](#) (Mullin D) Open meetings: local agencies: social media.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 89

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act generally requires that the meetings of legislative bodies of local agencies be conducted openly. That act defines "meeting" for purposes of the act and prohibits a majority of the members of a legislative body, outside a meeting authorized by the act, from using a series of communications of any kind to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would provide that, until January 1, 2026, the prohibition described above does not prevent a member from engaging in separate conversations or communications outside of a meeting authorized by this act with any other person using an internet-based social media platform, as defined, to answer questions, provide information to the public, or to solicit information from the public regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, provided that a majority of the members do not use the internet-based social media platform to discuss among themselves, as defined, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, and that a member shall not respond directly to any communication on an internet-based social media platform regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body that is made, posted, or shared by any other member of the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1082](#) (Low D) Gambling: Gambling Control Act.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 122

Summary: The Gambling Control Act provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. Existing law requires a person who deals, operates, carries on, conducts, maintains, or exposes for play any controlled game in this state or who receives any compensation or reward, or any percentage or share of the money or property played, for keeping, running, or carrying on any controlled game in this state to apply for and obtain a valid state gambling license, key employee license, or work permit, as specified. For purposes of the act, existing law defines "applicant" as a person who has applied for, or is about to apply for, a state gambling license, or other specified licenses, permits, or approvals. This bill would, for purposes of the act, remove from the definition of applicant, a person who is about to apply for a state gambling license, or other specified licenses, permits, or approvals.

[AB 1124](#) (Maienschein D) Health care service plans: regulations: exemptions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 266

Summary: Existing federal law defines a voluntary employees' beneficiary association as an organization composed of a voluntary association of employees that provides for the payment of life, sick, accident, or similar benefits to members, their dependents, or designated beneficiaries. Existing federal law defines a welfare plan as any plan, fund, or program established or maintained by an employer or employee organization, or both, for the purpose of providing participants or their

beneficiaries specified benefits, such as medical, surgical, or hospital care or benefits. Existing law further defines a multiemployer plan as a plan to which more than one employer is required to contribute, that is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements between one or more employee organizations and more than one employer, and that meets other specified requirements. This bill would authorize the director, no later than May 1, 2021, to authorize 2 pilot programs, one in northern California and one in southern California, under which providers approved by the department may undertake risk-bearing arrangements with a voluntary employees' beneficiary association with enrollment of more than 100,000 lives, notwithstanding the fee-for-service requirement described above, or a trust fund that is a welfare plan and a multiemployer plan with enrollment of more than 25,000 lives, for independent periods of time beginning no earlier than January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2025, inclusive, if certain criteria are met, including that each risk-bearing provider is registered with the department as a risk-based organization and holds or will obtain a limited or restricted license, as applicable. The bill would require the association or trust fund and each health care provider participating in each pilot program to be responsible for providing certain services, as specified, to report to the department information regarding cost savings and clinical patient outcomes compared to a fee-for-service payment model, and would require the department to report those findings to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2027. The bill would require pilot program participants to reimburse the department for reasonable regulatory costs of up to \$500,000. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2028. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 1140 (Stone, Mark D) Public Employees' Retirement System: contracting agencies: consolidation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 65

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERL authorizes any public agency to make its employees members of PERS by contract. Under existing law, when a contracting agency is succeeded by another agency, the successor agency may become a contracting agency of PERS. Existing law provides that if the successor agency contracts with PERS, the contract of the former agency shall merge with the contract of the succeeding agency. This bill would authorize a successor agency for the Central Fire Protection District and the Aptos/La Selva Fire Protection District to provide employees the defined benefit plan or formula that those employees received from their respective employer prior to the consolidation. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1145 (Garcia, Cristina D) Child abuse: reportable conduct.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/26/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 180

Summary: The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act requires a mandated reporter, as defined, to make a report to a specified agency whenever the mandated reporter, in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Existing law provides that "child abuse or neglect" for these purposes includes "sexual assault," that includes, among other things, the crimes of sodomy, oral copulation, and sexual penetration. This bill would provide that "sexual assault" for these purposes does not include voluntary sodomy, oral copulation, or sexual penetration, if there are no indicators of abuse, unless that conduct is between a person who is 21 years of age or older and a minor who is under 16 years of age.

AB 1205 (Limón D) California Cut Flower Commission: membership: reconvening commission.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 267

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Cut Flower Commission, composed of 13 members, with specified powers and duties relating to the cut flowers and cut greens industry, including, but not limited to, conducting, and contracting with others to conduct, production research and market and shipping research, analysis, and development, as defined, including the study, analysis, accumulation, and dissemination of information obtained from those research activities. Under existing law, the commission may be suspended or terminated upon a vote or petition of the industry members it represents, as specified. This bill would reduce the number of commission members from 13 to 9 and the number of producers on the commission from 12 to 8, as specified, but would authorize an elected commission member serving on the commission on January 1, 2021, to serve until the expiration of their term. The bill would also repeal a provision limiting a member to serving 3 consecutive terms. The bill would also make other conforming changes to these provisions and would delete obsolete provisions. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, on and after one year after the commission is suspended or terminated, to conduct a vote to reconvene the commission, as specified.

AB 1276 (Bonta D) Local redistricting.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 90

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes procedures and criteria pursuant to which counties, general law cities, and charter cities adopt supervisory and council district boundaries for the purpose of electing members of a county's board of supervisors or a city's council.This bill would make technical, clarifying, and conforming changes to make these provisions consistent in their application to those jurisdictions.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1281 (Chau D) Privacy: California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 268

Summary: Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, grants, commencing on January 1, 2020, a consumer various rights with regard to personal information relating to that consumer that is held by a business. The act, among other things, requires a business that collects personal information about a consumer to disclose the consumer's right to delete personal information in a form that is reasonably accessible to consumers and in accordance with a specified process. The act, until January 1, 2021, exempts from its provisions certain information collected by a business about a natural person in the course of the natural person acting as a job applicant, employee, owner, director, officer, medical staff member, or contractor, as specified. The act also, until January 1, 2021, exempts from specified provisions personal information reflecting a written or verbal communication or a transaction between the business and the consumer, if the consumer is a natural person who is acting as an employee, owner, director, officer, or contractor of a company, partnership, sole proprietorship, nonprofit, or government agency and whose communications or transaction with the business occur solely within the context of the business conducting due diligence regarding, or providing or receiving a product or service to or from that company, partnership, sole proprietorship, nonprofit, or government agency.This bill would extend both exemptions until January 1, 2022.This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1286 (Muratsuchi D) Shared mobility devices: agreements.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 91

Summary: Existing law regulates contracts for particular transactions, including those in which one person agrees to give to another person the temporary possession and use of personal property, other than money for reward, and the latter agrees to return the property to the former at a future time.This bill would require a shared mobility service provider, as defined, to enter into an agreement with, or obtain a permit from, the city or county with jurisdiction over the area of use. The bill would require that the provider maintain a specified amount of commercial general liability insurance in a user agreement before distributing a shared mobility device within that jurisdiction. The bill would define shared mobility device to mean an electrically motorized board, motorized scooter, electric bicycle, bicycle, or other similar personal transportation device, except as provided.This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1350 (Gonzalez D) Retroactive grant of high school diplomas: COVID-19 crisis.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 66

Summary: Existing law authorizes a high school district, unified school district, county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school to retroactively grant a high school diploma to persons under specified conditions, including, among others, a person who was interned by order of the federal government during World War II.This bill would additionally authorize a high school district, unified school district, county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school to retroactively grant a high school diploma to a person who was in their senior year of high school during the 2019–20 school year; in good academic standing and on track to graduate at the end of the 2019–20 school year, as of March 1, 2020; and unable to complete the statewide graduation requirements as a result of the COVID-19 crisis.

AB 1426 (Boerner Horvath D) Public resources: San Onofre State Beach: Richard H. and Donna O'Neill Conservancy: road construction.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 168

Summary: Existing law vests the Department of Parks and Recreation with control of the state park system, which includes state beaches. Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system and associated property.This bill would prohibit certain joint powers agencies from constructing, funding, or operating a major thoroughfare within a specified area of Southern California, and would restrict the authority of the Department of Transportation to approve, permit, take possession of, or otherwise authorize the construction of a major thoroughfare in that same area, as specified. The bill would prohibit a state agency, city, county, joint powers authority, regional transportation agency, or other local government entity, or any other person or entity, from constructing, funding, approving, or otherwise authorizing the building of a street, road, or highway in or on, or that encroaches on, San Onofre State Beach or lands that are part of the Richard H. and Donna O'Neill Conservancy, with specified exceptions.

[AB 1458](#) (Quirk D) Cannabis testing laboratories.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 269

Summary: Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The existing Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill, for edible cannabis products, would require the certificate of analysis to report that the milligrams of THC per serving does not exceed 10 milligrams per serving, plus or minus 12% until January 1, 2022, and plus or minus 10% after January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1460](#) (Weber D) California State University: graduation requirement: ethnic studies.

Current Text: Chaptered: 8/17/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 32

Summary: Existing law establishes the California State University and its various campuses under the administration of the Board of Trustees of the California State University. Existing law requires the trustees to adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this state for the governance of the trustees, their appointees and employees, and the California State University. Existing regulations require students of the California State University to complete courses in American history and American government or pass comprehensive examinations in those fields in order to graduate, with specified requirements and exceptions. This bill, commencing with the 2021–22 academic year, would require the California State University to provide for courses in ethnic studies at each of its campuses. The bill, commencing with students graduating in the 2024–25 academic year, would require the California State University to require, as an undergraduate graduation requirement, the completion of, at minimum, one 3-unit course in ethnic studies, as specified.

[AB 1525](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Cannabis: financial institutions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 270

Summary: Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA imposes duties on the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs with respect to the creation, issuance, denial, suspension, and revocation of licenses issued for microbusinesses, transportation, storage, distribution, testing, and sale of cannabis and cannabis products pursuant to MAUCRSA. MAUCRSA requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the bureau, to establish a track and trace program for reporting the movement of cannabis and cannabis products throughout the distribution chain, as provided. This bill would provide that an entity, as defined, that receives deposits, extends credit, conducts fund transfers, transports cash or financial instruments, or provides other financial services, including public accounting, as provided, does not commit a crime under any California law solely by virtue of the fact that the person receiving the benefit of any of those services engages in commercial cannabis activity as a licensee. The bill would authorize a person licensed to engage in commercial cannabis activity to request, in writing, that a state or local licensing authority, state or local agency, or joint powers authority share the person's application, license, and other regulatory and financial information, as specified, with a financial institution of the person's designation and would require the request to include a waiver authorizing the transfer of that information and waiving any confidentiality or privilege that applies to that information. The bill would further authorize a state or local licensing authority, state or local agency, or joint powers authority upon receipt of a written request and waiver as described above, to share regulatory and financial information with the designated financial institution for the purpose of facilitating the provision of financial services for the requesting licensee until such time that the state or local licensing authority, state or local agency, or joint powers authority receives a withdrawal of the waiver.

[AB 1544](#) (Gipson D) Community Paramedicine or Triage to Alternate Destination Act.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 138

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, governs local emergency medical services (EMS) systems. The existing act establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination and integration of EMS systems. Among other duties, existing law requires the authority to develop planning and implementation guidelines for EMS systems, provide technical assistance to existing agencies, counties, and cities for the purpose of developing the components of EMS systems, and receive plans for the implementation of EMS and trauma care systems from local EMS agencies. Existing

law makes a violation of the act or regulations adopted pursuant to the act punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would establish within the act until January 1, 2024, the Community Paramedicine or Triage to Alternate Destination Act of 2020. The bill would authorize a local EMS agency to develop a community paramedicine or triage to alternate destination program, as defined, to provide specified community paramedicine services. The bill would require the authority to develop, and after approval by the Commission on Emergency Medical Services, adopt regulations and establish minimum standards for the development of those programs. The bill would require the director of the authority, on or before March 1, 2021, to establish a community paramedicine and triage to alternate destination oversight advisory committee to advise the authority on the development and oversight of specialties for those programs. The bill would require the authority to review a local EMS agency's proposed program and approve or deny the proposed program no later than 6 months after it is submitted by the local EMS agency. The bill would require a local EMS agency that opts to develop a program to perform specified duties that include, among others, integrating the proposed program into the local EMS agency's EMS plan. The bill would require the Emergency Medical Services Authority to submit an annual report on the community paramedicine or triage to alternate destination programs operating in California to the Legislature, as specified. The bill would also require the authority to contract with an independent 3rd party to prepare a final report on the results of the community paramedicine or triage to alternate destination programs on or before April 1, 2023, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1551](#) ([Arambula D](#)) Property assessments: requirements and disclosures.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 156

Summary: (1) Existing law, commonly known as the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program, authorizes public agency officials and property owners, as provided, to enter into voluntary contractual assessments, known as PACE assessments, to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real property. This bill would include within the criteria that an assessment contract is required to meet that the contract does not contain a penalty for early repayment, and the property that will be subject to the assessment contract is not subject to a reverse mortgage, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1561](#) ([Garcia, Cristina D](#)) Planning and zoning: housing element and entitlement extensions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 195

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use and development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. The housing element is required to include an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels and for persons with disabilities, as provided. This bill would additionally authorize an analysis, at the department's discretion, of those constraints upon housing for persons with a characteristic identified by a specified provision of the Unruh Civil Rights Act. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1577](#) ([Burke D](#)) Income taxes: federal CARES Act: gross income: loan forgiveness.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/9/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 39

Summary: (1) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally define "gross income" as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provide various exclusions from gross income. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, would exclude from gross income, for state income tax purposes, any covered loan amount forgiven pursuant to those federal acts. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1657](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: Blue Ribbon Commission on Lithium Extraction in California: report.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 271

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, consisting of 5 members appointed by the Governor, as specified. Existing law requires the commission to undertake a continuing assessment of trends in the consumption of electrical energy and other forms of energy and to analyze the social, economic, and environmental consequences of these trends, and to carry out, or cause to be carried out, under contract or other arrangements, research and development into alternative sources of energy, improvements in energy generation, transmission, and siting, fuel substitution, and other topics related to energy supply, demand, public safety, ecology, and conservation that are of particular statewide importance. This bill would require, on or before March 1, 2021, the commission to establish, as provided, and convene the Blue Ribbon Commission on Lithium Extraction in California, with specified members appointed as prescribed. The bill would require the Blue Ribbon Commission to

review, investigate, and analyze certain issues and potential incentives, as described, regarding lithium extraction and use in California, and to consult, if feasible, with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy in performing these tasks. The bill would require the Blue Ribbon Commission to submit, on or before October 1, 2022, a report to the Legislature documenting its findings and recommendations, as specified.

[AB 1710](#) (Wood D) Pharmacy practice: vaccines.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 123

Summary: Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensing and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy in the Department of Consumer Affairs. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. Existing law authorizes a pharmacist to independently initiate and administer vaccines listed on the routine immunization schedules recommended by the federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) in compliance with individual ACIP vaccine recommendations, and published by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for persons 3 years of age or older. This bill would also authorize a pharmacist to independently initiate and administer any COVID-19 vaccines approved or authorized by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) under the circumstances described above. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1731](#) (Boerner Horvath D) Unemployment insurance: work sharing plans.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 209

Summary: Existing law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to eligible persons who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Existing law deems an employee unemployed in any week if the employee works less than their usual weekly hours of work for the employee's regular employer as the result of the employer's participation in a work sharing plan that meets specified requirements and has been approved by the Director of Employment Development, pursuant to which the employer, in lieu of layoff, reduces employment and stabilizes the workforce. Existing law requires an employer who wishes to participate in the work sharing program to submit to the director a signed, written work sharing plan application form that meets specified requirements. This bill, until January 1, 2024, would create an alternative process for the submission and approval of employer work sharing plan applications. The bill would require the Director of Employment Development to accept an application to participate in, or renew participation in, the work sharing program that is submitted electronically and would require the Employment Development Department to create a portal on its internet website for the provision and receipt of these applications. For work sharing plan applications submitted by eligible employers between September 15, 2020, and September 1, 2023, the bill would require that, upon approval by the director, they be deemed approved for one year, except as specified. The bill would require the department to mail to an eligible employer a claim packet for each participating employee within 5 business days following approval of the application. The bill would require the department to make online claim forms available to the approved employer for each participating employee within five business days following approval of the application if an employer submitted its work sharing plan application online. Upon completion of the documents in the claim packet, the department would establish an unemployment insurance claim pursuant to applicable requirements. Among other things, the bill would require participating employers and employees to meet the required unemployment insurance claim filing and weekly certification requirements and for employers to be responsible for the completeness and integrity of work sharing certification forms issued to participating employees. The bill would require that these provisions be implemented consistently with the requirements of federal law. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 1766](#) (Bloom D) Licensed adult residential facilities and residential care facilities for the elderly: data collection: residents with a serious mental disorder.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 139

Summary: The California Community Care Facilities Act provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services, including various adult residential facilities, as described. The act includes legislative findings and declarations that there is an urgent need to establish a coordinated and comprehensive statewide service of quality community care for the mentally ill, the developmentally and physically disabled, and children and adults who require care or services. A person who violates the California Community Care Facilities Act is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law, the California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined, by the department and expresses the intent of the Legislature to require that those facilities be licensed as a separate category within the existing licensing structure of the department. This bill would require the department to collect information and send a report to each county's department of mental health or behavioral health, beginning May 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, of all licensed adult residential facilities and residential care facilities for the elderly, as described, that accept a specified federal rate

and accept residents with a serious mental disorder, as defined, and the number of licensed beds at each facility. The bill would require the department, beginning May 1, 2021, and quarterly thereafter, to send to those county departments a report of licensed adult residential facilities and residential care facilities for the elderly that closed permanently in the prior quarter, as specified. The bill would require the department to notify the county mental or behavioral health department within 3 business days upon receiving notice that a licensed adult residential facility or residential care facility for the elderly intends to close permanently. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1788](#) (Bloom D) Pesticides: use of second generation anticoagulant rodenticides.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 250

Summary: Existing law regulates the use of pesticides and authorizes the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations to govern the possession, sale, or use of any pesticide, as prescribed. Existing law prohibits the use of any pesticide that contains one or more of specified anticoagulants in wildlife habitat areas, as defined. Existing law exempts from this prohibition the use of these pesticides for agricultural activities, as defined. Existing law requires the director, and each county agricultural commissioner under the direction and supervision of the director, to enforce the provisions regulating the use of pesticides. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill, the California Ecosystems Protection Act of 2020, would additionally prohibit the use of any second generation anticoagulant rodenticide, as defined, in this state until the director certifies to the Secretary of State that, among other things, the Department of Pesticide Regulation has completed a reevaluation of second generation anticoagulant rodenticides and the Department of Pesticide Regulation, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, has adopted any additional restrictions necessary to ensure that continued use of second generation anticoagulant rodenticides is not reasonably expected to result in significant adverse effects to nontarget wildlife, as provided. The bill would expand the exemption for agricultural activities to include activities conducted in certain locations. The bill would also exempt from its provisions the use of second generation anticoagulant rodenticides in certain locations and under specified conditions, including use by any governmental agency employee for public health activities, use by a mosquito or vector control district to protect the public health, use for the eradication of nonnative invasive species inhabiting or found to be present on offshore islands in a manner that is consistent with all otherwise applicable federal and state laws and regulations, use to control an actual or potential rodent infestation associated with a public health need, and use for research purposes related to the above-described reevaluation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1851](#) (Wicks D) Religious institution affiliated housing development projects: parking requirements.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 196

Summary: Existing law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing, including the Density Bonus Law, which requires, when an applicant proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of a local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the developer with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units or for the donation of land within the development if the developer, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents. This bill would prohibit a local agency from requiring the replacement of religious-use parking spaces that a developer of a religious institution affiliated housing development project proposes to eliminate as part of that housing development project. The bill would prohibit the number of religious-use parking spaces requested to be eliminated from exceeding 50% of the number that are available at the time the request is made. The bill would prohibit a local agency from requiring the curing of any preexisting deficit of the number of religious-use parking spaces as a condition of approval of a religious institution affiliated housing development project. The bill would require a local agency to allow the number of religious-use parking spaces that will be available after completion of a religious institution affiliated housing development project to count toward the number of parking spaces otherwise required for approval. The bill would prohibit a local agency from denying a housing development project proposed by a religious institution, or a developer working with a religious institution, solely on the basis that the project will reduce the total number of parking spaces available at the place of worship provided that the total reduction does not exceed 50% of existing parking spaces. The bill would authorize a local agency to require up to one parking space per unit for a religious institution affiliated housing development project. The bill would include findings that the changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1859](#) (Santiago D) School district employees: merit system: appointments.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 67

Summary: Existing law requires, with certain exceptions, vacancies in the classified service of a school district that has adopted the merit system to be filled by appointments made from the eligible applicants having the first 3 ranks on the eligibility list who are ready and willing to accept the position.

In a school district with a pupil population over 400,000, existing law authorizes, until December 31, 2020, an appointment to specified classifications of positions to be made from other than the first 3 ranks on the eligibility list if one or more of specified criteria are required for successful job performance of the position to be filled, in which case existing law requires the appointment to be made from among the highest 3 ranks of eligible candidates on the list who meet the special requirements and are ready and willing to accept the position. Existing law requires a school district that makes an appointment pursuant to this provision to study the effectiveness of the selection method, the vacancy rates for each class, and the length of time to hire for each class, and to submit a report of its findings to any affected labor union. This bill would extend the operation of the latter provisions from December 31, 2020, until January 1, 2027, and apply those provisions to the Los Angeles Unified School District instead of a school district with a pupil population over 400,000. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 1864](#) (Limón D) Financial institutions: regulation: Department of Financial Protection and Innovation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 157

Summary: (1) Existing law establishes the Department of Business Oversight in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, headed by the Commissioner of Business Oversight. Under existing law, the department has charge of the execution of specified laws relating to various financial institutions and financial services, including banks, trust companies, credit unions, finance lenders, and residential mortgage lenders. This bill would rename the "Department of Business Oversight" as the "Department of Financial Protection and Innovation," which would be charged with execution of the above-specified laws. The bill would also put this department in charge of various other laws relating to providing financial products and services in this state. The bill would rename the commissioner of the department as the "Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation." The bill would specify that upon the operative date of its provisions, the powers, duties, responsibilities, and functions of the former Commissioner of Business Oversight and the Department of Business Oversight would become those of the Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation (commissioner) and the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (department), respectively. The bill would require the commissioner and department to retain all of the rights, properties, debts, and liabilities of the former commissioner and department and would specify that the change of name does not affect the validity of actions, proceedings, permits, or other actions taken previously. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1867](#) (Committee on Budget) Small employer family leave mediation: handwashing: supplemental paid sick leave.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 45

Summary: (1) Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), establishes the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to enforce civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment and to protect and safeguard the right of all persons to obtain and hold employment without discrimination based on specified characteristics or status. Under FEHA, the DFEH has specified powers, including the power to receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute certain complaints. The Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, commonly known as the California Family Rights Act, which is a part of FEHA, makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period for family care and medical leave, as specified. This bill would, upon specified circumstances, require the DFEH to create a small employer family leave mediation pilot program, as prescribed. The pilot program would authorize a small employer or the employee to request all parties to participate in mediation through the DFEH's dispute resolution division within a specified timeframe, after notice. The bill would prohibit an employee from pursuing civil action until the mediation is complete if an employer or employee requests mediation, as prescribed. The bill would toll the statute of limitations for the employee, including for additional related claims, from receipt of a request to participate in the program until the mediation is complete. These provisions of the bill would be repealed on January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1869](#) (Committee on Budget) Criminal fees.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 92

Summary: (1) Existing law imposes various fees contingent upon a criminal arrest, prosecution, or conviction for the cost of administering the criminal justice system, including administering probation and mandatory supervision, processing arrests and citations, and administering home detention programs, continuous electronic monitoring programs, work furlough programs, and work release programs. This bill would repeal the authority to collect many of these fees, among others. The bill would make the unpaid balance of these court-imposed costs unenforceable and uncollectible and would require any portion of a judgment imposing those costs to be vacated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1872](#)**(Committee on Budget) Cannabis.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 93

Summary: (1)The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA establishes in state government a Cannabis Control Appeals Panel to review specified decisions of licensing authorities appealed by any person aggrieved by those decisions. MAUCRSA requires that the panel consist of one member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, one member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and 3 members appointed by the Governor, as specified. Existing law requires that each member, at the time of their initial appointment, be a resident of a different county from the one in which either of the other appointed members resides. This bill would limit the residency requirement to the members of the panel appointed by the Governor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1876](#)**(Committee on Budget) Personal income taxes: federal individual taxpayer identification number: earned income tax credits: young child tax credit.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 87

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases and provides alternative calculation factors under specified circumstances. Existing law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, allows the earned income tax credit to an eligible individual who has, or whose spouse has, a qualifying child younger than 6 years old, as specified, if that individual includes on the tax return the federal individual taxpayer identification number of the eligible individual, eligible individual's spouse if married, and a qualifying child who is younger than 6 years old, as specified. This bill, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, would remove the above-described limitations on the use of a federal individual taxpayer identification number in order to be eligible for the earned income tax credit and the refundable young child tax credit, subject to specified requirements, including the provision of specified documents to the Franchise Tax Board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1885](#)**(Committee on Budget) Debtor exemptions: homestead exemption.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 94

Summary: Existing law provides that a specified portion of equity in a homestead, as defined, is exempt from execution to satisfy a judgment debt and prescribes that the amount of the homestead exemption is either \$75,000, \$100,000, or \$175,000, depending on certain characteristics of the homestead's residents. This bill would instead make the homestead exemption the greater of \$300,000 or the countywide median sale price of a single-family home in the calendar year prior to the calendar year in which the judgment debtor claims the exemption, not to exceed \$600,000. These amounts would adjust annually for inflation.

[AB 1927](#)**(Boerner Horvath D) Witness testimony in sexual assault cases: inadmissibility in a separate prosecution.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Chapter Number:** 241

Summary: Existing law makes it a crime to commit various acts of sexual assault, including sexual battery and rape. Existing law makes it a crime to possess or use various controlled substances or for a person who is under 21 years of age to purchase or consume alcohol, as specified. Existing law provides, with respect to specified proceedings or investigations regarding felony offenses, that if a person refuses to answer a question or produce evidence on the ground that the person may be incriminated and if the person is ordered to comply but would have been privileged to withhold the answer given or the evidence produced except for the order, the person shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for, or on account of, any fact or act concerning which the person was required to answer or produce evidence, except as specified. Under existing law, a district attorney or other prosecuting agency may request an order granting use immunity or transactional immunity to a witness compelled to give testimony or produce evidence. This bill would make the testimony of a victim or witness in a felony prosecution for a violation or attempted violation of specified crimes of sexual assault that states that the victim or witness, at or around the time of the violation or attempted violation, unlawfully possessed or used a controlled substance or alcohol inadmissible in a separate prosecution of that victim or witness to prove illegal possession or use of

that controlled substance or alcohol. The bill would specify that evidence that the testifying witness unlawfully possessed or used a controlled substance or alcohol is not excluded from use in the felony prosecution for a violation or attempted violation of specified crimes of sexual assault. The bill would specify that evidence that a witness received use immunity for testimony is not excluded in the felony prosecution of a violation or attempted violation of specified crimes of sexual assault. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1929](#) (Rubio, Blanca D) Child abuse and neglect reporting.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 242

Summary: The existing Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act requires a mandated reporter, as defined, to make a report to a specified agency whenever the mandated reporter, in the mandated reporter's professional capacity or within the scope of that reporter's employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Existing law further requires the mandated reporter to make an initial report by telephone to the agency immediately or as soon as is practicably possible, and to prepare and send, fax, or electronically transmit a written followup report within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident. This bill would extend operation of the pilot program indefinitely and would permit the reporting system developed to receive reports from any mandated reporter. The bill would require a county that establishes and develops a system for internet-based reporting of child abuse and neglect to report on the efficiency of the system, based on developed outcome measures, to specified legislative committees within 2 years of establishing the system. The bill would require a county to decommission its system for internet-based reporting of child abuse and neglect when the State Department of Social Services notifies counties that internet-based reporting of child abuse and neglect is available and functional within the statewide comprehensive child welfare information system. The bill would require a county that chooses to participate in the program to hire an evaluator to monitor the implementation of the program and submit evaluations to the State Department of Social Services, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 1945](#) (Salas D) Emergency services: first responders.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 68

Summary: Under existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor is authorized to proclaim a state of emergency, as defined, under specified circumstances. The California Emergency Services Act also authorizes the governing body of a city, county, city and county, or an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body, to proclaim a local emergency, as defined. Under existing law, the Office of Emergency Services within the Governor's office is required to, among other things, develop curriculum for first responder training, and to adopt standards and procedures for training first responder instructors. A person who violates any provision of the act is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would, for purposes of the California Emergency Services Act, define "first responder" as an employee of the state or a local public agency who provides emergency response services, including a peace officer, firefighter, paramedic, emergency medical technician, public safety dispatcher, or public safety telecommunicator. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1963](#) (Chu D) Child abuse or neglect: mandated reporters.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 243

Summary: Existing law, the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act, requires a mandated reporter, as defined, to report whenever they, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, have knowledge of or observed a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 6 months of confinement in a county jail, by a fine of \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. Under existing law, employers are strongly encouraged to provide their employees who are mandated reporters with training in these duties, including training in identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect. This bill would add a human resource employee of a business with 5 or more employees that employs minors to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters. The bill would also add, for the purposes of reporting sexual abuse, an adult whose duties require direct contact with and supervision of minors in the performance of the minors' duties in the workplace of a business with 5 or more employees to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters. The bill would require those employers to provide their employees who are mandated reporters with training on identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect. By imposing the reporting requirements on a new class of persons, for whom failure to report specified conduct is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1969](#) (Rubio, Blanca D) Secondhand goods: tangible personal property: reporting requirements.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 185

Summary: Existing law requires every secondhand dealer and coin dealer to report daily the receipt of all secondhand tangible personal property, except for firearms, which they have purchased, taken in trade or pawn, or accepted for sale on consignment or for auctioning, in accordance with certain provisions, to the statewide uniform electronic reporting system known as the California Pawn and SecondhandDealer System (CAPSS), operated by the Department of Justice. Existing law requires the report to contain specified information, including the name and current address of the intended seller or pledger, and a form of identification for that person, which may include a Matricula Consular, in addition to another item of identification bearing an address. Existing law makes it a crime to commit perjury and also imposes various criminal penalties for violations of the secondhand goods provisions. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2023, exempt a seller or pledger who verifies their identity using a Matricula Consular from the requirements that their name and current address be included in the report. The bill would specify that in these cases no personal identifying information would be reported to CAPSS. The bill would instead require each secondhand dealer or coin dealer to record and maintain the name, current address, and the Matricula Consular number of the seller or pledger for 3 years from the date the item was reported to CAPSS, and to also record and maintain a certification by the intended seller or pledger that they are the owner of the property or have the authority of the owner to sell or pledge the property, along with taking a legible fingerprint from that person. The bill would also require each secondhand dealer or coin dealer, upon receiving notification from local law enforcement that the item has been reported lost, stolen, or embezzled, to provide law enforcement with the information collected from the identification used by the intended seller or pledger. By expanding the scope of existing crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1974 (Gray D) Horse racing: welfare and safety of racehorses and jockeys.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 251

Summary: (1)The Horse Racing Law establishes the California Horse Racing Board within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. That law vests the board with all powers necessary and proper to enable it to carry out the Horse Racing Law and makes the board responsible for, among other things, adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horse racing and parimutuel wagering and administration and enforcement of all laws, rules, and regulations affecting horse racing and parimutuel wagering. This bill would add as a board responsibility the adoption of rules and regulations that protect and advance the health, safety, welfare, and aftercare of racehorses. The bill would require the board to establish and maintain a whistleblower program through which an owner, trainer, jockey, or stable-area employee may call designated persons under strict confidentiality to report questionable activity or concerns relating to the health and safety of humans or horses under the Horse Racing Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1976 (Eggman D) Mental health services: assisted outpatient treatment.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 140

Summary: The Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura's Law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes each county to elect to offer specified mental health programs either through a resolution adopted by the county board of supervisors or through the county budget process, if the county board of supervisors makes a finding that specified mental health programs will not be reduced as a result of participating. Existing law authorizes participating counties to pay for the services provided from moneys distributed to the counties from various continuously appropriated funds, including the Mental Health Services Fund, when included in a county plan, as specified. This bill, commencing July 1, 2021, would instead require a county or group of counties to offer those mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body stating the reasons for opting out and any facts or circumstances relied on in making that decision. The bill would also authorize a county to instead offer those mental health programs in combination with one or more counties, subject to specified implementation provisions. The bill would prohibit a county or group of counties implementing these provisions from reducing existing voluntary mental health programs serving adults, or children's mental health programs, as a result of the implementation. The bill would also repeal the expiration of Laura's Law, thereby extending it indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1979 (Friedman D) Foster youth: housing.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 141

Summary: Existing law requires county agencies that place children in foster care to conduct an evaluation of the county's placement resources and programs in relation to the needs of children placed in out-of-home care, and requires county placement agencies to specifically examine placements that are out of county and determine the reason the placement was necessary. This bill would additionally require a county placement agency to conduct an evaluation of the county's placement resources and programs in relation to the needs of nonminor dependents and to examine its ability to meet the emergency housing needs of nonminor dependents, as specified. This bill

contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1981](#) (Nazarian D) Los Angeles Unified School District: best value procurement.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 46

Summary: Existing law establishes a pilot program authorizing the Los Angeles Unified School District to use, before December 31, 2020, a best value procurement method for bid evaluation and selection for public projects that exceed \$1,000,000. The pilot program establishes various requirements applicable to the use of the best value procurement method under the authorization. Existing law requires the school district to submit an interim and final report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on the use of the best value procurement method as provided and in accordance with a specified schedule. These provisions are repealed on January 1, 2021. This bill would extend the pilot program authorization for the school district to use the best value procurement method for projects before December 31, 2025, delete the interim report deadline, extend the remaining report deadline, and extend the repeal date for the pilot program to January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 1984](#) (Maienschein D) Courts.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 210

Summary: (1) The California Constitution provides for the abolition of municipal courts and their unification within the superior courts, as specified. This bill would conform various statutory provisions of law to the abolition of municipal courts and their unification within the superior courts, including, among others, repealing provisions relating to the responsibilities of a county board of supervisors for court facilities and operation. The bill would also make related statutory changes with respect to the operations of the superior courts, including, among others, responsibilities for court security for the superior courts, the duties of the Judicial Council to establish a task force on county law libraries, and provisions related to specific county courts. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1989](#) (Garcia, Cristina D) Menstrual Products Right to Know Act of 2020.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 272

Summary: Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, regulates the manufacturing, distribution, and labeling of various drugs and cosmetics, including requiring that cosmetics manufacturers provide the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control within the State Department of Public Health with a complete and accurate list of its cosmetic products that, as of the date of submission, are sold in the state and that contain any ingredient that is a chemical identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would require a package or box containing menstrual products that was manufactured on or after January 1, 2023, for sale or distribution in this state to have printed on the label a plain and conspicuous list of all ingredients, as defined, in the product, by weight. The bill would require the same information to be posted on an internet website, as specified. The bill would prohibit the sale of a menstrual product in the state unless the menstrual product and the manufacturer of the menstrual product comply with the specified labeling requirements. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2006](#) (Fong R) State Highways: relinquishment: State Highway Route 184.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 69

Summary: Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law describes the authorized routes in the state highway system and establishes a process for adoption of a highway on an authorized route by the California Transportation Commission. Existing law requires the commission to relinquish to local agencies state highway segments that have been deleted from the state highway system by legislative enactment or have been superseded by relocation, and in certain other cases. This bill would authorize the commission to relinquish to the County of Kern and the City of Bakersfield a specified portion of State Highway Route 184, under certain conditions.

[AB 2013](#) (Irwin D) Property taxation: new construction: damaged or destroyed property.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 124

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Existing law defines "newly constructed" and "new construction" to mean any addition to real property since the last lien date and any alteration of land or of any improvement since the last lien date that constitutes a major rehabilitation thereof or that converts the property to

a different use. Existing law, where real property has been damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity, excludes from the definition of "newly constructed" and "new construction" any timely reconstruction of the real property, or portion thereof, where the property after reconstruction is substantially equivalent to the property prior to damage or destruction. Existing law, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, authorizes the transfer of the base year value of property that is substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as declared by the Governor, to comparable replacement property within the same county that is acquired or newly constructed within 5 years after the disaster, as provided. This bill would authorize the owner of property substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as declared by the Governor, to apply the base year value of that property to replacement property reconstructed on the same site of the damaged or destroyed property within 5 years after the disaster if the reconstructed property is comparable to the substantially damaged or destroyed property, determined as provided. The bill would specify that property is substantially damaged or destroyed for these purposes if the improvements sustain physical damage amounting to more than 50% of the improvements' full cash value immediately prior to the disaster. The bill would provide that person who owns substantially damaged or destroyed property that receives property tax relief under these provisions is not eligible to transfer the base year value of that property to a comparable replacement property, as described above. Under the bill, the adjusted base year value of the original property substantially damaged or destroyed would apply to the reconstructed property if the full cash value of the reconstructed property does not exceed 120% of the full cash value of the original property immediately prior to its substantial damage or destruction. If the full cash value of the reconstructed property exceeds 120% of the full cash value of the original property, the bill would require that the base year value of the reconstructed property be the sum of the full cash value that exceeds 120% of the full cash value of the original property plus the adjusted base year value of the original property. The bill would apply these provisions to real property damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity on or after January 1, 2017. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2014 (Maienschein D) **Medical misconduct: misuse of sperm, ova, or embryos: statute of limitations.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 244

Summary: Existing law makes it a felony for anyone to knowingly use sperm, ova, or embryos in assisted reproduction technology, for any purpose other than that indicated by the sperm, ova, or embryo provider's signature on a written consent form, and to knowingly implant sperm, ova, or embryos, through the use of assisted reproduction technology, into a recipient who is not the sperm, ova, or embryo provider, without the signed written consent of the sperm, ova, or embryo provider and recipient. Except in specified cases, existing law requires that prosecution for a felony be commenced within 3 years after the commission of the offense. This bill would instead require a criminal complaint for those crimes involving the unlawful use or implantation of sperm, ova, or embryos be filed within one year after the discovery of the offense or within one year after the offense could have reasonably been discovered. The bill would apply that one-year statute of limitations to those crimes that are committed on or after January 1, 2021, and to those crimes for which the statute of limitations that was in effect before January 1, 2021, has not run as of January 1, 2021.

AB 2017 (Mullin D) **Employee: sick leave: kin care.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 211

Summary: Existing law requires an employer who provides sick leave for employees to permit an employee to use the employee's accrued and available sick leave entitlement to attend to the illness of a family member and prohibits an employer from denying an employee the right to use sick leave or taking specific discriminatory action against an employee for using, or attempting to exercise the right to use, sick leave to attend to such an illness. This bill would provide that the designation of the sick leave taken under these provisions is at the sole discretion of the employee.

AB 2037 (Wicks D) **Health facilities: notices.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 95

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, regulate, and inspect health facilities, as specified. Existing law requires a hospital that provides emergency medical services to, as soon as possible, but not later than 90 days prior to a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services, provide notice of the intended change to the department, other specified entities, and the public. Existing law also requires a health facility to provide public notice, as specified, not less than 30 days prior to closing the health facility, eliminating a supplemental service, as defined, or relocating the provision of supplemental services to a different campus. This bill would require a hospital that provides emergency medical services to provide notice, as specified, at least 180 days before a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services. The bill would require a health facility to provide at least 120 days' notice, as specified, prior to closing the health facility and at least 90 days prior to eliminating or relocating a supplemental service, except as specified. The bill would require the mandatory public notice to include specific notifications, including, among others, a continuous notice posted in a conspicuous location within the internet

website of a newspaper of general circulation serving the local geographical area in which the hospital or health facility is located. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2038 (Committee on Transportation) Transportation: omnibus bill.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 70

Summary: (1) Existing law makes a violation of any regulation governing the standing or parking of a vehicle that is not a misdemeanor punishable with a civil penalty. Existing law adds an additional \$3 penalty to any parking offense where a parking penalty, fine, or forfeiture is imposed. Existing law requires this penalty, when it is collected in the courts of the county for an infraction parking violation, to be transmitted to the Treasurer for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund. This bill would require this penalty to be transmitted to the Treasurer for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund when it is collected in the courts of the county for a parking offense. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2043 (Rivas, Robert D) Occupational safety and health: agricultural employers and employees: COVID-19 response.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 212

Summary: Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, provides the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations with the power, jurisdiction, and supervision over all employment and places of employment necessary to enforce and administer all occupational health and safety laws and standards and to protect employees. Under the act, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the division is authorized to adopt, amend, or repeal occupational safety and health standards and orders. This bill would require the division to disseminate, in both English and Spanish, information on best practices for COVID-19 infection prevention, as specified, consistent with the Guidance Documents available on the division's internet website, including, but not limited to, the Guidance Document entitled, "Cal/OSHA Safety and Health Guidance: COVID-19 Infection Prevention for Agricultural Employers and Employees." The bill would also require the division to work collaboratively with community organizations and organizations representing employees and employers to conduct a statewide outreach campaign, targeted at agricultural employees, to assist with the statewide dissemination of the best practices information and to educate employees on any COVID-19-related employment benefits to which they are entitled, including access to paid sick leave and workers' compensation. The bill would require the campaign to include public service announcements on local Spanish radio stations and the distribution of workplace signs. The bill would require the division to routinely compile and report, via its internet website, information relating to the subject matter, findings, and results of any investigation by the division relating to practices or conditions prescribed in the Guidance Documents or a COVID-19 illness or injury at a workplace of agricultural employees, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions when the state of emergency has been terminated by proclamation of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, as specified. The bill would also direct the division to enforce the Guidance Documents to the extent any specific Guidance Document applies to any specific workplace and to the extent the division has existing regulatory authority. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2049 (Cooley D) Reinsurance credit.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 71

Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and prescribes the commissioner's powers and duties. Existing law requires an insurer to file financial statements with the commissioner. For purposes of those financial statements, existing law authorizes a domestic insurer to take a credit for reinsurance if the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer that has been certified by the commissioner as a reinsurer in this state and the insurer secures its obligations in accordance with certain requirements. This bill would extend credit for reinsurance when the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer that has its head office or is domiciled in and is licensed in a reciprocal jurisdiction if specified requirements are met, including solvency requirements and specified assurances from the assuming insurer. The bill would require the commissioner to timely create and publish a list of reciprocal jurisdictions and a list of assuming insurers receiving a credit with a head office or domicile in and that are licensed in a reciprocal jurisdiction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2061 (Limón D) Firearms: inspections.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 273

Summary: Existing law prescribes certain rules and requirements relating to gun shows and events, and the organizers, vendors, and participants, including rules governing firearms transactions at the event. The existing Safety For All Act of 2016, approved as an initiative statute at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, requires a person, firm, corporation, or other business enterprise that sells more than 500 rounds of ammunition in any 30-day period to have a valid ammunition

vendor license. Existing law generally requires ammunition to be sold only to people who meet specified criteria, including to a person whose firearms ownership information matches an entry in the Automated Firearms System and who is eligible to possess ammunition. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2022, allow the Department of Justice to inspect firearms dealers, ammunition vendors, or manufacturers participating in a gun show or event in order to ensure that all transfers or sales are conducted in compliance with applicable state and local laws. The bill would also allow the department to inspect ammunition vendors to ensure compliance with applicable state and federal laws. The bill would allow the department to adopt regulations to administer the application and enforcement of laws relating to gun shows and ammunition vendors.

[AB 2068](#) (Petrie-Norris D) Voluntary tax contributions: California Firefighters' Memorial Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund: California Peace Officer Memorial Foundation Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 173

Summary: Existing law allows taxpayers to designate amounts in excess of their personal income tax liability for the support of specified voluntary contribution funds on the personal income tax return, including, until January 1, 2021, the California Firefighters' Memorial Fund and the California Peace Officer Memorial Foundation Fund, except as otherwise provided. This bill would rename the above-described funds as the California Firefighters' Memorial Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund and the California Peace Officer Memorial Foundation Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund, respectively, and would allow taxpayers to designate voluntary contributions for those funds on the personal income tax return until January 1, 2028, except as otherwise provided. The bill would require the California Fire Foundation and the California Peace Officers Memorial Foundation, Inc. to annually post information on the distribution of the funds, as specified, on their internet websites.

[AB 2077](#) (Ting D) Hypodermic needles and syringes.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 274

Summary: Existing law prohibits, except as specified, the sale of a hypodermic needle or syringe at retail except upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, veterinarian, podiatrist, or naturopathic doctor. This bill would repeal that provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2101](#) (Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) Public employees' retirement.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 275

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. STRS is administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board. The Defined Benefit Program is funded by employer and employee contributions, as well as investment returns and state appropriations, which are deposited or credited to the Teachers' Retirement Fund. This bill would remove the requirement that the election be filed with the other public retirement system, and would instead require the employer to retain a copy of the election form. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2104](#) (Garcia, Cristina D) Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 276

Summary: The Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Act of 2016 prohibits a person from disposing, or attempting to dispose, of a lead-acid battery at a solid waste facility or on or in any land, surface waters, watercourses, or marine waters, and authorizes a person to dispose of a lead-acid battery only at certain locations. The act imposes a manufacturer battery fee on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. This bill would exclude from the definition of "lead-acid battery recycling facility" a facility that incidentally processes lead-acid batteries. The bill would authorize moneys in the fund to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature for the repayment of loans made for additional specified activities for which direct expenditure from the fund is authorized under existing law, as provided. The bill would require that moneys be expended for the repayment of those loans only after additional specified activities related to the former Exide Technologies lead-acid battery recycling facility in the City of Vernon, for which expenditure from the fund is authorized under existing law, have been fully funded in a given fiscal year. The bill would revise to apply retroactively to September 26, 2016, the authorization to expend moneys in the fund for those activities related to the former Exide Technologies lead-acid battery recycling facility in the City of Vernon. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2107](#) (Rodriguez D) Local government: securitized limited obligation notes.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 213

Summary: Existing law, until December 31, 2019, authorizes a special district to issue, as specified, securitized limited obligation notes for the acquisition or improvement of land, facilities, or equipment. This bill would extend that authorization to December 31, 2024.

AB 2112 (Ramos D) **Suicide prevention.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 142

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health within the California Health and Human Services Agency. This bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to establish the Office of Suicide Prevention within the department, would require the office to perform specified duties, including providing information and technical assistance to statewide and regional partners regarding best practices on suicide prevention policies and programs and reporting on progress to reduce rates of suicide, and authorize the office to apply for and use federal, state, and foundation grants. The bill would require the office to consult with the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to implement suicide prevention efforts. The bill would require that the duties and responsibilities of the office be accomplished with existing staff and resources. The bill would make these provisions operative subject to an appropriation for these purposes in the annual Budget Act or another statute.

AB 2113 (Low D) **Refugees, asylees, and special immigrant visa holders: professional licensing: initial licensure process.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 186

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law prohibits a board within the department from denying licensure to an applicant based upon their citizenship or immigration status. This bill, notwithstanding any other law, would require a board within the department to expedite, and authorize it to assist, the initial licensure process for an applicant who supplies satisfactory evidence to the board that they are a refugee, have been granted asylum, or have a special immigrant visa, as specified. The bill would authorize a board to adopt regulations necessary to administer these provisions.

AB 2118 (Kalra D) **Health care service plans and health insurers: reporting requirements.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 277

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer offering a contract or policy in the individual, small, and large group markets to file specified information, including total earned premiums and total incurred claims for each contract or policy form, with the appropriate department at least 120 days before implementing a rate change. Existing law requires a large group market health care service plan or insurer to report additional information relating to cost sharing and specified aggregate rate information. Existing law requires the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to conduct an annual public meeting regarding large group rates. This bill would require a health care service plan and health insurer, excluding for a specialized health care service plan or specialized health care policy, to report to the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance, respectively, by October 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, for products in the individual and small group markets, and for rates effective during the 12-month period ending January 1 of the following year, on specified information, including premiums, cost sharing, benefits, enrollment, and trend factors, and would exclude prescribed information from the reporting requirements until January 1, 2023. The bill would also require a health care service plan and health insurer, excluding a specialized health care service plan or specialized health care policy, to annually report to the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance, respectively, the above-described information for all grandfathered and nongrandfathered products, as specified. The bill would require each department, beginning in 2022, to annually present the reported information at various meetings, as specified. The bill would also require each department to post the information reported under this section on its internet website no later than December 15 of each year. The bill would also authorize the Department of Managed Health Care to implement, interpret, or make specific these provisions by means of all-plan letters, forms, or similar instructions, without taking regulatory action until January 1, 2024. The bill would exempt the Department of Insurance from the Administrative Procedure Act in order to issue guidance to health insurers regarding compliance with these provisions until January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2134 (Chen R) **Crematories: burning of flags.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 72

Summary: Existing law requires a crematory regulated by the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau to

knowingly cremate only human remains in cremation chambers, along with cremation containers, items used for disease control, and personal effects of the deceased. Existing law authorizes the incineration of one or more American flags, performed separately from the cremation of human remains and in accordance with specified federal law, during the periods within one week before or after Memorial Day, Flag Day, and Independence Day. This bill would additionally authorize a crematory to incinerate one or more American flags during the periods within one week before or after Presidents' Day and Veterans' Day.

[AB 2141](#) (Mathis R) Department of Motor Vehicles.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 47

Summary: Existing law expresses the policy of the state to recognize the training and experience that individuals gain while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States and requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to develop policies to assist persons who are leaving active duty to obtain commercial driver's licenses, as specified. Existing law prohibits those policies from waiving any requisites, fees, or examinations required by law for a commercial driver's license. This bill would remove the requirement that the policies not waive any fees. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2143](#) (Stone, Mark D) Settlement agreements: employment disputes.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 73

Summary: Existing law prohibits an agreement to settle an employment dispute from containing a provision that prohibits, prevents, or otherwise restricts a settling party that is an aggrieved person, as defined, from working for the employer against which the aggrieved person has filed a claim or any parent company, subsidiary, division, affiliate, or contractor of the employer. This bill would require the aggrieved person to have filed the claim in good faith for the prohibition to apply. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2147](#) (Reyes D) Convictions: expungement: incarcerated individual hand crews.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 60

Summary: Existing law authorizes a court to allow a defendant sentenced to county jail for a felony to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty, after the lapse of one or 2 years following the defendant's completion of the sentence, provided that the defendant is not under supervision, and is not serving a sentence for, on probation for, or charged with the commission of any offense. Existing law requires the defendant to be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense of which the defendant was convicted, except as specified. This bill would allow a defendant who successfully participated in the California Conservation Camp Program or a county incarcerated individual hand crew as an incarcerated individual hand crew member, and has been released from custody, to petition to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty. The bill would make persons convicted of specified violent felonies and sex offenses ineligible for relief. The bill would allow the court, if the defendant is eligible for relief, to dismiss the accusations or information against the defendant at the court's discretion and in the interest of justice and would release the defendant from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense, except as provided. In granting this relief, the bill would require the court to order the early termination of probation, parole, or supervised release if the court determines that the defendant has not violated any of the terms or conditions of their release during the pendency of the petition.

[AB 2149](#) (Gonzalez D) Food delivery platforms.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 125

Summary: The California Retail Food Code (code) generally requires various businesses that prepare or otherwise provide food to the public to comply with uniform health and sanitation standards. The code defines "food facility" for its purposes as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level. This bill would enact the Fair Food Delivery Act of 2020, to prohibit a food delivery platform from arranging for the delivery of an order from a food facility without first obtaining an agreement with the food facility expressly authorizing the food delivery platform to take orders and deliver meals prepared by the food facility. The bill would define a "food delivery platform" as an online business that acts as an intermediary between consumers and multiple food facilities to submit food orders from a consumer to a participating food facility, and to arrange for the delivery of the order from the food facility to the consumer.

[AB 2151](#) (Gallagher R) Political Reform Act of 1974: online filing and disclosure system.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 214

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 requires the filing of specified statements, reports and other documents. Under the act, a local government agency may require these filings to be made

online or electronically with the local filing officer, as specified. The act requires the local filing officer to make all data so filed available on the internet in an easily understood format that provides the greatest public access. This bill would require a local government agency to post on its internet website, within 72 hours of the applicable filing deadline, a copy of any specified statement, report, or other document filed with that agency in paper format. This bill would require that the statement, report, or other document be made available for four years from the date of the election associated with the filing. By imposing a new duty on local government agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2152 (Gloria D) Public health: prohibition on the retail sale of dogs, cats, and rabbits.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 96

Summary: Existing law, the Pet Store Animal Care Act, requires pet store operators, as defined, to comply with laws governing, among other things, the care of animals in pet stores. Existing law makes a pet store operator who violates these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor, unless otherwise provided. This bill, instead, would prohibit a pet store from adopting out, selling, or offering for sale a dog, cat, or rabbit. The bill would authorize a pet store to provide space to a public animal control agency or shelter, or an animal rescue group, to showcase adoptable animals provided the animal displayed for adoption is both sterilized and adoptable for total fees not to exceed \$500. The bill would prohibit the pet store displaying the dogs, cats, or rabbits from receiving any fees in connection with that display. The bill would prohibit a public animal control agency or shelter, an animal rescue group displaying animals at a pet store, or an animal rescue group operating a retail establishment from offering dogs, cats, or rabbits for adoption unless the animals are sterilized, the animals are adoptable for total fees, including adoption fees, not exceeding \$500, and the adoption fees are posted and visible to the public, as described. The bill would authorize civil penalties and injunctive relief for a violation of these provisions, as specified. The bill would also repeal other requirements, including, among others, the requirement for a pet store to maintain sufficient records to document the origin of each dog, cat, or rabbit the pet store sells or provides space for adoption. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 2157 (Wood D) Health care coverage: independent dispute resolution process.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 278

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires each department to establish an independent dispute resolution process to resolve a claim dispute between a health care service plan or health insurer, as appropriate, and a noncontracting individual health professional, and sets forth requirements and guidelines for that process, including contracting with an independent organization for the purpose of conducting the review process. Existing law requires each department to establish uniform written procedures for the submission, receipt, processing, and resolution of these disputes, as specified. Existing law requires the independent organization, in deciding the dispute, to base its decision regarding the appropriate reimbursement on all relevant information. This bill would require the procedures established by each department to include a process for each party to submit into evidence information that will be kept confidential from the other party, in order to preserve the confidentiality of the source contract. The bill would specifically require the independent organization to conduct a de novo review of the claim dispute, based solely on the information and documents timely submitted into evidence by the parties. The bill would require the independent organization to assign reviewers to each case based on their relevant education, background, and medical claims payment and clinical experience.

AB 2165 (Rivas, Robert D) Electronic filing and service of documents.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 215

Summary: Existing law authorizes a trial court to adopt local rules permitting electronic filing of documents, subject to specified conditions, including the conditions that if a document that is electronically filed in a civil action requires the signature of a person, not under penalty of perjury, the document is deemed to have been signed by the person who filed the document electronically and that any payment processing fee charged by the court, an electronic filing manager, or electronic filing service provider shall not exceed the costs incurred in processing the payment. This bill would instead provide that a document described above shall be deemed filed by the person who signed the document if either the filer is the signer of the document or the document has been signed pursuant to procedures established in the California Rules of Court. The bill would create additional conditions trial courts would be required to satisfy when adopting local rules permitting electronic filing of documents, as defined. The bill would require courts, electronic filing service providers, and electronic filing managers to send notices of receipt or rejection to parties or persons filing electronic documents, as specified. The bill would extend the statute of limitations for a cause of action asserted in a complaint or cross-complaint if a complaint or cross-complaint is rejected for filing, as specified. The bill would extend the condition that the court charge fees of no more than the actual cost of the electronic filing

and service of the documents to actions in which electronic filing is permitted by local rule. The bill would require a court, electronic service provider, or electronic filing manager to waive fees for electronic filing if a party has been granted a fee waiver and to waive fees associated with electronic filing of specified types of documents, including a filing exempt from the payment of filing fees under any other law. The bill would prohibit an electronic filing service provider or an electronic filing manager from seeking payment of waived fees from the court. The bill would make technical and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2172](#) (Petrie-Norris D) State highways: Route 133: relinquishment.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 126

Summary: Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law describes the authorized routes in the state highway system and establishes a process for the California Transportation Commission to adopt a highway on an authorized route. Existing law requires the commission to relinquish to local agencies state highway portions that have been deleted from the state highway system by legislative enactment, and authorizes relinquishment in certain other cases. This bill would authorize the commission to relinquish to the City of Laguna Beach a specified portion of Route 133 if the department and the city enter into an agreement providing for that relinquishment, as specified.

[AB 2174](#) (Gallagher R) Homeless multidisciplinary personnel teams.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 143

Summary: Existing law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county and to allow provider agencies to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. This bill would additionally authorize the Counties of Yuba and Sutter to jointly establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 2192](#) (Committee on Veterans Affairs) Governor's Military Council.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 74

Summary: Existing law establishes the Governor's Military Council that advises the Governor on efforts to retain military installations and operations within the state. Members of the council are appointed by the Governor and include bipartisan representatives from both houses of the Legislature, as specified. Existing law repeals the law establishing the council on January 1, 2021. This bill would extend that repeal date to January 1, 2026.

[AB 2193](#) (Committee on Veterans Affairs) Military: State Guard.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 97

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Governor to organize and maintain the State Military Reserve when necessary to defend and for the security of the state during a period in which any part of the National Guard is in active federal service, or when Congress consents. The Governor is authorized to maintain the State Military Reserve at cadre strength at any time. The State Military Reserve is part of the active militia of the state along with the National Guard and the Naval Militia. This bill would change the name of the State Military Reserve to the State Guard and make technical changes.

[AB 2196](#) (Gonzalez D) Pilot Program for Increased Access to Responsible Small Dollar Loans.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 174

Summary: Existing law, the California Financing Law, generally provides for the licensure and regulation of finance lenders and brokers by the Commissioner of Business Oversight and makes a willful violation of its provisions a crime, except as provided. That law, until January 1, 2023, establishes the Pilot Program for Increased Access to Responsible Small Dollar Loans. This bill would extend the sunset date for that program until January 1, 2028, require the commissioner to include in a certain report recommendations regarding whether the program should continue after January 1, 2028, and make conforming changes. Because a willful violation of these extended provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2199](#) (Nazarian D) Healing arts: clinical laboratories.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 127

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure, registration, and regulation of clinical laboratories and various clinical laboratory personnel by the State Department of Public Health, with specified

exceptions. A violation of those provisions is a crime. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, authorizes a person with specified qualifications to perform a total protein test using a digital refractometer in a licensed plasma collection center in this state if specified circumstances are met, as determined by the department, including that the person meets certain education and training requirements, performs the total protein test under the supervision of certain individuals, and records the results of the test in a federally approved computer system. Existing law requires a participating licensed plasma collection center to make specified information available to the department. Existing law exempts the information obtained pursuant to these provisions from the California Public Records Act. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until January 1, 2023, thereby extending the application of a crime and the provisions that make the records described above confidential. By expanding that crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize a total protein test to be performed under the supervision of a clinical laboratory scientist. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2210](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Contractors: violations: disciplinary actions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 128

Summary: Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors. Existing law creates the Contractors' State License Board, within the Department of Consumer Affairs and authorizes the board to impose discipline on contractors for violations of laws and to impose, among other penalties, civil penalties. Existing law authorizes the board to appoint a registrar as the executive officer and secretary to carry out all of the administrative duties of the board. Existing law provides that a cause for disciplinary action against a contractor arises for violations of specified safety provisions that result in death or serious injury to a person. This bill would also authorize disciplinary action against a contractor for violations of specified regulations regarding tree work, including maintenance or removal, without regard to whether death or serious injury to an employee resulted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2213](#) (Limón D) Office of Emergency Services: planning guidance: telecommunications.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 98

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to declare a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist. This bill would require the OES and California Volunteers, in coordination with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, to develop planning guidance to identify volunteers and donation management resources that could assist in responding to or recovering from local, tribal, regional, national, or international disasters, as specified. The bill would require the OES to publish and distribute the initial planning guidance, once developed, and update the Legislature on the status of the planning guidance in a written report submitted no later than May 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2218](#) (Santiago D) Transgender Wellness and Equity Fund.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/26/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 181

Summary: Existing law establishes an Office of Health Equity in the State Department of Public Health for purposes of aligning state resources, decisionmaking, and programs to accomplish certain goals related to health equity and protecting vulnerable communities. Existing law requires the office to develop department-wide plans to close the gaps in health status and access to care among the state's diverse racial and ethnic communities, women, persons with disabilities, and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning communities, as specified. This bill would establish the Transgender Wellness and Equity Fund, under the administration of the office, for the purpose of funding grants, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to organizations serving people that identify as transgender, gender nonconforming, or intersex (TGI), to create or fund TGI-specific housing programs and partnerships with hospitals, health care clinics, and other medical providers to provide TGI-focused health care, as defined, and related education programs for health care providers.

[AB 2234](#) (Chau D) Classified school and community college employees: personnel commission: legal counsel.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 48

Summary: Existing law authorizes a school district or community college district to adopt a merit system that establishes how the governing board of the district employs, pays, and otherwise controls the services of classified employees of the district. Existing law requires a district that adopts a merit system to appoint a personnel commission consisting of either 3 or 5 members and requires the commission to classify employees and positions within the jurisdiction of the governing board or of the commission. Existing law requires the legal counsel of the governing board to represent the commission in all legal matters, except that existing law requires the legal counsel to refuse to represent the commission in circumstances in which the legal counsel knows, or has reason to know,

that a conflict exists between the interests of the commission and the interests of the governing board or the district. Existing law authorizes the commission to employ its own attorney if the legal counsel refuses to represent the commission. This bill would authorize a single member of the personnel commission to also declare that a conflict exists between the interests of the commission and the interests of the governing board or the district. The bill would authorize the commission to employ its own attorney if the commission approves that declaration by majority vote.

[AB 2247](#) (Burke D) Personal income taxes: dependent exemption credit: identifying information.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 99

Summary: The Personal Income Tax law authorizes an exemption credit for each dependent of a taxpayer for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1999, which may be reduced if a taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income exceeds a threshold amount. Existing law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, requires the federal tax identification number of the dependent to be included on the tax return claiming the exemption credit. Existing law allows a taxpayer who has been disallowed the credit due to the omission of a correct identification number to claim the credit or refund of adjusted amounts within a specified time period. This bill, for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2018, would allow a taxpayer to provide alternative identifying information, in the form and manner prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board, of a dependent who is included on a tax return claiming the exemption credit if that dependent is ineligible for the federal tax identification number.

[AB 2253](#) (Low D) Professional licensure.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 279

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law prohibits the licensure requirements for professional personnel, including psychologists, marriage and family therapists, clinical social workers, and professional clinical counselors, in the state and other governmental health facilities licensed by the department from being less than for those professional personnel in health facilities under private ownership. Existing law authorizes the department to waive that requirement for persons in the professions of psychology, marriage and family therapy, clinical social work, or professional clinical counseling who are gaining qualifying experience for licensure in that profession in this state. This bill would clarify that, in those cases, experience that constitutes qualifying experience for licensure, or experience required for licensure, as applicable, is determined by reference to the act regulating the profession. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2257](#) (Gonzalez D) Worker classification: employees and independent contractors: occupations: professional services.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/4/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 38

Summary: Existing law requires a 3-part test, commonly known as the "ABC" test, to determine if workers are employees or independent contractors for purposes of the Labor Code, the Unemployment Insurance Code, and the wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission. Under the ABC test, a person providing labor or services for remuneration is considered an employee rather than an independent contractor unless the hiring entity demonstrates that the person is free from the control and direction of the hiring entity in connection with the performance of the work, the person performs work that is outside the usual course of the hiring entity's business, and the person is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business. Existing law charges the Labor Commissioner with the enforcement of labor laws, including worker classification. This bill would revise and recast these provisions. The bill would additionally exempt certain occupations in connection with creating, marketing, promoting, or distributing sound recordings or musical compositions. The bill would also exempt a musician or musical group for the purpose of a single-engagement live performance event, unless certain conditions apply, and would define related terms. The bill would also exempt an individual performance artist presenting material that is their original work and creative in character and the result of which depends primarily on the individual's invention, imagination, or talent, if certain conditions are satisfied. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2265](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Mental Health Services Act: use of funds for substance use disorder treatment.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 144

Summary: Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure 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, as specified. The act establishes the Mental Health Services Fund, which is continuously appropriated to, and administered by, the State Department of Health Care Services to fund specified county mental health programs. This bill would authorize the services for adults, older adults, and children, as well as innovative programs and prevention and early intervention programs that are provided by counties as part of the MHSA to include substance use disorder treatment for children, adults, and older adults with cooccurring mental

health and substance use disorders who are eligible to receive mental health services pursuant to those programs. The bill would also authorize the use of MHSA funds to assess whether a person has cooccurring mental health and substance use disorders and to treat a person who is preliminarily assessed to have cooccurring mental health and substance use disorders, even when the person is later determined not to be eligible for services provided with MHSA funds. The bill would require a person being treated for cooccurring mental health and substance use disorders who is determined to not need the mental health services that are eligible for funding pursuant to the act, to be referred to substance use disorder treatment services in a timely manner. By authorizing the use of continuously appropriated funds for a new purpose, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2273 (Bloom D) Physicians and surgeons: foreign medical graduates: special faculty permits.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 280

Summary: Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, prohibits the practice of medicine without a physician's and surgeon's certificate issued by the Medical Board of California through its Division of Licensing. Under existing law, any person who meets certain eligibility requirements, including, but not limited to, the requirement that the person is academically eminent, as defined, may apply for a special faculty permit that authorizes the holder to practice medicine, without a physician's and surgeon's certificate, within the medical school itself and certain affiliated institutions. The act also authorizes physicians who are not citizens who meet certain eligibility requirements and who seek postgraduate study in an approved medical school to, after receipt of an appointment from the dean of the California medical school and application to and approval by the board, be permitted to participate in the professional activities of the department or division in the medical school to which they are appointed. These physicians are known as visiting fellows. The act also authorizes a person who does not immediately qualify for a physician's and surgeon's certificate who is offered by the dean of an approved medical school in this state a full-time faculty position to be granted a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of medicine only to the extent that the practice is incident to and a necessary part of the person's duties as approved by the board in connection with the faculty position, as specified. This bill would also authorize the holder of a special faculty permit, a visiting fellow, and a holder of a certificate of registration to practice medicine at an academic medical center. The bill would define an "academic medical center" to include, but not be limited to, a facility licensed by the State of California that trains a minimum of 250 residents and postdoctoral fellows on an annual basis commencing each January 1. The bill would prohibit the board from approving more than 5 special faculty permit applications submitted by academic medical centers within a calendar year. The bill would also expand the definition of "academically eminent" to include persons who hold or have been offered a full-time position at an academic medical center or persons, clearly outstanding in a specific field of medicine or surgery and who have been offered a full-time position by the chief medical officer of an academic medical center, as specified. The bill would provide that the permitholders and visiting fellows described above who were authorized before January 1, 2021, and are in an academic medical center would be authorized as if their original applications had been sponsored by that academic medical center. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2275 (Nazarian D) State armories: homeless shelters: security.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 145

Summary: Existing law makes specified state armories located in specified counties available to those counties, or a city in one of those counties, for the purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless persons from October 15 through April 15 each year, and authorizes any county or city not listed, subject to the approval of the Adjutant General, to use an armory within its jurisdiction, in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law requires that a county or city that elects to use an armory as a temporary shelter obtain a license that meets specified requirements. This bill would instead require, prior to shelter services commencing, that the county or city notify local law enforcement officers and request that officers make periodic visits to the armory on each night of operation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2276 (Reyes D) Childhood lead poisoning: screening and prevention.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 216

Summary: Existing law establishes the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, which is administered by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations establishing a standard of care that include the determination of specified risk factors for lead exposure, including a child's time spent in a home, school, or building built before 1978. Existing law requires the department to ensure appropriate case management for children who have been identified with lead poisoning, and authorizes the department to contract with any public or private entity, including any local agency, to perform that duty. This bill would add several risk factors to be considered as part of the standard of care specified in regulations, including a child's residency in or visit to a foreign country. The bill would require the department to update its formula for allocating funds to a local agency that contracts with the department to administer the Childhood Lead Poisoning

Prevention Program, and to revise funding allocations before each contract cycle. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2285](#) (Committee on Transportation) Transportation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 100

Summary: (1) The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of that funding be made available for that same purpose until December 31, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2287](#) (Eggman D) Solid waste.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 281

Summary: (1) Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic product in the state that is labeled with the term "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification or the Vincotte OK Compost HOME certification, as provided. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable," and prohibits implying that a plastic product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the plastic product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. This bill would repeal the provision that conditionally prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled "marine degradable." The bill would authorize the Director of Resources Recycling and Recovery to issue guidelines for determining whether a plastic product is not compliant with these labeling requirements, and whether a plastic product is designed, pigmented, or advertised in a manner that is misleading to consumers. The bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt the European Committee for Standardization's standard specification for biodegradable mulch film plastic, or a standard that is equivalent to, or more stringent than, that standard, as specified. The bill would authorize the sale of commercial agricultural mulch film, as defined, labeled with the term "soil biodegradable" only if the department adopts the European Committee for Standardization's standard specification, or an equivalent or more stringent standard, and the commercial agricultural mulch film is certified to meet both that standard and the ASTM standard specification for compostability. The bill would update the name of a specified certification for home compost, the name of the organization that developed that certification, and the names of two ASTM standard specifications, and would make other conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2288](#) (Low D) Nursing programs: state of emergency.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 282

Summary: Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of nursing by the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law requires the board to appoint an executive officer to perform duties delegated by the board. Existing law requires an applicant for licensure to have completed a nursing program at a school of nursing that is approved by the board. Existing regulatory law sets forth curriculum requirements for nursing programs, including preceptorships and clinical practice hours, and also requirements for clinical facilities that may be used for clinical experience. This bill would authorize an approved nursing program to submit a request to a board nursing education consultant to revise certain clinical experience requirements, including reducing the required direct patient hours and using preceptorships without maintaining specified written policies, for enrolled students until the end of the 2020-21 academic year and whenever the Governor declares a state of emergency in the county where an agency or facility used by the approved nursing program is located, subject to specified requirements. The bill would require the board nursing education consultant to approve the request if specified conditions are satisfied and to reject the request if the approved nursing program fails to meet the conditions or fails to submit information satisfactory to the board. The bill would require the board's executive officer to develop a uniform method for evaluating requests and granting approvals and would require the nursing education consultants to use the uniform method. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 2300](#) (Cooper D) California Youth Football Act.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 49

Summary: Under existing law, a school district, charter school, or private school that elects to offer an athletic program is prohibited from allowing a high school or middle school football team to conduct more than 2 full-contact practices, as defined, per week during the preseason and regular season, as defined, and from conducting a full-contact practice during the off-season. This bill would additionally

authorize a certified emergency medical technician, state-licensed paramedic, or higher-level licensed medical professional to provide prehospital emergency medical care or rescue services consistent with their certification or license. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2314](#) (Ramos D) Native American Voting Accessibility Advisory Committee.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 169

Summary: Existing law designates the Secretary of State as the chief elections officer of the state and requires the Secretary of State to make reasonable efforts to promote voter registration and encourage eligible voters to vote. This bill would require the Secretary of State to establish a Native American Voting Accessibility Advisory Committee. The committee would include the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State's designees, and additional members appointed by the Secretary of State who have demonstrated experience with voting rights or are county elections officials. The committee would serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of State and would make specified recommendations and take other actions to make voting more accessible to Native American voters.

[AB 2319](#) (Berman D) Tow truck operators: liens: exceptions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 50

Summary: Existing law grants a tow truck operator a lien dependent on possession on a vehicle that has been removed for various costs. A tow truck operator may also have a deficiency claim against the registered owner of the vehicle if a subsequent lien sale of the vehicle does not equal specified towing, storage, and related charges. Existing law excepts from liability for this deficiency a registered owner of a vehicle who has sold or transferred the vehicle prior to the vehicle's removal and who was not responsible for creating the circumstances leading to its removal if the owner has executed a certain notice and submitted it to the Department of Motor Vehicles. This bill would revise the circumstances pursuant to which a registered owner who has sold or transferred a vehicle that has been removed is excepted from the above-described deficiency liability. The bill would authorize a registered owner to utilize other methods identified in the Vehicle Code as sufficient for this purpose, including having made proper endorsement and delivery of the certificate of ownership.

[AB 2325](#) (Carrillo D) Child support: suspension.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 217

Summary: Prior law, until January 1, 2020, suspended a money judgment or order for child support for any period exceeding 90 consecutive days in which the person ordered to pay support was incarcerated or involuntarily institutionalized, except as specified. Under that law, a suspended child support obligation resumed on the first day of the first full month after the release of the person owing the child support. This bill, until January 1, 2023, would reenact those repealed provisions. The bill would also require the Department of Child Support Services, in consultation with the Judicial Council, to develop forms to implement these provisions by January 1, 2022. The bill would require the department and the Judicial Council to conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of the administrative adjustment process authorized according to these provisions, as specified.

[AB 2338](#) (Weber D) Courts: contempt orders.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 283

Summary: Existing law requires a court to order a \$1000 fine or a term of imprisonment not to exceed five days for a person adjudged in contempt of court. Existing law specifies different terms of imprisonment and community service that a court shall order for a person found in contempt of court for failure to comply with a court order pursuant to the Family Code. This bill would permit the court to grant probation or a conditional sentence, as defined, in lieu of an order for community service, imprisonment, or both, for a party found in contempt for failure to comply with a court order pursuant to the Family Code.

[AB 2345](#) (Gonzalez D) Planning and zoning: density bonuses: annual report: affordable housing.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 197

Summary: (1) The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, thus far in the housing element cycle, as provided. This bill would require that the annual report include specified information regarding density bonuses granted in accordance with specified law, as described below. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2362](#) (Muratsuchi D) Firearms dealers: conduct of business.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 284

Summary: Under existing law, a firearms dealer or licensee means a person who has a valid federal firearms license, has a regulatory or business license, has a valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization, has a certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice, has a license granted by a duly constituted licensing authority of any city, county, or city and county, and is among those recorded in the centralized list of licensed firearms dealers kept by the department. Existing law regulates licensed firearms dealers and provides that a license is subject to forfeiture for a breach of specified prohibitions in existing law. Existing law establishes the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account of the General Fund, into which various fees imposed upon licensed firearms dealers are deposited and which may be used by the department, upon appropriation, to offset specified costs. This bill, commencing July 1, 2022, would authorize the department to impose a civil fine not exceeding \$1,000 for a violation of those prohibitions, and a civil fine not exceeding \$3,000 for a violation of those prohibitions when the licensee has received written notification from the department regarding the violation and fails to take corrective action, as specified, or the department determines the licensee committed the violation knowingly or with gross negligence. The bill would require these fines to be deposited into the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account, to be available, upon appropriation, for expenditure by the department to offset the reasonable costs of specified firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions.

[AB 2377](#) (Chiu D) Residential facilities.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 146

Summary: Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation by the State Department of Social Services of community care facilities. Under existing law, community care facilities include, among others, various types of adult residential facilities. Existing law also provides for the regulation by the department of residential care facilities for persons with chronic life-threatening illness. This bill would require an applicant or licensee of an adult community care facility or a residential care facility for persons with chronic life-threatening illness to maintain an email address of record with the department and notify the department in writing of the email address and any change to that address, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2386](#) (Bigelow R) Office of Emergency Services: disaster council plans.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 254

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act creates, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for addressing natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law authorizes cities, counties, and counties to create disaster councils, by ordinance, to develop plans for meeting any condition constituting a local emergency or state of emergency, including, but not limited to, earthquakes, natural or manmade disasters specific to that jurisdiction, or state of war emergency. The law requires a disaster council to supply a copy of those plans to the Office of Emergency Services. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to annually review a minimum of 10 emergency plans to determine if the plans substantially conform to or exceed specified recommendations made by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The bill would require the office to prioritize in its review a plan submitted from a county determined to be at a high risk of wildfire disaster.

[AB 2400](#) (Quirk D) Election results: risk-limiting audits.

Current Text: Chaptered: 8/27/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 33

Summary: Existing law requires an elections official, during the official canvass of an election in which a voting system is used, to conduct a public manual tally of the ballots cast in 1% of the precincts chosen at random by the elections official, as specified. Existing law, operative until January 1, 2021, authorizes the use of risk-limiting audits in lieu of this 1% manual tally beginning with the March 3, 2020, statewide primary election. Under this law, a participating county is required to perform a partial risk-limiting audit of each cross-jurisdictional contest. This bill would extend the authority to use risk-limiting audits until January 1, 2023. The bill would authorize a county to choose to perform the risk-limiting audit in only some of the contests within the county. The bill would remove the requirement to perform a partial risk-limiting audit of each cross-jurisdictional contest. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 2416](#) (Gabriel D) Postsecondary education: student financial aid: satisfactory academic progress.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 285

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, independent institutions of higher education, as defined, and private postsecondary educational institutions, as defined, as the segments of postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes the Student Aid Commission as the primary state agency for the administration of state-authorized student financial aid programs available to students attending all segments of postsecondary education. These student financial aid programs include the Cal Grant Program, the Chafee Educational and Training Vouchers Program, the Willie L. Brown, Jr. Community Service Scholarship Program, the California State Work-Study Program, the Middle Class Scholarship Program, and the California DREAM Loan Program, all of which require, for a student to qualify for aid, that the student make satisfactory academic progress as determined by the institution attended by the student. This bill would require that determinations of "satisfactory academic progress" by the institutions participating in these student aid programs consider homelessness, as specified, within the meaning of the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as an extenuating circumstance for students who are otherwise unable to meet the requirements deemed to constitute "satisfactory academic progress" at the institutions, and that extenuating circumstance may be considered by the institutions to alter or excuse compliance with those progress requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2421](#) (Quirk D) Land use: permitting: wireless communications: emergency standby generators.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 255

Summary: Under existing law, a wireless telecommunications collocation facility, as specified, is subject to a city or county discretionary permit and is required to comply with specified criteria, but a collocation facility, which is the placement or installation of wireless facilities, including antennas and related equipment, on or immediately adjacent to that wireless telecommunications collocation facility, is a permitted use not subject to a city or county discretionary permit. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would, until January 1, 2024, require local agencies to make the installation of an emergency standby generator to serve a macro cell tower site, as defined, that meets specified requirements a permitted use and require a local agency to review an application for installation on an administrative, nondiscretionary basis. The bill would specify procedures for the processing of permit applications by a local agency and would authorize a local agency to impose a fee to cover costs associated with administering the bill's provisions. Because the bill would impose new duties on local agencies, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2426](#) (Reyes D) Victims of crime.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 187

Summary: Existing federal law provides a petition form to request temporary immigration benefits for a person who is a victim of certain qualifying criminal activity. Existing federal law also provides a supplemental form for certifying that a person submitting a petition for immigration benefits is a victim of certain qualifying criminal activity and is, has been, or is likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of that criminal activity. Existing federal law provides a separate petition form to request temporary immigration benefits for a person who is a victim of human trafficking. Existing federal law provides a supplemental form for certifying that a person submitting this latter petition is a victim of human trafficking and a declaration as to the person's cooperation regarding an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking. This bill would clarify that a certifying entity includes the police department of the University of California, a California State University campus, or a school district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2445](#) (Reyes D) Civil actions: wrongful death.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 51

Summary: Existing law specifies the persons who may bring a civil action for the death of a person caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another, and includes among those persons the decedent's parents if they were entitled to the decedent's property by intestate secession or if they were dependent on the decedent. This bill would also authorize a decedent's legal guardians to bring a civil action if the decedent's parents were authorized to bring a civil action but they are deceased, or if the legal guardians were dependent on the decedent and the decedent's parents are deceased. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 2450](#) (Grayson D) Air ambulance services.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 52

Summary: Existing law imposes a penalty of \$4 until July 1, 2020, upon every conviction for a violation of the Vehicle Code or a local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code, other than a parking offense. The act requires the county or court that imposed the fine to transfer the revenues collected to the Treasurer for deposit into the Emergency Medical Air Transportation and Children's Coverage Fund. Existing law requires the assessed penalty to continue to be collected, administered, and

distributed until exhausted or until December 31, 2021, whichever occurs first. Existing law repeals these provisions July 1, 2022. This bill would extend the imposition of the above-described penalty by 1 year and would instead make those provisions inoperative on July 1, 2024, and repeal them on January 1, 2025. By extending the length of time a county is required to collect and transfer the fines imposed, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2459 (Bigelow R) Alcoholic beverage licenses: Counties of Mariposa and Napa.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 53

Summary: Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law generally prescribes the number of on-sale general licenses that the department may issue based on the population of the county in which the licensed premises are located, as provided. Existing law supplements these licenses by authorizing the department to issue additional on-sale general licenses in specified counties to bona fide public eating places based on seating capacity. This bill would authorize the department to issue up to 10 additional new original on-sale general licenses for bona fide public eating places in the County of Mariposa that have a seating capacity for 50 or more diners, not to exceed 5 per year. The bill would authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Mariposa to determine the number of licenses to be issued under this section in a given year, as provided. The bill would specify that a person holding a valid on-sale general license for seasonal business is not prohibited from applying for licenses to be issued pursuant to this authorization. The bill would prohibit transferring the new licenses out of the county or to a premises that does not qualify under these provisions. The bill would also prohibit selling or transferring the new licenses for a price greater than the original fee paid by the seller or transferor. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2463 (Wicks D) Enforcement of money judgments: execution: homestead.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 218

Summary: Existing law authorizes a judgment creditor to enforce a money judgment obtained in a civil action by obtaining a writ of execution that allows the creditor to levy on property of the judgment debtor and obtain satisfaction of the judgment by, among other things, a sale of the property. Existing law generally provides that all property of the judgment debtor is subject to execution, with specified exceptions. Existing law authorizes a judgment debtor to protect a specified amount of the judgment debtor's equity in the debtor's principal dwelling by claiming a homestead exemption in that property. Existing law requires a judgment creditor who has levied on a judgment debtor's dwelling to apply to the court for a sale of the dwelling, and specifies the contents of that application. This bill would prohibit a sale under execution of a judgment lien of a judgment debtor's principal place of residence based on a consumer debt unless that debt was secured by that principal place of residence at the time it was incurred. The bill would exempt specified forms of debt from this prohibition, including debts owed to financial institutions, as specified, if the amount of the original judgment on which the lien is based, when entered, and the amount owed on the outstanding judgment at the time of execution on the judgment lien, are greater than \$75,000, as adjusted for inflation by the Judicial Council. The bill would require a judgment creditor's application for sale of a dwelling to include a statement that the judgment on which the execution sale is based was secured by the debtor's principal place of residence at the time it was incurred or a statement indicating which exemption is applicable.

AB 2471 (Maienschein D) Senior citizens: rescission of contracts.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 158

Summary: Existing law provides that a contract is extinguished by its rescission and sets forth methods for the rescission of a contract. Existing law authorizes a buyer to cancel certain home solicitation contracts or offers until midnight of the 3rd business day after the day on which the buyer signs an agreement or offer to purchase which complies with specified requirements. Existing law authorizes a buyer to cancel a home solicitation contract written for certain home improvement work until midnight of the 3rd business day after the buyer receives a signed and dated copy of the contract or offer to purchase that complies with specified requirements. Existing law requires contracts for a home solicitation contract or offer to include a notice of cancellation form with specified statement's as to the buyer's right to cancel. Existing law permits a buyer to provide a seller an express waiver to this right to cancel, if the contract meets other specified requirements. Existing law also provides a buyer a similar right to cancel a seminar sales solicitation contract or offer and imposes similar requirements to provide a notice of cancellation to the buyer. This bill would extend the period of time to cancel the contracts or offers described above from 3 to 5 business days if the buyer or property owner is a senior citizen, as defined, for contracts entered into, or offers to purchase conveyed, on or after January 1, 2021. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 2517 (Gloria D) Domestic violence: personal property and liens.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 245

Summary: Existing law enacts procedures to prevent acts of domestic violence, abuse, and sexual abuse and authorizes a court to issue an ex parte order determining the temporary use, possession, and control of real or personal property of the parties and the payment of any liens or encumbrances coming due during the period the order is in effect. Existing law also authorizes a court to issue orders based on ex parte orders, including the above-described order, after notice and a hearing. This bill would authorize, on and after January 1, 2022, the court to issue an order determining the use, possession, and control of real or personal property of the parties during the period the order is in effect and the payment of any liens or encumbrances coming due during that period. The bill would authorize the order to include a finding that specific debts were incurred as the result of domestic violence and without the consent of a party and would provide that this finding does not affect the priority of any lien or other security interest. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt appropriate forms and modify existing forms to effectuate this change.

[AB 2520](#) (Chiu D) Access to medical records.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 101

Summary: Existing law governs a patient's access to their health records. Existing law requires a health care provider, as defined, to provide a patient or the patient's representative with all or any part of the patient's medical records that the patient has a right to inspect, subject to the payment of clerical costs incurred in locating and making the records available, following a written request from the patient. Existing law requires the health care provider to provide one copy of the relevant portion of the patient's record at no charge if the patient or patient's representative presents proof to the provider that the records are needed to support an appeal regarding eligibility for a public benefit program, as defined. Existing law makes a willful violation of these provisions by specified health care providers an infraction. This bill would require a health care provider to provide an employee of a nonprofit legal services entity representing the patient a copy of the medical records at no charge under those conditions, and would include speech-language pathologists, audiologists, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners within the definition of a health care provider. The bill would expand the definition of a public benefit program for these purposes to include the Cash Assistance Program for Aged, Blind, and Disabled Legal Immigrants, and a government-funded housing subsidy or tenant-based housing assistance program. The bill additionally would require a health care provider to provide the records at no charge upon proof that the records are needed for a petition for U nonimmigrant status under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act or a self-petition for lawful permanent residency under the Violence Against Women Act. By expanding the requirements on health care providers and thereby expanding a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2524](#) (Wicks D) Check Sellers, Bill Payers and Proraters Law: out-of-state activities.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 159

Summary: Existing law, the Check Sellers, Bill Payers and Proraters Law, prohibits a person from engaging in the business of receiving money or evidences thereof for the purpose of distributing the money or evidences thereof among creditors in payment or partial payment of the obligations of the debtor without first obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Business Oversight. Existing law prohibits the commissioner from issuing a license to a corporation that is not organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of engaging in the business of selling checks, drafts, or money orders, or of receiving money as an agent of an obligor for the purpose of paying bills, invoices, or accounts of the obligor, or accepting, without direct compensation, money for the purpose of forwarding it to others in payment of utility bills, except in certain circumstances. The law also prohibits a licensee from conducting those activities outside of the state. This bill would repeal those prohibitions. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2537](#) (Rodriguez D) Personal protective equipment: health care employees.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 313

Summary: Existing law requires an employer to furnish employment and a place of employment that is safe and healthful for the employees and to establish, implement, and maintain an effective injury prevention program, as prescribed. Regulations enacted by the Department of Industrial Relations regulate the nature and use personal protective equipment and regulate practices in health care facilities connected with aerosol transmissible diseases. This bill would require public and private employers of workers in a general acute care hospital, as defined, to supply those employees who provide direct patient care or provide services that directly support personal care with the personal protective equipment necessary to comply with the regulations described above, as specified. The bill would also require an employer to ensure that the employees use the personal protective equipment supplied to them. The bill would further require that an employer in this context, beginning April 1, 2021, maintain a supply of specified equipment in an amount equal to 3 months of normal consumption. The bill would require an employer to provide an inventory of its stockpile and a copy of its written procedures, as specified, to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health upon request.

The bill would authorize the assessment of a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 for each violation to maintain the required stockpile, except in certain circumstances. The bill would make a statement of legislative findings. The bill would require an employer who is obligated to maintain an equipment stockpile and who controls a facility or setting in which another employer provides health care services to maintain the required equipment for the other employer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2553](#) (Ting D) Shelter crisis declarations.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 147

Summary: Existing law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances, including those prescribing standards of housing, health, or safety, to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis and allows a city, county, or city and county, in lieu of compliance, to adopt by ordinance reasonable local standards and procedures for the design, site development, and operation of homeless shelters and the structures and facilities therein. This bill would apply those additional provisions to a shelter crisis declared by any county or city. By expanding the scope of these provisions to apply within any county or city that has declared a shelter crisis, the bill would expand the above-described exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill would require jurisdictions that adopt ordinances under the act, to, at a minimum, meet the standards provided in the 2019 California Residential Code Appendix X, the 2019 California Building Code Appendix O, and any future standards adopted by the Department of Housing and Community Development related to emergency housing or emergency housing facilities unless that jurisdiction provides, when filing their ordinance with the Department of Housing and Community Development, an explanation of why the standards cannot be met and how the standards in the ordinance protect health and safety. The bill requires jurisdictions to provide the same information in their annual report to the Legislature. The bill would additionally exempt homeless shelters that are constructed or allowed pursuant to the shelter crisis declarations from the Recreational Vehicle Park Occupancy Law, which governs occupancy and tenancy of recreational vehicle parks. The bill would also revise the definition of a "homeless shelter" to include a parking lot owned or leased by a city, county, or city and county specifically identified as one allowed for safe parking by homeless and unstably housed individuals. The bill would require the county or city to develop the above-described shelter plan on or before July 1, 2021, or on or before July 1 of the year following the declaration of the shelter crisis, as specified, and to include a plan to transition residents from homeless shelters to permanent housing. The bill would require the above-described annual report, for reports due by January 1, 2022, and thereafter, to include the bed capacity of new homeless shelters built, as specified. The bill would require a declaration of a shelter crisis by a city, county, or city and county and those additional provisions that are or may be utilized by a city, county, or city and county to apply to any land owned or leased by an agency or entity created pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, if the city, county, or city and county that declared a shelter crisis is one of the parties to the agreement creating the entity or agency and the real property owned or leased by the agency or entity is located within the jurisdiction of the city, county, or city and county that declared the shelter crisis. The bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions to January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2559](#) (Bauer-Kahan D) California Financing Law: enforcement and penalties.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 160

Summary: (1) Existing law, the California Financing Law (CFL), generally provides for the licensure and regulation of finance lenders, brokers, and program administrators by the Commissioner of Business Oversight. The CFL authorizes the commissioner to require the attendance of witnesses and examine under oath, punishable under penalty of perjury, all persons whose testimony is required relative to the loans, assessment contracts, or businesses regulated under the CFL. This bill would instead authorize the commissioner to require the attendance of witnesses and examine under oath all persons whose testimony relates to activities and businesses regulated under the CFL. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2617](#) (Gabriel D) Firearms: gun violence restraining orders.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 286

Summary: Existing law allows a court to issue an order restraining an individual from possessing a firearm for the duration of the order. Existing law allows the court to issue a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order on an ex parte basis if the possession of a firearm by the subject of the petition poses an immediate and present danger. Existing law requires a law enforcement officer who requests a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order to take certain steps, including filing a copy of the order with the court as soon as practicable after issuance. This bill would instead require the law enforcement officer to file a copy of the order with the court as soon as practicable, but not

later than 3 court days, after issuance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2644](#) (Wood D) Skilled nursing facilities: deaths: reporting.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 287

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, defined to include skilled nursing facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Under existing law, a violation of the provisions governing health facilities constitutes a crime. Existing law requires all skilled nursing facilities to adopt and implement an antimicrobial stewardship policy that is consistent with the antimicrobial stewardship guidelines developed by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, or specified professional organizations. Existing law requires a health facility, as defined to exclude a skilled nursing facility, to report an adverse event to the department within 24 hours of detecting the event, including, among other things, specified patient deaths. This bill would also require a skilled nursing facility to have a full-time dedicated Infection Preventionist staff member, as specified, who is either a registered nurse or a licensed vocational nurse. The bill would require a skilled nursing facility to have a plan in place for infection prevention quality control. The bill would require a skilled nursing facility to ensure all health care personnel receive infection prevention and control training on an annual basis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2655](#) (Gipson D) Invasion of privacy: first responders.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 219

Summary: Existing law generally prohibits a reproduction of any kind of photograph of the body, or any portion of the body, of a deceased person, taken by or for the coroner at the scene of death or in the course of a post mortem examination or autopsy, from being made or disseminated. Existing law generally makes a person who views, by means of any instrumentality, including, but not limited to, a camera or mobile phone, the interior of any area in which the occupant has a reasonable expectation of privacy, with the intent to invade the privacy of a person or persons inside, guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would make it a misdemeanor for a first responder, as defined, who responds to the scene of an accident or crime to capture the photographic image of a deceased person for any purpose other than an official law enforcement purpose or a genuine public interest. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require an agency that employs first responders to, on January 1, 2021, notify those first responders of the prohibition imposed by the bill. By increasing the duties of local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2658](#) (Burke D) Occupational safety and health: hazards.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 288

Summary: Existing law prohibits an employee from being laid off or discharged for refusing to perform work in violation of prescribed safety standards, where the violation would create a real and apparent hazard to the employee or fellow employees. Existing law creates a cause of action for wages for the time an employee laid off or discharged for such a refusal is without work as a result. Existing law defines the term "employment" for these and other purposes to exclude household domestic service. This bill, notwithstanding that definition or any other provision, for purposes of the hazard provisions, would define the term "employee" to include a domestic work employee, except for a person who performs household domestic service that is publicly funded, including publicly funded household domestic service provided to a recipient, client, or beneficiary with a share of cost in that service. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2660](#) (Burke D) Income taxes: administration: nonresident aliens: identifying numbers: group filing.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 102

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law imposes a tax on the entire taxable income of an individual taxpayer subject to that law, and provides for a specified treatment of the income of nonresidents. Existing law requires every taxpayer subject to tax under the law to file a return with the Franchise Tax Board, and authorizes the Franchise Tax Board to provide for the filing of a group return for electing nonresident partners or nonresident directors of a corporation, as specified. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, would prohibit the Franchise Tax Board from requiring a nonresident alien, as defined, to provide a SSN or ITIN when filing a state tax return, statement, or other document if the nonresident alien is not eligible for or has not been issued a SSN or ITIN. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, to provide for the filing of a group return for electing nonresident aliens, as specified, and would exclude from gross income any payments made by an agent on behalf of a nonresident income in a group filing. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2663](#) (Garcia, Eduardo D) Use fuel tax: dimethyl ether: fuel blend.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 117

Summary: (1)Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to establish specifications for automotive spark-ignition engine fuels, as prescribed. Existing law requires the antiknock index for gasoline and gasoline-oxygenate blends to not be less than 87. Existing law makes a violation of the provisions relating to weights and measures, including fuels and lubricants, a crime. This bill would define "dimethyl ether-propane fuel blend" and require dimethyl ether-propane fuel blends for use as motor vehicle fuel to meet the latest specifications set forth by the ASTM International, and, if no specifications exist, the bill would require the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish interim specifications by regulation. The bill would additionally require the antiknock index for dimethyl ether-propane fuels to not be less than 87. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2699](#) (Santiago D) Firearms: unsafe handguns.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 289

Summary: Existing law prohibits the manufacture, importation, sale, or transfer of an unsafe handgun, as defined. Existing law exempts from this prohibition sales to specified law enforcement agencies or other specified government agencies for use by specified employees and sales to specified peace officers. This bill would exempt from the prohibition on unsafe handguns, the sale of a handgun to, or the purchase of a handgun by, additional specified entities for use by sworn members of those entities, including the California Horse Racing Board and the State Department of Public Health. This bill would specify that the sale of an unsafe handgun to certain specified entities and members of those entities is only authorized if the handgun is to be used as a service weapon by a peace officer who has successfully completed the basic course prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and who qualifies with the handgun, as specified, at least every 6 months. The bill would also provide that this training requirement would be satisfied by completion of other specified POST training before January 1, 2021. Because the bill would expand the application of the crime of improperly storing an unsafe handgun in an unattended vehicle to additional persons, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2723](#) (Chiu D) Civil actions: entry of judgment: written stipulation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 290

Summary: Existing law authorizes a court, upon motion, to enter a judgment in pending litigation pursuant to the terms of a settlement if the parties to the litigation stipulate to settle the litigation outside of the presence of the court in a writing that is signed by the parties. This bill would provide that the writing may also be signed by an attorney who represents a party, or, if a party is an insurer, an agent who is authorized in writing by the insurer to sign on the insurer's behalf, except as specified. The bill would provide that an attorney who signs the writing on behalf of a party without express authorization to do so shall, absent good cause, be subject to professional discipline.

[AB 2730](#) (Cervantes D) Access and functional needs: local government: agreement for emergency management and transportation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 256

Summary: Existing law requires a county, including a city and county, to, upon the next update to its emergency plan, integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan by addressing, at a minimum, how the access and functional needs population, as defined, is served by emergency communications, emergency evacuation, and emergency sheltering. Existing law also requires that a county, or city and county, include representatives from the access and functional needs population when making this update. This bill would authorize a county, including a city and county, to enter into an agreement with an adjacent county, upon the request of the adjacent county, for purposes of permitting the adjacent county to borrow, for compensation, the county's emergency management and transportation services in the event of an emergency that requires the evacuation and relocation of the access and functional needs population in the adjacent county. The bill would define an "adjacent county" for these purposes as a county within the same or a contiguous mutual aid region or regions, as defined. The bill, if a county, including a city and county, chooses to enter into an agreement under the bill's provisions, would require that the county integrate the agreement into its emergency plan within 90 days of entering into the agreement.

[AB 2731](#) (Gloria D) California Environmental Quality Act: City of San Diego: Old Town Center redevelopment.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 291

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a

project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA and a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would authorize the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) to obtain site control to support the redevelopment of the Old Town Center site, including a transit and transportation facilities project, in the City of San Diego before completing the environmental review for those actions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2756](#) (Limón D) Residential property insurance.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 263

Summary: Existing law generally regulates residential property insurance. Existing law requires specified information to be included on the declarations page of a residential property insurance policy, including limits of liability for the structure and personal property. Existing law requires an insurer to deliver or mail to the named insured an offer of renewal or a notice of nonrenewal of an insurance policy at least 45 days before the policy expiration, or 75 days before the policy expiration for a notice of nonrenewal for a policy that expires on or after July 1, 2020. Existing law requires an offer of renewal to include specified information, including any reduction of limits or elimination of coverage. This bill would require an insurer to obtain a signed acknowledgment from an applicant or insured if the insurer issues a new residential property insurance policy on or after July 1, 2021, that does not provide coverage for the peril of fire. The bill would require the declarations page of a residential property insurance policy issued or renewed on or after July 1, 2021, that does not provide coverage for the peril of fire to prominently disclose a statement that the policy does not cover the peril of fire and information on the California FAIR Plan and the California Home Insurance Finder. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2782](#) (Stone, Mark D) Mobilehome parks: change of use: rent control.

Current Text: Enrollment: 8/31/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 35

Summary: Existing law, the Mobilehome Residency Law, requires the management of a mobilehome park to comply with notice and specified other requirements in order to terminate a tenancy in a mobilehome park due to a change of use of the mobilehome park, including giving homeowners at least 15 days' written notice that the management will be appearing before a local governmental board, commission, or body to request permits for the change of use. This bill would instead require the management to give homeowners at least 60 days' written notice that the management will be appearing before a local governmental board, commission, or body to obtain local approval for the intended change of use of the mobilehome park. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2788](#) (Gloria D) Public utilities: cooperation with immigration authorities.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 188

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law prohibits an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or local publicly owned electric utility from sharing, disclosing, or otherwise making accessible to any third party a customer's electrical or gas consumption data, as defined, except as specified. This bill would prohibit an electrical corporation, gas corporation, or local publicly owned electric utility from sharing, disclosing, or otherwise making accessible to any immigration authority a customer's electrical or gas consumption data without a court-ordered subpoena or judicial warrant.

[AB 2800](#) (Quirk D) Climate change: state infrastructure planning: Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 118

Summary: Existing law requires state agencies to take into account the current and future impacts of climate change when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in state infrastructure, as provided. This bill would require state agencies to take into account the economic damages and financial liabilities associated with the above impacts. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2809](#) (Mullin D) San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission: Suisun Marsh Preservation Act of 1977.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 220

Summary: (1)Existing law sets forth a comprehensive plan for the conservation of the waters of the San Francisco Bay and the development of its shoreline and delegates to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission authority to implement the plan. Existing law requires any person or governmental agency wishing to place fill, to extract materials, or to make any substantial change in the use of any water, land, or structure within the shoreline and body of the bay to, among other things, secure a permit from the commission, which has authority to impose permit conditions and civilly enforce permit requirements, as prescribed. This bill would require, by the end of the 2020–21 fiscal year, that the commission create and implement a procedure to provide managerial review of staff decisions in enforcement cases, timelines for resolving enforcement cases, a penalty matrix for assessing fines and civil penalties, and a method for assessing civil penalties in cases involving multiple violations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2821](#) (Nazarian D) Richard Paul Hemann Parkinson’s Disease Program.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 103

Summary: Existing law establishes the Richard Paul Hemann Parkinson’s Disease Program, which, among other things, requires the State Department of Public Health to collect data on the incidence of Parkinson’s disease in California, as specified. Existing law requires a hospital, facility, physician and surgeon, or other health care provider diagnosing or providing treatment to Parkinson’s disease patients to report each case of Parkinson’s disease to the department, as prescribed. Existing law conditions the implementation of the program on the availability of funds and repeals the program on January 1, 2021. This bill would extend the program until January 1, 2022.

[AB 2844](#) (Obernolte R) Guardians and conservators: duties: accountings.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 221

Summary: (1)The Guardianship-Conservatorship Law generally establishes the standards and procedures for the appointment and termination of an appointment for a guardian or conservator of a person, an estate, or both. Existing law requires a guardian or conservator to present the accounting of the assets of the estate of the ward or conservatee to the court at specified intervals and defines an “account statement” for these purposes to include an original account statement from any institution or financial institution. This bill would expand the definition of “account statement” to include a verified electronic statement that is certified under penalty of perjury in a specified manner. The bill would also authorize a court to accept a computer-generated printout of an original verified electronic statement, under specified circumstances. By expanding the crime of perjury to include a verified electronic statement used in guardianship and conservatorship proceedings, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make related, conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2847](#) (Chiu D) Firearms: unsafe handguns.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 292

Summary: Existing law, subject to exceptions, generally makes it an offense to manufacture or sell an unsafe handgun, as defined, and requires the Department of Justice to compile a roster listing all of the handguns that have been tested and determined not to be unsafe handguns. Existing law establishes criteria for determining if a handgun is an unsafe handgun, including, for firearms manufactured after a certain date and not already listed on the roster, the lack of a chamber load indicator, magazine disconnect mechanism, and technology that transfers a microscopic array of characters from the firearm to the cartridge case when the firearm is fired, known as a microstamp. Existing law requires the microstamp to be transferred to the cartridge upon firing and to be imprinted in 2 or more places on the internal working parts of the handgun. This bill, effective July 1, 2022, would revise the criteria for unsafe handguns by requiring the microstamp to be imprinted in one place on the interior of the handgun, and would require the department, for every new firearm added to the roster, to remove, as specified, 3 firearms from the roster that are not compliant with current requirements. By expanding the number of firearms the sale or manufacture of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2850](#) (Low D) Public transit employer-employee relations: San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 293

Summary: Existing law creates the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District with various powers and duties and establishes a board of directors as the legislative body of the district. Existing law requires the board, upon a majority of district employees in a unit appropriate for collective bargaining indicating a desire to be represented by a labor organization, to bargain with the accredited representative of those employees. Existing law requires the board and employees to bargain in good

faith and make all reasonable efforts to reach agreement on the terms of a written contract governing wages, salaries, hours, working conditions, and grievance procedures. This bill would specify that the Public Employment Relations Board, and the powers and duties of the Public Employment Relations Board, has jurisdiction, as appropriate, to enforce these statutory provisions governing employer-employee relations within the district. The bill, among other things, would require the district to give reasonable written notice to an exclusive representative of its intent to make any change to matters within the scope of representation of the employees represented by the exclusive representative, as provided. The bill, among other things, would deem certain acts of the district and employee organizations to be unlawful, would require employers and employees of the district to adjudicate complaints of specified labor violations before the Public Employment Relations Board as an unfair practice, and would authorize specified parties aggrieved by the Public Employment Relations Board's decision or order to petition for relief from that decision or order, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2884](#) (Berman D) California State Lottery: revenue allocation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 294

Summary: (1) The California State Lottery Act of 1984, an initiative measure approved by the voters at the November 6, 1984, statewide general election, authorizes a California State Lottery and provides for its operation and administration by the California State Lottery Commission and the Director of the California State Lottery, with certain limitations. The act establishes the State Lottery Fund as a continuously appropriated fund for carrying out the purposes of the act. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to the allocation of lottery funds to community colleges. The bill would express the intent of the Legislature to ensure that restricted lottery funding allocated to community colleges is spent in full for the benefit of students. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2920](#) (Obernolte R) Hazardous waste: transportation: consolidated manifesting procedure.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 222

Summary: Existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, imposes various manifest requirements for transporting hazardous waste, including, among others, requiring any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and be subject to transporter registration requirements. Existing law authorizes transporters and generators to use a consolidated manifesting procedure for certain kinds of waste if specified requirements are met. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would authorize the consolidated manifesting procedure to be used additionally for retail hazardous waste, as defined, collected from a retailer engaged in business in the state. The bill would require, when using the consolidated manifesting procedure for retail hazardous waste, that incompatible materials transported in the same transport vehicle be managed pursuant to specified provisions that govern the transportation of hazardous waste. By expanding the application of the requirements governing the use of the consolidated manifesting procedure to additional kinds of waste and by imposing additional requirements for the management of retail hazardous waste, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2932](#) (O'Donnell D) City of Long Beach: design-build process.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 54

Summary: Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2025, local agencies, as defined, to use the design-build contracting process for specified public works. This bill would authorize the City of Long Beach, upon approval of the city council of the City of Long Beach, to use the design-build contracting process for its contracts for curb ramps that are compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act, in accordance with specified procedural requirements and limits. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 2944](#) (Stone, Mark D) Foster care.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 104

Summary: (1) Existing law, commonly known as the Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), states the intent of the Legislature to improve California's child welfare system and its outcomes by increasing the use of home-based family care and creating faster paths to permanency resulting in shorter durations of involvement in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, among other things. This bill would, among other things, clarify that the reference check is to determine whether it is safe and appropriate to approve the resource family, and would require that a foster family agency that has previously certified the applicant or approved the applicant as a resource family to divulge information, as specified, regarding the applicant within 20 business days of being contacted by a foster family agency or county conducting a reference check. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2960](#) (Gipson D) Shelter crises: fire and life safety standards.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 148

Summary: Existing law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis. This bill would authorize a city with a population of more than 3,500,000 to permit the operation of an emergency housing facility year round when the facility does not comply with state building standards for local fire and life safety standards if they submit reasonable standards to the State Fire Marshal that include specified minimum requirements, including, among other things, 24-hour active fire watch, emergency evacuation signage and emergency egress lighting, among other things. The State Fire Marshal would be required to review the standards within 30 days and either approve them or respond as to why they do not meet the threshold requirements. The bill would authorize permits for a period of 90 days and would authorize 90-day extensions, not to exceed 730 days of operation, and would prohibit the authorization of new permits on and after January 1, 2023.

[AB 2967](#) (O'Donnell D) Public Employees' Retirement System: contracting agencies: exclusion from membership.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 223

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERS is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System. This bill would delete provisions of PERL that generally authorize a public agency contracting with PERS to make all or part of its employees members of the system. The bill would generally prohibit exclusions of groups of employees from being made by amendment of a public agency contract with PERS, except as provided. The bill would apply these provisions to contracts entered into, amended, or extended on and after January 1, 2021. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2968](#) (Rodriguez D) County emergency plans: best practices.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 257

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, creates the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing law requires the Governor to coordinate the State Emergency Plan and those programs necessary for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency. Existing law requires the governing body of each political subdivision of the state to carry out the provisions of the State Emergency Plan. This bill would require the office to, by January 1, 2022, establish best practices for counties developing and updating a county emergency plan. The bill would require the office to, by January 1, 2022, establish a review process for a county to request the office to review a county's emergency plan. The bill would require that review process to provide technical assistance and feedback regarding, among other things, an emergency plan's consistency with the office's proposed best practices.

[AB 2992](#) (Weber D) Employment practices: leave time.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 224

Summary: (1) Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging, or discriminating or retaliating against, an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, for taking time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain relief to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the victim or victim's child. Existing law requires an employer, as a condition of taking time off for these purposes, to give the employer reasonable advance notice of the employee's intention to take time off, unless doing so is not feasible. Existing law prohibits an employer, when an unscheduled absence occurs, from taking any action against the employee if the employee, within a reasonable time after the absence, provides a certification to the employer meeting certain criteria, including documentation from one of specified persons that the employee was undergoing treatment for specific injuries. Existing law authorizes an employee to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement for a violation of that prohibition, and makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to refuse to rehire, promote, or restore an employee who has been determined to be so eligible by a grievance procedure or legal hearing. This bill would expand the above provision to prohibit an employer from discharging, or discriminating or retaliating against, an employee who is a victim of crime or abuse for taking time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain relief, as prescribed. The bill would also prohibit an employer from taking action against an employee, when an unscheduled absence occurs, if the employee victim of crime or abuse provides certification that they were receiving services for certain injuries, or if the documentation is from a victim advocate, as defined. The bill would additionally prohibit such action if the employee provides certification in any other form of documentation that

reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred. The bill would also define "victim" and "crime" for purposes of these provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3012](#) (Wood D) Residential property insurance.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 258

Summary: Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including fire and property insurance. Existing law requires a residential property insurer to allow an insured that has suffered a loss relating to a declared state of emergency to combine the policy limits for primary dwelling and other structures, and to use the combined amount to rebuild or replace the dwelling, as specified. Existing law requires a policy to provide coverage for additional living expenses for a period of no less than 24 months from the inception of the loss, for a loss relating to a state of emergency. Existing law prohibits, in the event of a total loss of the insured structure, a policy from limiting or denying payment of the building code upgrade cost or the replacement cost on the basis that the insured has decided to rebuild at a new location or to purchase an already built home at a new location. This bill would require a notice of nonrenewal for a residential property insurance policy expiring on or after July 1, 2021, to be accompanied by a specified statement that includes an explanation of how the California Home Insurance Finder can help a person find a homeowners' insurance policy and information about FAIR Plan policies. The bill would require the California FAIR Plan Association, on or before July 1, 2021, to develop and implement a clearinghouse program to help reduce the number of existing FAIR Plan policies and provide the opportunity for admitted insurers to offer homeowners' insurance policies to FAIR Plan policyholders. The bill would require an insurer that participates in the clearinghouse program to sign an agreement that sets forth the terms and conditions for the insurer to offer homeowners insurance through the policy's listed agent or broker of record. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3020](#) (Gloria D) Unfair Practices Act.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 75

Summary: The Unfair Practices Act makes various practices unlawful and provides that any person who engages, has engaged, or proposes to engage in unfair competition is liable for a civil penalty. That act specifies who is authorized to bring an action to enforce it, including a city attorney of any city having a population in excess of 750,000. That act requires 1 /2 of the penalty collected to be paid to the treasurer of the city in which the judgment was entered and the other 1 /2 to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, if the action was brought by a city attorney or city prosecutor. This bill would, instead, require the penalty collected to be paid to the treasurer of the City of San Diego, if the action is brought by the City Attorney of San Diego. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 3073](#) (Wicks D) CalFresh: preenrollment.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 225

Summary: Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county, and generally prohibits a resident of an institution, including the state prison or a county jail, from receiving these benefits. Existing law also authorizes counties to participate in the CalFresh Employment and Training program, established by federal law, to provide work experience or training and job search training to CalFresh recipients. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, no later than September 1, 2022, to issue an all-county letter containing recommendations and suggested methods for county human services agencies to partner with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and county jails to enroll otherwise eligible applicants for the CalFresh program to ensure that an applicant's benefits may begin as soon as possible upon reentry of the applicant into the community from the state prison or a county jail. The bill would require the all-county letter to include specified information on the benefits of enrolling formerly incarcerated individuals into the CalFresh program, the acceptable forms of identification needed to apply for CalFresh benefits, and information on how to connect individuals released from the state prison with employment or employment and training opportunities. The bill would also require the all-county letter to encourage counties to require county eligibility workers to regularly enter any state prison or county jail in the county to conduct interviews and assist individuals that are within 45 days of release with completing a CalFresh benefits application. The bill would require the department to submit a waiver to the federal government to allow for preenrollment of applicants prior to their release from the state prison or county jail if the department deems it necessary to maximize CalFresh enrollment outcomes or employment placement success rates for those individuals.

[AB 3074](#) (Friedman D) Fire prevention: wildfire risk: defensible space: ember-resistant zones.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 259

Summary: Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas in the state as very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria and the severity of the fire hazard. Existing law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains an occupied dwelling or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered land, brush-covered land, grass-covered land, or land that is covered with flammable material that is within a very high fire hazard severity zone, as designated by a local agency, or a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining those areas or lands within a state responsibility area, to maintain a defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, as specified. A violation of these requirements is a crime. This bill would require a person described above to use more intense fuel reductions between 5 and 30 feet around the structure, and to create an ember-resistant zone within 5 feet of the structure, based on regulations promulgated by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, as provided. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime or expand the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 3087 (Brough R) Contractors' State License Law.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 295

Summary: Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board. Existing law authorizes the issuance of contractors' licenses to individual owners, partnerships, and corporations and authorizes those persons and entities to qualify for a license by written examination administered by the registrar. Under existing law, the registrar, among other things, carries out specified administrative duties and those duties delegated by the board. This bill would authorize the registrar to contract with a public or private organization to administer the examination and to provide materials and services for the examination.

AB 3088 (Chiu D) Tenancy: rental payment default: mortgage forbearance: state of emergency: COVID-19.

Current Text: Enrollment: 8/31/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 37

Summary: Existing law prescribes various requirements to be satisfied before the exercise of a power of sale under a mortgage or deed of trust. Existing law requires that a notice of default and a notice of sale be recorded and that specified periods of time elapse between the recording and the sale. Existing law establishes certain requirements in connection with foreclosures on mortgages and deeds of trust, including restrictions on the actions mortgage servicers may take while a borrower is attempting to secure a loan modification or has submitted a loan modification application. Existing law applies certain of those requirements only to a first lien mortgage or deed of trust that is secured by owner-occupied residential real property containing no more than four dwelling units. This bill, the Tenant, Homeowner, and Small Landlord Relief and Stabilization Act of 2020, would, among other things, until January 1, 2023, additionally apply those protections to a first lien mortgage or deed of trust that is secured by residential real property that is occupied by a tenant, contains no more than four dwelling units, and meets certain criteria, including that a tenant occupying the property is unable to pay rent due to a reduction in income resulting from the novel coronavirus. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 3092 (Wicks D) Sexual assault and other sexual misconduct: statutes of limitations on civil actions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 246

Summary: Existing law sets the time for commencement of any civil action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of sexual assault, as defined, to the later of within 10 years from the date of the last act, attempted act, or assault with intent to commit an act, of sexual assault by the defendant against the plaintiff or within 3 years from the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that an injury or illness resulted from an act, attempted act, or assault with intent to commit an act, of sexual assault by the defendant against the plaintiff. However, existing law revives claims for damages of more than \$250,000 arising out of a sexual assault or other inappropriate contact, communication, or activity of a sexual nature by a physician occurring at a student health center between January 1, 1988, and January 1, 2017, that would otherwise be barred prior to January 1, 2020, solely because the applicable statute of limitations has or had expired, and would authorize a cause of action to proceed if already pending in court on October 2, 2019, or, if not filed by that date, to be commenced between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2020. This law is not applicable to a public entity. This bill would revive claims for damages arising out of a sexual assault or other inappropriate contact, communication, or activity of a sexual nature by a physician while employed by a medical clinic owned and operated by the University of California, Los Angeles, or a physician who held active privileges at a hospital owned and operated by the University of California, Los Angeles, at the time that the sexual assault or other inappropriate contact, communication, or activity of a sexual nature occurred, between January 1, 1983, and January 1, 2019, that would otherwise be barred before January 1, 2021, solely because the applicable statute of limitations has or had expired, and would authorize a cause of action to proceed if already pending in court on January

1, 2021, or, if not filed by that date, to be commenced between January 1, 2021, and December 31, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 3099](#) (Ramos D) Department of Justice: law enforcement assistance with tribal issues: study.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 170

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to provide technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies, other state agencies, and federal agencies in the investigation of criminal matters, the detection of crimes, and the apprehension or prosecution of criminals. This bill would require the department, upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to provide technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies, as specified, and tribal governments with Indian lands, relating to tribal issues, including providing guidance for law enforcement education and training on policing and criminal investigations on Indian lands, providing guidance on improving crime reporting, crime statistics, criminal procedures, and investigative tools, and facilitating and supporting improved communication between local law enforcement agencies and tribal governments. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3133](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Refugees: resettlement.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 189

Summary: Federal Executive Order 13888 generally prohibits a refugee from being resettled in a state or locality if the state or locality has not consented, in writing, to the resettlement of refugees. The Executive Order requires the United States Secretary of State and the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement a process to determine if a state or locality consents. The bill would prohibit a refugee from being denied resettlement in California based on any criterion, method of administration, or practice that has the purpose or effect of discriminating on the basis of specified protected characteristics.

[AB 3137](#) (Voepel R) Community colleges: California College Promise: members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 226

Summary: (1) Existing law establishes the California College Promise, under the administration of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, to provide funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to each community college meeting prescribed requirements. Existing law authorizes a community college to use that funding to accomplish specified policy goals and to waive some or all of the fees for 2 academic years for certain first-time students at the college who are enrolled in 12 or more semester units or the equivalent, or less for students certified as "full time," as specified, and who complete and submit either a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or a California Dream Act application. This bill would require that a student who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, as defined, and is called to duty as specified, may withdraw from participation in the California College Promise and resume participation in the program upon the student's return from duty without losing eligibility for the fee waiver or any other benefit of the program. The bill would also provide that the time during which the student was obliged to withdraw because of active duty shall not count toward the limit of the period of that student's eligibility for participation in the California College Promise. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3139](#) (Gray D) Alcoholic beverages: licensees.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 175

Summary: (1) The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, contains various provisions regulating the application for, the issuance of, the suspension of, and the conditions imposed upon, alcoholic beverage licenses by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. This bill would extend the exception to tied-house restrictions provided to special on-sale general licenses for the trustees, officers, directors, and employees of nonprofit theater companies, described above, to a nonprofit theater company operating a theater in the City of Modesto. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3175](#) (Levine D) Entertainment industry: age-eligible minors: training.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 176

Summary: Prior to the issuance of an entertainment work permit to a minor, existing law requires the parent or legal guardian of the minor and the age-eligible minors to receive and complete training in sexual harassment prevention, retaliation, and reporting resources. Existing law requires the training to be in a language understood by that person. This bill would instead require that the parent or legal guardian ensure that sexual harassment training, as made available online by the department, be completed by the age-eligible minor, as defined, accompanied by their parent or legal guardian. The bill would require that the parent or legal guardian certify to the Labor Commissioner that the training has been completed, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3182](#) (Ting D) Housing:governing documents: rental or leasing of separate interests: accessory dwelling units.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 198

Summary: Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, defines and regulates common interest developments. Existing law provides that an owner of a separate interest in a common interest development shall not be subject to a provision in a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits the rental or leasing of any separate interest in that common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant unless that governing document, or amendment thereto, was effective before the date the owner acquired title to the owner's separate interest. Existing law permits an owner of a separate interest of a common interest development, despite the above provision, to expressly consent to be subject to a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests in the common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant. Existing law makes these provisions applicable only to a provision in a governing document or a provision in an amendment to a governing document that became effective on or after January 1, 2012. This bill would delete the provision limiting the application to governing documents that became effective on or after January 1, 2012, and would also delete the provision authorizing an owner to expressly consent to be subject to a prohibition on renting or leasing of the owner's separate interest. The bill would provide that an owner of a separate interest in a common interest development is not subject to a provision in a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits, has the effect of prohibiting, or unreasonably restricts the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests, accessory dwelling units, or junior accessory dwelling units in that common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant. The bill would prohibit a common interest development from adopting or enforcing a provision that restricts the rental or lease of separate interests to less than 25% of the separate interests in the common interest development. The bill would specify that these provisions do not prohibit a common interest development from adopting a provision in a governing document that prohibits transient or short-term rentals of 30 days or less. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3214](#) (Limón D) Oil and gas: oil spills: fines and penalties.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 119

Summary: The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act generally requires the administrator for oil spill response, acting at the direction of the Governor, to implement activities relating to oil spill response, including emergency drills and preparedness, and oil spill containment and cleanup. This bill would double the minimum and maximum amounts of the fines described above. The bill would authorize the court to also impose upon a person convicted of, among other things, knowingly engaging in or causing the discharge or spill of oil into waters of the state, or knowingly failing to begin cleanup, abatement, or removal of spilled oil, as specified, a fine of up to \$1,000 per gallon spilled in excess of 1,000 gallons of oil. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 3220](#) (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) Hazardous materials: underground storage tanks: pesticides.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 296

Summary: (1) Existing law provides for the regulation of underground storage tanks by the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, requires the board to conduct a loan and grant program to assist small businesses in upgrading, replacing, or removing tanks meeting applicable local, state, or federal standards. Existing law imposes requirements for, among other things, eligibility for a loan or grant and elements of a loan or grant application, and authorizes uses of loan or grant funds. This bill would revise and recast the provisions relating to that loan and grant program, as provided. The bill would extend the operation of the loan and grant program to January 1, 2026, and would make a conforming change. The bill would authorize an authorized representative of a local agency, as defined, or the board to inspect any place where project tanks are or have been located and any real property within 2,000 feet of any place where project tanks are or have been located, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3228](#) (Bonta D) Private detention facilities.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 190

Summary: Existing law prohibits a city, city and county, or local law enforcement agency from entering into a contract with the federal government or any federal agency to house or detain noncitizens for purposes of civil immigration custody in a locked detention facility. Existing law requires the Attorney General to engage in reviews of county, local, and private locked detention facilities in which noncitizens are being housed or detained for purposes of civil immigration proceedings in California. Existing law requires that review to include a review of the conditions of confinement, a review of the standard of care and due process provided to the detainees, and a review of the circumstances

around their apprehension and transfer to the facility. This bill would require any private detention facility operator to comply with, and adhere to, the detention standards of care and confinement agreed upon in the facility's contract for operations. The bill would define a private detention facility as a detention facility operated by a private, nongovernmental, for-profit entity pursuant to a contract or agreement with a governmental entity. If a private detention facility commits a tortious action that violates the requirement to comply with detention standards of care and confinement, the bill would allow an individual who has been injured by that tortious action to bring a civil cause of action for relief. The bill would also allow the court to award a prevailing plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees and costs. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 3242](#) (Irwin D) Mental health: involuntary commitment.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 149

Summary: Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed. Under the act, if a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody for a period of up to 72 hours for assessment, evaluation, and crisis intervention, or placement for evaluation and treatment. Existing law requires persons providing the evaluation services to be properly qualified professionals, and authorizes those professionals to provide telehealth evaluation services. Existing law requires, prior to admitting a person for evaluation and treatment for a period of 72 hours, the professional person in charge of the facility or a designee to assess the individual in person to determine the appropriateness of the involuntary detention. This bill would authorize an examination, assessment, or evaluation specified, required, or authorized by the above-mentioned provisions to be conducted using telehealth. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 3254](#) (Limón D) Contracts: translations.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 161

Summary: Existing law requires a person engaged in a trade or business who negotiates primarily in Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, or Korean, orally or in writing, in the course of entering into specified agreements to deliver, as specified, to the other party to the contract or agreement and before the execution thereof, a translation of the contract or agreement in the language in which the contract or agreement was negotiated, that includes a translation of every term and condition in that contract or agreement. Existing law exempts from those provisions, a person engaged in a trade or business who negotiates primarily in a language other than English if the party with whom the person is negotiating obligates the party, as specified, by contract or lease, and the party negotiates the terms of the contract, lease, or other obligation through the party's own interpreter. This bill would also require delivery of a translation to any other person who will be signing the contract or agreement. The bill would also make conforming and correctional changes with regard to the definition of "the party's own interpreter" in reference to the exemptions described above.

[AB 3267](#) (Smith D) Office of Emergency Services: State Emergency Plan.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 260

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, requires the Office of Emergency Services to update the State Emergency Plan on or before January 1, 2019, and every 5 years thereafter. The act also requires the office to complete an after-action report within 120 days after each declared disaster. This bill would require the office to coordinate with representatives of the access and functional needs population, as specified, when the office updates the State Emergency Plan. The bill would, instead, require the office to complete an after-action report within 180 days after each declared disaster.

[AB 3277](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Parking penalties: collection.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 55

Summary: Existing law authorizes an agency that processes unpaid parking penalties and related service fees to collect those penalties and fees pursuant to one of 3 specified options, including filing an itemization of unpaid penalties with the Department of Motor Vehicles for the department to collect the penalties along with the registration of the vehicle. Existing law prohibits the agency from filing that itemization with the department unless, among other conditions, the agency provides a payment plan option for indigent persons that, at a minimum, allows payment of unpaid parking penalties and related service fees in monthly installments for total amounts due that are \$300 or less and pays those unpaid parking penalties and fees within 18 months, as specified. This bill would increase the total amount that can be paid in installments to \$500 and extend the time in which those penalties and fees can be paid to 24 months. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3308](#) (Gabriel D) School districts: employee housing.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 199

Summary: The Teacher Housing Act of 2016 authorizes a school district to establish and maintain programs, as provided, that address the housing needs of teachers and school district employees who face challenges in securing affordable housing and requires a program established by the act to be restricted to teachers and school district employees. The act creates a state policy supporting housing for teachers and school employees, as provided, and permits school districts and developers in receipt of local or state funds or tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to restrict occupancy to teachers and school district employees on land owned by school districts. This bill would specify that the state policy created by the act includes permitting school districts to restrict occupancy on land owned by school districts to teachers and school district employees of the school district that owns the land, including permitting school districts and developers in receipt of tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to retain the right to prioritize and restrict occupancy on land owned by school districts to teachers and school district employees of the school district that owns the land, so long as that housing does not violate any other applicable laws. The bill would specify that a school district may allow local public employees or other members of the public to occupy housing created through the act, and would provide that the school district retains the right to prioritize school district employees over local public employees or other members of the public to occupy housing.

[AB 3312](#) (Gray D) Local agency formation: annexation: City of Merced.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 56

Summary: The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 provides the sole and exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for cities and districts. The act grants a local agency formation commission the power to review and approve a change of organization of a local agency, which includes an annexation into a city. The act generally requires that a territory to be annexed be contiguous to the city at the time the proposal is initiated. The act also requires each commission to develop and determine the sphere of influence of each city and special district within the county. The act defines sphere of influence, for purposes of these provisions, as a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of the local agency, as determined by the commission. This bill would authorize the annexation of territory comprising the main campus of the University of California, Merced, as specified, and the road strip, as defined, to the City of Merced, notwithstanding the requirement that the territory be contiguous with the city, if other conditions are met, including that the territory is within the city's sphere of influence. The bill would prohibit the commission from approving a subsequent annexation to the road strip pursuant to these provisions unless the territory proposed to be annexed is contiguous to the property comprising the main campus of the University of California, Merced or the boundaries of the City of Merced as it existed on January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 3336](#) (Carrillo D) Third-party food delivery platforms: food safety.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 105

Summary: Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, as defined, and requires local health agencies to enforce these provisions. Existing law provides specified standards for the transportation of food, including, among others, the requirement for all food to be transported so as to be pure and free from adulteration and spoilage, and the requirement for potentially hazardous food to be maintained at the required holding temperatures, except as specified. A person who violates any provision of the code is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided. This bill would require ready-to-eat food delivered through a third-party food delivery platform, as defined, to be transported in a manner in which the ready-to-eat food is protected from contamination, as specified, and would require all bags or containers in which ready-to-eat foods are being transported or delivered from a food facility to a customer through a third-party food delivery platform to be closed by the food facility with a tamper-evident method prior to the food deliverer taking possession of the food. The bill would authorize enforcement officers to recover reasonable costs in enforcing those requirements. The bill would exempt from the bag or container requirement food transported as part of a charitable feeding program and food that is being donated to a food bank. By imposing duties on local officials and creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3364](#) (Committee on Judiciary) Judiciary omnibus.

Current Text: Enrollment: 8/31/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 36

Summary: (1) Existing law, the State Bar Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of attorneys by the State Bar of California and requires the State Bar to adopt regulations to require, as of January 1, 2022, that the mandatory continuing legal education curriculum for all licensees include training on bias, as specified. Existing law requires a licensee to meet the requirements for each compliance period ending after January 31, 2023. This bill would instead require a licensee to meet the requirements for each compliance period ending after January 31, 2022. This bill contains other related

provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3366](#) (Committee on Judiciary) Judicial emergencies.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 76

Summary: Existing law authorizes a presiding judge of a superior court to request that the Chairperson of the Judicial Council order the court to take certain actions when war, an act of terrorism, public unrest or calamity, epidemic, natural disaster, or other substantial risk to the health and welfare of court personnel or the public, or the danger thereof, threatens the orderly operation of the courts or makes court facilities unsafe, including, but not limited to, holding court sessions anywhere within the county, transferring civil cases to another county, or extending the time periods for bringing an action to trial, as specified. This bill would additionally allow the Chairperson of the Judicial Council to issue an order of their own accord authorizing multiple courts to implement some or all of that relief if the chairperson determines that emergency conditions threaten the orderly operation of superior court locations in more than one county, or render presence in, or access to, affected facilities unsafe. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 3369](#) (Committee on Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media) Entertainment industry: minors: discrimination and harassment prevention training.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 227

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act makes specified employment practices unlawful, including the harassment of an employee directly by the employer or indirectly by agents of the employer with the employer's knowledge. Under existing law, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing administers these provisions. Existing law, by January 1, 2021, requires a specified employer with 5 or more employees to provide at least 2 hours of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all supervisory employees and at least one hour of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all nonsupervisory employees in California and, after that date, once every 2 years. This bill would exempt an employer from these California Fair Employment and Housing Act sexual harassment training requirements for an employee who has, within the last 2 years, received the required training from an employer or who was issued a valid work permit by the Labor Commissioner that required the employee to receive the required training within the last 2 years. The bill would require that the employee then be required to receive the training every 2 years after that. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3370](#) (Committee on Elections and Redistricting) Elections omnibus bill.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 106

Summary: (1) Existing law governing primary elections prohibits a declaration of candidacy for membership on a county central committee unless the candidate has been affiliated with the political party of that committee for a specified time period. These provisions do not apply to the presidential primary, but do apply to other partisan offices. However, existing law defines "partisan office" to include only the offices of President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, and the delegates therefor, and elected members of party committees. This bill would delete the provisions of law purporting to apply the candidacy restrictions to partisan offices. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3371](#) (Committee on Veterans Affairs) Veteran suicides: report.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 77

Summary: Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to implement an electronic death registration system and to access data within the system to compile a report on veteran suicide in California that includes information on the veterans' ages, sexes, races or ethnicities, and methods of suicide. Existing law requires the department to provide that report annually to the Legislature and the Department of Veterans Affairs. This bill would require that report to include information on the counties of residence of the veterans, and would authorize the report to include additional information. The bill would also require the report to include a cross-tabulation of that data and to compare the data to the data from the previous year. The bill would require the report to be submitted on or before March 15 of each year.

[AB 3372](#) (Committee on Revenue and Taxation) Taxation: administration: earnings withholding: water's edge elections.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 297

Summary: Existing law allows the Franchise Tax Board, by notice, to require any person, officer, department of the state, or political subdivision or agency of the state, a city organized under a freeholder's charter, or a political body not a subdivision or agency of the state, to withhold the amount of any income tax, interest, or penalties due from a taxpayer, or the amount representing

income tax due from an employer or person who has failed to withhold, from any payments due or becoming due to the taxpayer, employer, or person. Existing law allows that notice to be served personally or by first-class mail. This bill would additionally allow that notice to be served by electronic transmission or other electronic technology, as provided. The bill would also allow any notice or document required to be served or provided in connection with the notice to withhold to be served personally, by first-class mail, or by electronic transmission or other electronic technology. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 3373](#) (Committee on Revenue and Taxation) Property taxation: assessment appeals boards.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 57

Summary: Existing property tax law authorizes the board of supervisors of any county to create assessment appeals boards for the county to equalize the valuation of taxable property within the county for purposes of taxation, as provided. Existing property tax law limits the number of assessment appeals boards that may be created within a county to 5. This bill would delete this limitation and, instead, authorize the board of supervisors to create as many assessment appeals boards for the county as it deems necessary for the orderly and timely processing, hearing, and disposition of assessment appeals. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes.

[AB 3374](#) (Committee on Higher Education) Postsecondary education.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 129

Summary: (1) Commencing with admissions for the 2020–21 academic year, existing law prohibits a campus of the California State University and, if adopted by the Regents of the University of California by appropriate resolution, the University of California, from admitting an applicant by admission by exception, as defined, unless the admission by exception has been approved, prior to the student's enrollment, by at least 3 senior campus administrators, the applicant is a California resident who is receiving an institution-based scholarship to attend the campus, or the applicant is accepted by an educational opportunity program for admission to the campus. Commencing with admissions for the 2020–21 academic year, existing law establishes requirements pertaining to admission by exception at a campus of the California State University and, if adopted by the regents by appropriate resolution, a campus of the University of California, as specified. This bill instead would make these provisions operative commencing with admissions for the 2021–22 academic year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 38](#) (Hill D) Sales and use taxes: consumer designation: all volunteer fire department.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 78

Summary: Existing sales and use tax laws, among other things, impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from their sales of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law designates that certain sellers of tangible personal property are consumers, and not retailers, of the tangible personal property they sell, including, until January 1, 2021, that an all volunteer fire department, as defined, is a consumer, and not a retailer, of all tangible personal property sold by it, if the profits are used solely and exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of the all volunteer fire department, subject to specified limitations, so that the retail sale subject to tax is the sale of tangible personal property to the all volunteer fire department. This bill would extend the operation of that consumer designation for all volunteer fire departments until January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 67](#) (McGuire D) Cannabis: marketing: appellations of origin: county, city, or city and county of origin.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 298

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by individuals 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. This bill would limit the approval of appellations of origin for cannabis unless it requires the practice of planting in the ground in the canopy area and excludes the practices of using structures and any artificial light in the canopy area. The bill would also require the department to establish standards by which a licensed cultivator may designate a city or county of origin for cannabis produced 100% within the designated city or county. The bill would apply the same above-described prohibitions against misrepresentations related to the county of origin and the misleading use of county names to city or city and county origins and names. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 74](#) (Mitchell D) Budget Act of 2020.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 6

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2020–21 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 86

(Durazo D) Department of Pesticide Regulation: chlorpyrifos: quarterly reports.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 299

Summary: Existing law establishes in each county a county department of agriculture under the control of a county agricultural commissioner. Existing law requires pesticide use reports be submitted to a county agricultural commissioner within 7 days after each use of a restricted material. Existing law requires a county agricultural commissioner to submit to the Director of Pesticide Regulation a copy of each pesticide use report received, and requires the director to summarize the contents of the reports quarterly as to the type of material and amounts. This bill would, beginning with the first quarter of 2021, require the Department of Pesticide Regulation to prepare and submit to specified Senate and Assembly committees and the Office of the Surgeon General quarterly reports containing information, as prescribed, regarding granular chlorpyrifos use, monitoring, and exposure during the quarter.

SB 89

(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Budget Act of 2019.

Current Text: Chaptered: 3/17/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 2

Summary: This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2019 by appropriating \$500,000,000 from the General Fund to be used for any purpose related to the Governor’s March 4, 2020 proclamation of a state of emergency. This bill would authorize additional appropriations in increments of \$50,000,000, up to a total appropriation of \$1,000,000,000. The bill would amend the act to state the Legislature’s intent that the administration work with stakeholders, including members of the Legislature and legislative staff, to develop strategies to be considered for inclusion in the Budget Act of 2020 to provide assistance related to the impacts of COVID-19. The bill would amend the act by adding an item of appropriation to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 98

(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Education finance: education omnibus budget trailer bill.

Current Text: Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 24

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the State Department of Education to develop, on or before June 30, 2020, a standardized English language teacher observation protocol for use by teachers in evaluating a pupil’s English language proficiency. This bill would extend the date for completion of that protocol until December 31, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 115

(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Budget Act of 2019: Budget Act of 2020.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/9/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 40

Summary: The Budget Act of 2019 and the Budget Act of 2020 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2019–20 and 2020–21 fiscal years. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2019 and the Budget Act of 2020 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation, and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 116

(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Postsecondary education trailer bill.

Current Text: Enrollment: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 25

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Ortiz-Pacheco-Poohigian-Vasconcellos Cal Grant Program, establishes the Cal Grant A and B Entitlement Awards, the California Community College Transfer Entitlement Awards, the Competitive Cal Grant A and B Awards, the Cal Grant C Awards, and the Cal Grant T Awards under the administration of the Student Aid Commission, and establishes eligibility requirements for awards under these programs for participating students attending qualifying institutions. Existing law specifies the amounts of the maximum Cal Grant A and B awards for students attending private nonprofit postsecondary institutions of higher education and private for-profit postsecondary educational institutions that are regionally accredited, as specified. For the 2020–21 award year, the maximum tuition award is either \$9,084 or \$8,056, as provided. This bill instead would set the maximum Cal Grant A and B awards for students attending an independent institution of higher education at \$9,084 for the 2020–21 award year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 117

(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Education finance: average daily attendance and timeline waivers: protective equipment and cleaning appropriation: COVID–19.

Current Text: Chaptered: 3/17/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 3

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to report to the

Superintendent of Public Instruction during each fiscal year the average daily attendance of the school district for all full school months, and describes the period between July 1 and April 15, inclusive, as the "second period" report for the second principal apportionment. Existing law requires a county superintendent of schools to report the average daily attendance for the school and classes maintained by the county superintendent and the average daily attendance for the county school tuition fund. This bill would specify that a school closure due to COVID-19 is a qualifying event for the purposes described above. The bill would waive a grantee's obligation to submit a request for pupil attendance credits, and would require a grantee to be credited with the average annual attendance it would have received had it been able to operate its entire program during the time the school was closed due to COVID-19. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 118 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Public safety.

Current Text: Chaptered: 8/6/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 29

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, establishes the California State Board of Pharmacy, within the Department of Consumer Affairs, to license and regulate the practice of pharmacy and makes a knowing violation of its provisions a crime. Other existing law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to maintain and operate a comprehensive pharmacy services program for facilities under its jurisdiction and requires the program to incorporate a statewide Correctional Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee with prescribed responsibilities (program committee). The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure of correctional clinics and correctional pharmacies. The Pharmacy Law defines "correctional pharmacy" to mean a pharmacy, licensed by the board, located within a correctional facility for the purpose of providing drugs to a correctional clinic and providing pharmaceutical care to inmates of the correctional facility. This bill would revise the definition of "correctional pharmacy" to mean a pharmacy licensed for the purpose of providing drugs and pharmaceutical care to inmates of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and would not require that the correctional pharmacy be located within a correctional facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 119 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) State employment: State Bargaining Units.

Current Text: Chaptered: 8/6/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 30

Summary: (1) Existing law provides that a provision of a memorandum of understanding reached between the state employer and a recognized employee organization representing state civil service employees that requires the expenditure of funds does not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. This bill would approve the agreements entered into by the state employer and State Bargaining Unit 12 - Craft and Maintenance, and State Bargaining Unit 13 - Stationary Engineers. The bill would also approve provisions requiring the expenditure of funds in the addenda entered into between the state employer and State Bargaining Unit 12 - Craft and Maintenance, and State Bargaining Unit 13 - Stationary Engineers. The bill would also, among other things, make the conforming statutory changes for the agreements entered into by the state employer and State Bargaining Unit 2 - Attorneys and Hearing Officers, State Bargaining Unit 5 - Highway Patrol, State Bargaining Unit 7 - Protective Services and Public Safety, State Bargaining Unit 8 - Firefighters, State Bargaining Unit 9 - Professional Engineers, State Bargaining Unit 10 - Professional Scientific, State Bargaining Unit 16 - Physicians, Dentists, and Podiatrists, State Bargaining Unit 18 - Psychiatric Technicians, and State Bargaining Unit 19 - Health and Social Services/Professional. The bill would provide that provisions of the memoranda of understanding or addenda, or both, described above and approved by this bill or previously approved that require the expenditure of funds will not take effect unless funds for those provisions are specifically appropriated by the Legislature. The bill would authorize the state employer or these state bargaining units to reopen negotiations if funds for those provisions are not specifically appropriated by the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 132 (Wiener D) Corrections.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/26/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 182

Summary: Existing law establishes the state prisons under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Existing law authorizes a person sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison or a county jail for a felony to be, during the period of confinement, deprived of those rights, and only those rights, as is reasonably related to legitimate penological interests. This bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to, during initial intake and classification, and in a private setting, ask each individual entering into the custody of the department to specify the individual's gender identity whether the individual identifies as transgender, nonbinary, or intersex, and their gender pronoun and honorific. The bill would prohibit the department from disciplining a person for refusing to answer or not disclosing complete information in response to these questions. The bill would authorize a person under the jurisdiction of the department to update this information. The bill would prohibit staff, contractors, and volunteers of the department from failing to consistently use the gender pronoun and honorific an individual has specified in verbal and written communications with or regarding that individual that involve the use of a pronoun or honorific. This bill contains other

related provisions.

[SB 145](#) (Wiener D) Sex offenders: registration.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 79

Summary: Existing law, the Sex Offender Registration Act, requires a person convicted of one of certain crimes, as specified, to register with law enforcement as a sex offender while residing in California or while attending school or working in California, as specified. A willful failure to register, as required by the act, is a misdemeanor or felony, depending on the underlying offense. This bill would exempt from mandatory registration under the act a person convicted of certain offenses involving minors if the person is not more than 10 years older than the minor and if that offense is the only one requiring the person to register.

[SB 146](#) (Beall D) Regional transportation plans: sustainable communities strategies: procedural requirements.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 177

Summary: Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Certain of these agencies are designated under federal law as metropolitan planning organizations. As part of a regional transportation plan, existing law requires a metropolitan planning organization to adopt a sustainable communities strategy or alternative planning strategy, which is designed to achieve certain targets for 2020 and 2035 established by the State Air Resources Board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks in the region. Before the adoption of a sustainable communities strategy or an alternative planning strategy, existing law requires a metropolitan planning organization to complete certain procedural requirements, including a requirement to conduct informational meetings, as specified, and a requirement to adopt a public participation plan that includes, among other things, workshops throughout the region and public hearings on the draft sustainable communities strategy or alternative planning strategy, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2023, would recharacterize the workshops as public engagement gatherings and would authorize these informational meetings, public engagement gatherings, and public hearings to be conducted by electronic means if a call-in telephonic option is also provided and the meeting is not required to be conducted pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act. The bill, until January 1, 2023, would make other related changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 158](#) (Allen D) County of Los Angeles Citizens Redistricting Commission: membership.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 107

Summary: Existing law creates the Citizens Redistricting Commission in the County of Los Angeles and sets out a selection process for its membership designed to produce a commission that is independent from the influence of the county's Board of Supervisors and reasonably representative of the county's diversity. Existing law requires the political party preferences of the redistricting commission members to be as proportional as possible to the political party preferences among the registered voters of the county, though they are not required to be of exactly the same proportion. This bill would require that the proportional representation in the redistricting commission include the category of voters in the county who decline to state or do not indicate a party preference. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 207](#) (Hurtado D) Elections: voter registration: partisan primary elections.

Current Text: Chaptered: 2/13/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 1

Summary: Existing law requires a county elections official to accept affidavits of registration received on or before the 15th day before an election and to accept conditional voter registration affidavits received during the 14 days immediately preceding an election and on election day. Existing law establishes procedures for a voter to change the voter's residence address by executing a new affidavit of registration or a notice or letter of the change of address, or for a voter to change the voter's political party preference by executing a new affidavit of registration. This bill would permit a voter, from the 14th day immediately preceding an election until the close of polls on election day, in lieu of executing a new affidavit of registration, to change the voter's residence address or political party preference by submitting to the voter's county elections official a written request containing the new residence address or political party preference and signed under penalty of perjury. The bill would require a ballot or provisional ballot to be provided to the voter, as specified, and would require that the registration of the voter be immediately updated. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 214](#) (Dodd D) Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 300

Summary: Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State

Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. Under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, an eligible individual is required, among other qualifications, to have resided in an inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days. This bill would require the department to provide services consistent with the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration for transitioning eligible individuals out of an inpatient facility who have not resided in the facility for at least 90 consecutive days. A Medi-Cal beneficiary who has resided in an inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days would be ineligible for services under the bill, except as specified. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific the bill by means of letters, provider bulletins, or similar instructions, without taking regulatory action. Services would not be provided pursuant to the bill during any period that the department has obtained any necessary federal approvals under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration to not apply the 90-day residence eligibility requirement. The bill would require the department to cease to enroll beneficiaries pursuant to the bill commencing January 1, 2023, and to cease to provide services pursuant to the bill commencing January 1, 2024. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 275](#) (Pan D) Health Care and Essential Workers: personal protective equipment.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 301

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health to implement various programs throughout the state relating to public health, including licensing and regulating health facilities and control of infectious diseases. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health and the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with other state agencies, to, upon appropriation and as necessary, establish a personal protective equipment (PPE) stockpile. The bill would require the department to establish guidelines for the procurement, management, and distribution of PPE, taking into account, among other things, the amount of each type of PPE that would be required for all health care workers and essential workers in the state during a 90-day pandemic or other health emergency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 288](#) (Wiener D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: transportation-related projects.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 200

Summary: (1) The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would further exempt from the requirements of CEQA certain projects, including projects for the institution or increase of new bus rapid transit, bus, or light rail services on public rail or highway rights-of-way, as specified, whether or not the right-of-way is in use for public mass transit, as specified, and projects for the designation and conversion of general purpose lanes, high-occupancy toll lanes, high-occupancy vehicle lanes, or highway shoulders, as specified. The bill would additionally exempt transit prioritization projects, projects that improve customer information and wayfinding for transit riders, bicyclists, or pedestrians, projects by a public transit agency to construct or maintain infrastructure to charge or refuel zero-emission transit buses, projects carried out by a city or county to reduce minimum parking requirements, and projects for pedestrian and bicycle facilities. The bill would, except as provided, require those exempt projects to meet additional specified criteria, including that a public agency is carrying out the project and is the lead agency for the project. The bill would, except as provided, require the lead agency to certify that those projects will be carried out by a skilled and trained workforce, except as provided. For those exempted projects exceeding \$100,000,000 in 2020 United States dollars, the bill, except as provided, would require the lead agency to complete and consider the results of a project business case and a racial equity analysis, as prescribed, would require the lead agency, before exempting a project from CEQA, to hold at least 3 noticed public meetings in the project area to hear and respond to public comments, would require the lead agency, in at least one of those public meetings, to review the project business case and the racial equity analysis, and would require the lead agency to conduct at least 2 noticed public meetings annually during project construction for the public to provide comments. If the lead agency determines to carry out a project exempt under the above provisions, the bill would require the lead agency to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located. The bill would repeal the above-described exemptions on January 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 300](#) (Umburg D) Elections: ballot measures.

Current Text: Chaptered: 7/1/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 26

Summary: Existing law requires that a constitutional amendment, bond measure, or other legislative measure submitted to the people by the Legislature appear on the ballot of the first statewide election occurring at least 131 days after the adoption of the proposal by the Legislature. Existing law requires that the Secretary of State mail state voter information guides, which contain information regarding ballot measures, to voters within a specified time period prior to the election. This bill would call a special election to be consolidated with the statewide general election scheduled for November 3, 2020. Notwithstanding the 131-day ballot qualification deadline and other related provisions regarding ballot measures, the bill would require the Secretary of State to submit Assembly Constitutional Amendments 4, 5, 6, 11, and 25, if passed by the Legislature on or before July 1, 2020, to the voters for their approval at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 342](#)

(Hertzberg D) Misleading advertising: domain and subdomain names.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 162

Summary: Existing law makes it unlawful to, with bad faith intent, traffic in or use a domain name that is identical or confusingly similar to the personal name of another living person or deceased personality without regard to the goods or services of the parties, except if the name is connected to a work of authorship. Existing law authorizes a court to consider specified factors in making a finding regarding bad faith intent, including that it was the intent of the person using the name to divert consumers from the person's or deceased personality's online location to a site that could harm the goodwill of that person or to tarnish or disparage that person. This bill would, instead, make it unlawful for a person, with bad faith intent, to register, traffic in, or use a domain name or subdomain name that is identical or confusingly similar to either the personal name of another living person or deceased personality without regard to goods or services or the name of a specified entity for the purpose of selling or reselling goods, as defined. The bill would provide that confusingly similar includes a misspelling of the domain or subdomain name. The bill would provide that this prohibition does not apply if the name is used with the consent of that specified entity or an authorized representative of that entity, and would create a presumption affecting the burden of proof that a person acted with bad faith intent if the entity or authorized representative did not consent to the registration, trafficking, or use of the domain or subdomain name. The bill would authorize a court to consider as a factor in making a finding regarding bad faith intent that a person intended to divert consumers from the online location of a specified entity to a site accessible under the domain name that could harm the goodwill represented by that entity's name either for commercial gain or with the intent to tarnish or disparage the entity by creating a likelihood of confusion as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of the site. The bill would create a private right of action for violation of these provisions and would provide that a remedy obtained for a violation of these provisions is cumulative with other available remedies.

[SB 350](#)

(Hill D) The Golden State Energy Act.

Current Text: Chaptered: 7/1/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 27

Summary: (1) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. This bill would authorize the commission to petition a court to appoint a receiver to assume possession of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's property and to operate its electrical and gas systems if the commission determines in a proceeding that the appointment of a receiver is warranted pursuant to the processes or procedures set forth in a specified commission investigation. The bill would authorize a court to appoint such a receiver and would require the receiver to control and operate Pacific Gas and Electric Company upon such terms and conditions as the court prescribes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 364](#)

(Mitchell D) Change in ownership: nonresidential active solar energy systems: initiative.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 58

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits the maximum rate of ad valorem tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value of the property and defines "full cash value" for these purposes as the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. Pursuant to constitutional authorization, existing property tax law excludes from the definition of "newly constructed" for these purposes the construction or addition of any active solar energy system, as defined, through the 2023-24 fiscal year. Under existing property tax law, this exclusion remains in effect only until there is a subsequent change in ownership, but an active solar energy system that qualifies for the exclusion before January 1, 2025, will continue to receive the exclusion until there is a subsequent change in ownership. Existing law defines and sets forth parameters for determining a change in ownership for real property. This bill would provide that for purposes of the provisions of the California Constitution described above, real property includes improvements, but not personal property. The bill would provide that a nonresidential active solar

energy system, as defined, is personal property, not an improvement. The bill would, as provided, exempt a nonresidential active solar energy system constructed or installed prior to January 1, 2025, from taxation until there is a subsequent change in ownership of the nonresidential active solar energy system. The bill would also exempt those nonresidential active solar energy systems from taxation on and after January 1, 2025, until there is a subsequent change in ownership. The bill would provide that change in ownership of a nonresidential active solar energy system occurs if it would have met the parameters for a change in ownership applicable to real property had the system been considered real property instead of personal property. The bill would make its provisions operative on the date that an initiative measure relating to the definition of "full cash value" for commercial and industrial real property, adding a specified section to the California Constitution at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, becomes effective. The bill would provide that its provisions relating to nonresidential active solar energy systems shall remain inoperative until, and be repealed on, January 1, 2021, if a majority of voters do not approve the initiative. The bill would make conforming changes and make related findings and declarations. By adding to the duties of county assessors when assessing commercial and industrial real property, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 388](#) (Galgiani D) Missing persons: reports: local agencies.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 228

Summary: Existing law requires all local police and sheriffs' departments to accept reports of missing persons without delay and to use a specified form in order to obtain the release of dental or skeletal X-ray records, as provided. If the missing person is under 21 years of age, or the person is determined to be at risk, existing law requires the police department or sheriff's department to broadcast a "Be On the Lookout" bulletin and to transmit the report to the Department of Justice, as provided. This bill would delete the authorization to make the reporting requirements inoperative in a local jurisdiction by resolution, thereby making those requirements mandatory and imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 406](#) (Pan D) Health care: omnibus bill.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 302

Summary: (1) Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care market reforms. Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a group or individual health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, renewed, or delivered on or after September 23, 2010, to comply with the requirements of the PPACA, and any rules or regulations issued under the PPACA, that require a group health plan and health insurance issuer offering group or individual health insurance coverage to, at a minimum, provide coverage for specified preventive services, and prohibits the plan or health insurance issuer from imposing any cost-sharing requirements for those preventive services. Existing law also prohibits a plan or health insurer offering group or individual coverage from imposing lifetime or annual limits on the dollar value of benefits for a participant, beneficiary, or insured. Existing law requires a plan and a health insurance issuer to comply with those provisions to the extent required by federal law. This bill would delete the requirement that a health care service plan or a health insurer comply with the requirement to cover preventive health services without cost sharing to the extent required by federal law, and would instead require a group or individual nongrandfathered health care service plan contract or health insurance policy to, at a minimum, provide coverage for specified preventive services without any cost-sharing requirements for those preventive services, thereby indefinitely extending those requirements. The bill would also delete the requirement that a health care service plan or a health insurer comply with the prohibition on lifetime or annual limits to the extent required by federal law, and would instead prohibit an individual or group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy from establishing lifetime or annual limits on the dollar value of any covered benefits for an enrollee or insured, whether provided in network or out of network, thereby indefinitely extending the prohibitions on lifetime or annual limits, except as specified. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 417](#) (Portantino D) California Victim Compensation Board: claim.

Current Text: Chaptered: 7/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 28

Summary: Existing law requires the California Victim Compensation Board, in cases in which evidence shows that a crime with which a claimant was charged was either not committed at all, or not committed by the claimant, to report the facts of the case and its conclusions to the Legislature with a recommendation that the Legislature make an appropriation for the purpose of indemnifying the claimant. This bill would appropriate \$5,087,040 from the General Fund to the executive officer of the board for payment of the claims of specified individuals. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 423](#) (Umberg D) November 3, 2020, statewide general election.

Current Text: Enrollment: 8/6/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 31

Summary: Existing law authorizes counties, on or after specified dates, to conduct any election as an all-mailed ballot election if, among other conditions, the county elections official provides for ballot drop-off locations and vote centers meeting minimum requirements. Vote centers are required to be open from the 10th day before the election until election day, as specified. This bill would authorize a county for the November 3, 2020, statewide general election to not have its vote centers open before the 3rd day prior to the election. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 432](#) (Nielsen R) Alcoholic beverages: distilled spirits: instruction.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 178

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application for, and issuance and suspension of, alcoholic beverage licenses. The act authorizes distilled spirits wholesalers and craft distillers to instruct licensees and their employees, or to conduct courses of instruction for licensees and their employees, on the subject of distilled spirits, as specified. Existing law provides that a distilled spirits manufacturer or distilled spirits manufacturer's agent may furnish distilled spirits and the equipment, materials, and utensils that may be required for use in connection with the instruction or courses of instruction. This bill would additionally authorize rectifiers and brandy manufacturers to instruct licensees and their employees, or to conduct courses of instruction for licensees and their employees, on the subject of distilled spirits, as specified. The bill would further provide that a distilled spirits wholesaler, rectifier, brandy manufacturer, or craft distiller may furnish distilled spirits and the equipment, materials, and utensils that may be required for use in connection with the instruction or courses of instruction. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 493](#) (Jackson D) Education: sex equity.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 303

Summary: Existing federal law, known as Title IX, prohibits a person, on the basis of sex, from being excluded from participation in, being denied the benefits of, or being subject to discrimination, which includes sexual harassment, under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. A portion of the Donahoe Higher Education Act, known as the Equity in Higher Education Act, declares, among other things, that it is the policy of the State of California that all persons, regardless of their sex, should enjoy freedom from discrimination of any kind in the educational institutions of the state. Existing law provides that a party to a written complaint of prohibited discrimination at certain public postsecondary educational institutions may appeal the action to specified bodies. Existing law also requires that persons who have filed a complaint of prohibited discrimination be advised by the educational institution that civil law remedies may also be available to the complainant. This bill would require, no later than January 1, 2022, except as specified, a postsecondary institution that receives state financial assistance to comply with requirements relating to the protection of students from, and providing students with procedural protections relating to complaints of, sexual harassment. In particular, the bill would require the governing board or body of each of these institutions to (1) disseminate a notice of nondiscrimination to each employee, volunteer, and individual or entity contracted with the institution, (2) designate at least one employee of the institution to coordinate its efforts to comply with its responsibilities specified in this act, (3) adopt rules and procedures for the prevention of sexual harassment, (4) adopt and publish on its internet website grievance procedures providing for the prompt and equitable resolution of sexual harassment complaints, (5) publish on the institution's internet website the name, title, and contact information for the Title IX coordinator or other employee designated to coordinate the institution's efforts to comply with and carry out the responsibilities specified in this act and any individual official with the authority to investigate complaints or to institute corrective measures, as specified, (6) include specified training to each employee engaged in the grievance procedure, (7) include annual training for residential life student and nonstudent staff for the trauma-informed handling of reports regarding incidents of sexual harassment or violence at an institution with on-campus housing, (8) notify employees of the obligation to report sexual harassment to appropriate school officials, and (9) provide training to all employees on the identification of sexual harassment. The bill would authorize enforcement of these provisions through a civil action brought pursuant to existing law, as specified. By imposing new duties on community college districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 573](#) (Chang R) Dogs and cats: microchip implants.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 108

Summary: Existing law requires that the holding period for a stray dog or cat impounded in a shelter be 6 business days, not including the day of impoundment, with exceptions, as provided. Existing law requires a shelter, during this holding period and before adoption or euthanasia, to scan the dog or cat

for a microchip that identifies the owner of that dog or cat and to make reasonable efforts to contact the owner. This bill would prohibit a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or rescue group from releasing a dog or cat to an owner seeking to reclaim it, or adopting out, selling, or giving away a dog or cat to a new owner, unless the dog or cat is or will be microchipped, as specified. If the agency, shelter, or group does not have microchipping capability on location, the bill would require that the agency, shelter, or group make a good faith effort to locate available free or discounted regional microchipping services and provide that information to the owner or new owner. The bill would exempt from these microchipping requirements a dog or cat that is medically unfit for a microchipping procedure, or a dog or cat reclaimed or received by an owner who signs a form stating that the cost of microchipping would impose an economic hardship for the owner, as provided. Under the bill, an agency, shelter, or group that violates these provisions on or after January 1, 2022, would be subject to a civil penalty of \$100, except as specified.

SB 587 (Monning D) California Sea Otter Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 229

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2021, establishes the California Sea Otter Fund and allows individuals to designate on their personal income tax returns that a specified amount in excess of their tax liability be transferred to the fund. Existing law requires money in that fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be allocated to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for the purposes of establishing a sea otter fund to be used for sea otter conservation, and to the State Coastal Conservancy for competitive grants and contracts for research, projects, and programs related to the Federal Sea Otter Recovery Plan or improving the nearshore ocean ecosystem. This bill would extend the operation of the above-described provisions relating to the California Sea Otter Fund to January 1, 2028, or until an earlier date if the Franchise Tax Board determines that the amount of contributions estimated to be received during a calendar year will not equal or exceed \$250,000. The bill would conform with those aforementioned requirements on new or extended voluntary tax contributions by making the money in the fund continuously appropriated, by renaming the fund the California Sea Otter Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund, and by requiring the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the State Coastal Conservancy to report on their internet websites information regarding the process for awarding money, the amount spent on administration, and an itemization of how program funds were awarded. This bill contains other existing laws.

SB 588 (Archuleta D) Public contracts: Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Program.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 80

Summary: Under existing law, the Department of General Services, except in the case of contracts for professional bond services, is the administering agency of the California Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Program, which requires state agencies and all other state entities contracting for materials, supplies, equipment, alteration, repair, or improvement to have at least 3% participation goals for disabled veteran business enterprises (DVBEs), as defined. Existing law requires an awarding department, upon completion of an awarded contract for which a commitment to achieve a DVBE goal was made, to require the prime contractor that entered into a subcontract with a DVBE to certify to the awarding department specified information relating to amounts paid under the contract, as specified. Existing law subjects a person or entity that knowingly provides false information on this certification to certain criminal and civil penalties, as specified. This bill would require an awarding department, on a contract entered into on or after January 1, 2021, to withhold \$10,000, or the full payment if it is less than \$10,000, from the final payment on a contract until that certification is received by the awarding department. The bill would require the awarding department to give a prime contractor that fails to meet those certification requirements 15 to 30 calendar days to cure the defect. The bill would require the awarding department to permanently deduct \$10,000 from the final payment, or the full payment if it is less than \$10,000, from a contract with a contractor who does not comply with those requirements within the specified time period. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to complete an assessment and report of the DVBE program, as specified, and submit that report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024.

SB 592 (Wiener D) Jury service.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 230

Summary: (1) The Trial Jury Selection and Management Act requires all persons be selected for jury service at random and from sources inclusive of a representative cross section of the population of the area served by the court. The act specifies that the list of registered voters and list of licensed drivers and identification cardholders who are resident within the area served by the court are appropriate source lists for the selection of jurors, and further specifies that these 2 source lists, when substantially purged of duplicate names, are considered inclusive of a representative cross section of the population. This bill would deem the list of resident state tax filers as an appropriate source list for selection of jurors, and beginning on January 1, 2022, would deem the list of resident state tax filers, when substantially purged of duplicate names, to be considered inclusive of a representative cross

section of the population, along with the two source lists described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 596](#) (Stern D) In-home supportive services: additional higher energy allowance.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 304

Summary: Existing law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, administered by the State Department of Social Services and counties, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes. This bill would authorize a county welfare department to use materials provided by an electrical corporation that is serving the county to inform each applicant or recipient of benefits under the IHSS program that the applicant or recipient may be eligible to receive that higher energy allowance and any advanced notifications that are provided by a public utility when the public utility plans to deenergize portions of the electrical distribution system or in an emergency. The bill would also require the department to issue an all-county information notice informing counties of the importance of the dissemination of this information. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 653](#) (Chang R) Dental hygienists: registered dental hygienist in alternative practice: scope of practice.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 130

Summary: Existing law, the Dental Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of registered dental hygienists, registered dental hygienists in extended functions, and registered dental hygienists in alternative practice by the Dental Hygiene Board of California within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law makes certain violations of specific provisions relating to healing arts by a licensee a crime. This bill would authorize a registered dental hygienist to provide, without supervision, fluoride varnish to a patient. The bill would additionally authorize a registered dental hygienist to provide dental hygiene preventive services and oral screenings at specified sponsored events and nonprofit organizations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 702](#) (Hill D) California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: procurement.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 305

Summary: The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatthours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 44% by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. The program, beginning January 1, 2021, requires at least 65% of the procurement of a retail seller that counts toward the above requirements to be from its contracts of 10 years or more in duration or ownership or ownership agreements for eligible renewable energy resources. This bill would authorize a retail seller to rely on contracts of 10 years or more in duration or ownership agreements entered into before January 1, 2019, directly by its direct access nonprofit educational institution end-use customer for eligible renewable energy resources located in front of the customer meter to satisfy the portion of the 65% requirement attributable to the retail sales of that end-use customer.

[SB 723](#) (Jones R) Firearms: prohibited persons.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 306

Summary: Existing law makes it a crime for a person to own or possess a firearm if the person has an outstanding warrant for a felony or a warrant for one of several specified misdemeanors. Existing law makes these crimes inapplicable to a person who did not have knowledge of the outstanding warrant. This bill would expressly clarify that this crime is committed if the person has an outstanding warrant for a felony or specified misdemeanor and has knowledge of the outstanding warrant.

[SB 739](#) (Stern D) Elections: vote by mail ballots and false or misleading information.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 109

Summary: Existing law requires county elections officials to mail a vote by mail ballot to every registered voter for the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. Existing law requires elections officials to include with the county voter information guide an application for a vote by mail ballot. This bill would make this requirement to include with the county voter information guide an application for a vote by mail ballot inapplicable for the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 793](#) (Hill D) Flavored tobacco products.

Current Text: Chaptered: 8/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 34

Summary: Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits a person from selling or otherwise furnishing tobacco products, as defined, to a person under 21 years of age. Existing law also prohibits the use of tobacco products in county offices of education, on charter school or school district property, or near a playground or youth sports event, as specified. This bill would prohibit a tobacco retailer, or any of the tobacco retailer's agents or employees, from selling, offering for sale, or possessing with the intent to sell or offer for sale, a flavored tobacco product or a tobacco product flavor enhancer, as those terms are defined, except as specified. The bill would make a violation of this prohibition an infraction punishable by a fine of \$250 for each violation. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that these provisions do not preempt or prohibit the adoption and implementation of local ordinances that impose greater restrictions on the access to tobacco products than the restrictions imposed by the bill, as specified. The bill would state that its provisions are severable. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 800](#)

(Dodd D) Horse racing: veterinary medical records: racehorse fatalities: racehorse drug testing.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 252

Summary: (1) Existing law prohibits a veterinarian licensed in this state from disclosing any information concerning an animal receiving veterinary services, the client responsible for the animal receiving veterinary services, or the veterinary care provided to an animal, except under any one of specified circumstances. Existing law subjects a veterinarian to specified criminal penalties for violating these provisions. This bill would add an exception to that prohibition for care or service for a horse that has participated in the previous year, or is intended to participate, in a licensed horse race. The bill would require, in these situations, that the veterinarian make the entire medical record for the horse available upon request to anyone responsible for the direct medical care of the horse, including the owner, trainer, or veterinarian, the California Horse Racing Board or any other state or local governmental entity, and the racing association or fair conducting the licensed horse race. Because this bill would add new circumstances requiring veterinarian disclosures, the violation of which would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 803](#)

(Beall D) Mental health services: peer support specialist certification.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 150

Summary: 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 behavioral and mental health services that are rendered by Medi-Cal enrolled providers. This bill would require the department, by July 1, 2022, subject to any necessary federal waivers or approvals, to establish statewide requirements for counties or their representatives to use in developing certification programs for the certification of peer support specialists, who are individuals who self-identify as having lived experience with the process of recovery from mental illness, substance use disorder, or both. The bill would authorize a county, or an agency that represents a county, to develop a peer support specialist certification program and certification fee schedule, both of which would be subject to department approval. The bill would require the department to seek any federal waivers it deems necessary to establish a demonstration or pilot project for the provision of peer support services in a county that agrees to participate in and fund the project, as specified.

[SB 820](#)

(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Education finance.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 110

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the State Department of Education to develop, on or before December 31, 2021, a standardized English language teacher observation protocol for use by teachers in evaluating a pupil's English language proficiency. Existing law requires a local educational agency to assess the English language development of each pupil in order to determine the pupil's level of proficiency. Existing law requires that assessment to be conducted annually during a 4-month period after January 1. This bill would extend the date for completion of the English language teacher observation protocol until December 31, 2022. The bill would extend the time period for conducting the English language development assessment in the 2020-21 school year by 45 calendar days and would require a local educational agency to screen new pupils at the time of enrollment to informally determine English learner status. By requiring local educational agencies to screen newly enrolled pupils to determine English learner status, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 852](#)

(Pan D) Health care: prescription drugs.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 207

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of General Services to enter into exclusive or nonexclusive contracts on a bid or negotiated basis with manufacturers and suppliers of single-source or multisource drugs. Existing law authorizes the department to obtain from those manufacturers and suppliers discounts, rebates, or refunds based on quantities purchased, as permissible under federal law. Existing law authorizes those contracts to include price discounts, rebates, refunds, or other strategies aimed at managing escalating prescription drug prices. Existing law requires certain state agencies to participate in that prescription drug bulk purchasing program, including the State Department of State Hospitals and the State Department of Developmental Services. Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes departments charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA) to enter into partnerships, in consultation with other state departments as necessary to, among other things, increase patient access to affordable drugs. The bill would require CHHSA to enter into partnerships to produce or distribute generic prescription drugs and at least one form of insulin, provided that a viable pathway for manufacturing a more affordable form of insulin exists at a price that results in savings. The bill would, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, require CHHSA to submit a report to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2023, that, among other things, assesses the feasibility and advantages of directly manufacturing generic prescription drugs and selling generic prescription drugs at a fair price. The bill would require CHHSA to report to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2022, a description of the status of the drugs targeted for manufacture and an analysis of how CHHSA's activities have impacted competition, access, and costs for those drugs. The bill would exempt all nonpublic information and documents relating to this program from disclosure under the California Public Records Act in order to protect proprietary, confidential information regarding manufacturer or distribution costs and drug pricing, utilization, and rebates. The bill would state that its provisions are severable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 855](#) (Wiener D) Health coverage: mental health or substance use disorders.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 151

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of disability insurers by the Department of Insurance. This bill would revise and recast those provisions, and would instead require a health care service plan contract or disability insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, to provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, as defined, under the same terms and conditions applied to other medical conditions. The bill would prohibit a health care service plan or disability insurer from limiting benefits or coverage for mental health and substance use disorders to short-term or acute treatment. The bill would revise the covered benefits to include basic health care services, as defined, intermediate services, and prescription drugs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 860](#) (Beall D) Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program: postsecondary education financial aid applications.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 231

Summary: Existing law establishes the Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program, under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to provide supplemental funding to county offices of education, or a consortium of county offices of education, to coordinate and ensure that local educational agencies within its jurisdiction are providing services to foster youth pupils pursuant to a foster youth services coordinating plan with the purpose of ensuring positive educational outcomes. As part of the program, existing law authorizes a county office of education, or a consortium of county offices of education, to apply to the Superintendent for grant funding to operate an education-based foster youth services coordinating program. As a condition of receiving funds, existing law requires a program to develop and implement a foster youth services plan that includes, among other things, a description of how the local program will facilitate coordination with local postsecondary educational institutions to ensure foster youth pupils meet admission requirements and access programs that support their matriculation needs. This bill would require the plan to also describe how the program will coordinate efforts to ensure, to the extent possible, the completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid or the California Dream Act Application for foster youth pupils who are in grade 12. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 865](#) (Hill D) Excavations: subsurface installations.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 307

Summary: Existing law, the Dig Safe Act of 2016, creates the California Underground Facilities Safe Excavation Board within the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The act subjects the board to review by

the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. This bill would provide that the board is also known as the "Dig Safe Board" and would make conforming changes to references in the act. The bill would require the board, on and after January 1, 2022, to be within the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety within the Natural Resources Agency, as established pursuant to the California Energy Infrastructure Safety Act. The bill would require policy committee review at least once every 3 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 869](#) (Dodd D) Tribal gaming: compact ratification.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 171

Summary: The existing federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude tribal-state gaming compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts, and amendments of tribal-state gaming compacts, between the State of California and specified Indian tribes. This bill would ratify the tribal-state gaming compacts entered into between the State of California and the following Indian tribes: the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California, the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, and the Tule River Indian Tribe of California. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to these compacts and amended compacts are not projects for purposes of CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 872](#) (Dodd D) Residential property insurance: state of emergency.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 261

Summary: Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including residential property insurance. Existing law requires coverage for additional living expenses incurred due to a covered loss relating to a state of emergency to be for a period of no less than 24 months. Existing law prohibits, in the event of a total loss of the insured structure, a policy from limiting or denying payment of the building code upgrade cost or the replacement cost on the basis that the insured has decided to rebuild at a new location or to purchase an already built home at a new location. For a covered loss relating to a state of emergency, on and after July 1, 2021, this bill would prohibit a policy that provides coverage for additional living expenses from limiting the policyholder's right to recovery if the insured home is rendered uninhabitable by a covered peril, but would authorize an insurer to provide a reasonable alternative remedy that addresses the property condition that precludes reasonable habitation of the insured premises. The bill would require additional living expense coverage to be provided for at least 2 weeks, with additional 2-week extensions, in the event of a state of emergency and an order of civil authority restricting access to the home, as specified. The bill would require the measure of damages available to a policyholder to use to rebuild or replace the insured home at another location to be the amount that would have been recoverable had the insured dwelling been rebuilt at its original location, without deduction for the value of land at the new location. The bill would, for losses related to a declared state of emergency and for which an insured makes a claim on or after January 1, 2021, require the insurer to provide an advance payment for living expenses and to accept an inventory of contents in any reasonable form. The bill would require an insurer to offer a 60-day grace period for payments of premiums for policies on property located within an area defined in a declared state of emergency for a period of 60 days after the emergency. The bill would also declare the severability of its provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 878](#) (Jones R) Department of Consumer Affairs: license: application: processing timeframes.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 131

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. This bill, beginning July 1, 2021, would require each board within the department that issues licenses to prominently display on its internet website, on at least a quarterly basis, either the current average timeframes for processing initial and renewal license applications or the combined current average timeframe for processing both initial and renewal license applications. The bill would also require each board to prominently display on its internet website, on at least a quarterly basis, either the current average timeframes for processing each license type that the board administers or the combined current average timeframe for processing all license types that the board administers.

[SB 895](#) (Archuleta D) Energy: zero-emission fuel, infrastructure, and transportation technologies.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 120

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, within the limits of available funds, to provide technical assistance and support for the development of petroleum diesel fuels that are as clean or cleaner than alternative clean fuels and clean diesel engines. This bill would instead require the commission, within the limits of available funds,

to provide technical assistance and support for the development of zero-emission fuels, zero-emission fueling infrastructure, and zero-emission fuel transportation technologies.

SB 898 **(Wieckowski D) Enforcement of judgments: exemptions.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 81

Summary: Existing law identifies various types of property of a judgment debtor that are exempt from the enforcement of a money judgment. Existing law provides that property described in statute as exempt may be claimed within the time and in the manner prescribed in the applicable enforcement procedure, and property described in statute as exempt without making a claim is not subject to any procedure for enforcement of a money judgment. These general exemptions are available to a debtor in a federal bankruptcy case, whether a money judgment is being enforced by execution sale or other procedure, unless the debtor elects certain alternative exemptions that are applicable only in the bankruptcy case. This bill would increase the statutory amounts of various exemptions to reflect the amounts of the exemptions as adjusted by the Judicial Council effective April 1, 2019. The bill would provide that money held in an account owned by the judgment debtor and established pursuant to the Golden State Scholarshare Trust Act is exempt for the purposes described above, subject to specified limits. This bill contains other existing laws.

SB 903 **(Grove R) Grand theft: agricultural equipment.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 232

Summary: Under existing law, obtaining by theft property with a value under \$950 is petty theft, punishable as a misdemeanor, and obtaining by theft property 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. Existing law requires the proceeds of a fine imposed for a grand theft involving agricultural property, as specified, in counties participating in the Rural Crime Prevention Program 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. This bill would require the funds to be allocated in accordance with a specified rural crime prevention program schedule. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 905 **(Archuleta D) Criminal history information requests.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 191

Summary: Existing law directs the Attorney General to furnish state summary criminal history information, as defined, to specified individuals, organizations, and agencies when necessary for the execution of official duties or to implement a statute or regulation. Existing law also directs the Attorney General to disseminate federal criminal history information when specifically authorized and upon a showing of compelling need. Existing law authorizes a human resource agency or an employer to request from the Department of Justice records of all convictions or any arrest pending adjudication involving specified offenses of a person who applies for a license, employment, or volunteer position, in which they would have supervisory or disciplinary power over a minor or any person under their care. Existing law requires a request for records to include the applicant's fingerprints and any other data specified by the department. Existing law requires the department to furnish the information to the requesting employer and to send a copy of the information to the applicant. This bill would establish procedures for individuals, organizations, and agencies to request a fingerprint-based criminal history information check from the Department of Justice. This bill would establish a process for communication between the department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and require a department response to the requesting individual, organization, or agency. This bill would prohibit the department from requiring the applicant's residence address for the purpose of these requests..

SB 907 **(Archuleta D) Child abuse or neglect investigation: military notification.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 233

Summary: Existing law provides that a child may be a dependent child of the juvenile court in certain cases, including when the child has suffered, or is at substantial risk of suffering, serious physical harm or illness as a result of the willful or negligent failure of the parent or guardian to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law requires a social worker who has cause to believe that a child has been abused or neglected to immediately conduct an investigation to determine whether child welfare services should be offered to the family and whether proceedings in the juvenile court should be commenced. This bill would require a county child welfare department investigating a case of child abuse or neglect to determine if the parent or guardian is an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States. The bill would authorize the county child welfare department to develop and adopt memoranda of understanding with military installations that would govern the investigation of allegations of child abuse or neglect against active duty service members, as specified. The bill would specify that these provisions do not limit or change the responsibilities of a county child welfare department with respect to investigations of, or responses to, allegations of

abuse or neglect. By imposing additional duties on local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 908](#) (Wieckowski D) Debt collectors: licensing and regulation: Debt Collection Licensing Act.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 163

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, prohibits debt collectors from engaging in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the collection of consumer debts and defines "consumer debt" and "consumer credit" for purposes of that act. This bill would include placing a telephone call without disclosing the caller's identity, as specified, and sending digital or written communications that do not display the license number of the debt collector in at least 12-point type as prohibited debt collection practices. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 909](#) (Dodd D) Emergency vehicles.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 262

Summary: Existing law prohibits any vehicle, other than an authorized emergency vehicle, from being equipped with a siren. Existing law requires an emergency vehicle to be equipped with a siren that meets requirements set forth by the Department of the California Highway Patrol. This bill would authorize an emergency vehicle to be equipped with a "Hi-Lo" audible warning sound and would authorize the "Hi-Lo" to be used solely for the purpose of notifying the public of an immediate need to evacuate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 921](#) (Dahle R) State highways: Route 174: relinquishment.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 82

Summary: Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law describes the authorized routes in the state highway system and establishes a process for the California Transportation Commission to adopt a highway on an authorized route. Existing law requires the commission to relinquish to local agencies state highway portions that have been deleted from the state highway system by legislative enactment, and authorizes relinquishment in certain other cases. This bill would authorize the commission to relinquish to the City of Grass Valley the portion of Route 174 within its city limits if the department and the city enter into an agreement providing for that relinquishment, as specified.

[SB 928](#) (Committee on Governance and Finance) Validations.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 132

Summary: This bill would enact the First Validating Act of 2020, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state and counties, cities, and specified districts, agencies, and entities. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 929](#) (Committee on Governance and Finance) Validations.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 133

Summary: This bill would enact the Second Validating Act of 2020, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state and counties, cities, and specified districts, agencies, and entities. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 930](#) (Committee on Governance and Finance) Validations.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 134

Summary: This bill would enact the Third Validating Act of 2020, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state and counties, cities, and specified districts, agencies, and entities.

[SB 932](#) (Wiener D) Communicable diseases: data collection.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/26/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 183

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish a list of reportable communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions and to specify the requirements for a health officer, as defined, to report each listed disease and condition. Existing law requires a health officer to report the listed diseases and conditions and to take other specified measures to prevent the spread of disease. A violation of these requirements imposed on a health officer is a crime. This bill would require any electronic tool used by a health officer, as defined, for the purpose of reporting cases of communicable diseases to the department, as specified, to include the capacity to collect and report data relating to sexual orientation and gender identity, thereby imposing

a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require a health care provider, as defined, that knows of or is in attendance on a case or suspected case of specified communicable diseases to report to the health officer for the jurisdiction in which the patient resides the patient's sexual orientation and gender identity, if known. Because a violation of these requirements by a health care provider or a health officer would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated-local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 934](#) (Bates R) Corporate taxes: exempt organizations: filing fees.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 59

Summary: The Corporation Tax Law exempts the income of various types of nonprofit organizations from taxes imposed by that law, except as provided, if an application for exemption is filed with, and a filing fee of \$25 is paid to, the Franchise Tax Board and the Franchise Tax Board issues a determination exempting the organization from tax. Existing law also requires, among other things, that filing fee to be paid when an organization whose exemption was revoked applies to reestablish as an exempt organization. This bill would eliminate the \$25 filing fee on January 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 940](#) (Beall D) Housing Crisis Act of 2019: City of San Jose.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 201

Summary: The Housing Crisis Act of 2019 prohibits an affected county or affected city, as defined, from enacting a development policy, standard, or condition that would change the general plan land use designation, specific plan land use designation, or zoning of a parcel or parcels of property to a less intensive use below what was allowed under the land use designation and zoning ordinances of the affected county or affected city in effect on January 1, 2018. The act does not prohibit an affected county or an affected city from changing a land use designation or zoning ordinance to a less intensive use if the city or county concurrently changes the development standards, policies, and conditions applicable to other parcels within the jurisdiction to ensure that there is no net loss in residential capacity. This bill would authorize the City of San Jose to proactively change a zoning ordinance to a more intensive use and use the added capacity to subsequently change a zoning ordinance applicable to an eligible parcel, as defined, to a less intensive use as long as there is no net loss in residential capacity. The bill would require that the change to a zoning ordinance to a less intensive use pursuant to these provisions occur within one year of the change to the zoning ordinance to a more intensive use. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 970](#) (Umberg D) Primary election date.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 111

Summary: Existing law requires that the statewide direct primary be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March in each even-numbered year. Existing law requires that the presidential primary be held on that same date in any year that is evenly divisible by 4. This bill would change the date of the statewide direct primary to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June in even-numbered years in which there is no presidential primary.

[SB 974](#) (Hurtado D) California Environmental Quality Act: small disadvantaged community water system: state small water system: exemption.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 234

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration, as specified, if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA includes exemptions from its environmental review requirements for numerous categories of projects, as prescribed. This bill would, with certain specified exceptions, exempt from CEQA certain projects consisting solely of the installation, repair, or reconstruction of water infrastructure, as specified, that primarily benefits a small disadvantaged community water system, as defined, or a state small water system, as defined, by improving the small disadvantaged community water system's or state small water system's water quality, water supply, or water supply reliability, by encouraging water conservation, or by providing drinking water service to existing residences within a disadvantaged community, a small disadvantaged community water system, or a state small water system where there is evidence that the water exceeds maximum contaminant levels for primary or secondary drinking water standards or where the drinking water well is no longer able to produce an adequate supply of safe drinking water. To qualify for this CEQA exemption, the bill would require these projects to meet certain labor requirements and certain conditions, including fully mitigating all construction impacts and not affecting wetlands or sensitive habitat. The bill would also define various terms for purposes of this exemption. The bill would require the lead agency, before determining a project is exempt under these provisions, to contact the State Water Resources Control Board to determine whether claiming the exemption will affect the ability of the small disadvantaged

community water system or the state small water system from receiving federal financial assistance or federally capitalized financial assistance. If the lead agency approves or carries out a project that is exempt from CEQA by the above provisions, the bill would require the lead agency to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to file the notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would repeal this exemption on January 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 998 **(Moorlach R) Local government: investments.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 235

Summary: Existing law, the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, generally authorizes 2 or more public agencies to agree to jointly exercise a common power. Existing law specifically authorizes 2 or more public agencies that have the authority to invest funds in their treasuries to agree to jointly exercise that common power and describes how funds subject to that agreement may be invested. This bill would authorize a joint powers authority formed as described above to establish the terms and conditions pursuant to which agencies may participate and invest in pool shares. The bill would specify that a federally recognized Indian tribe is eligible to participate in a joint powers authority formed for this purpose, consistent with its status as a public agency under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, or to otherwise invest in pool shares consistent with the terms and conditions established by the joint powers authority. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1003 **(Jones R) Skateboard parks: other wheeled recreational devices: safety and liability.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 236

Summary: Existing law prohibits an operator of a skateboard park from permitting a person to ride a skateboard at the park, unless the person is wearing a helmet, elbow pads, and knee pads. Existing law provides that a skateboard facility owned or operated by a local public agency that is not supervised on a regular basis may satisfy the above requirement if it complies with certain things, including the adoption of an ordinance that requires a person riding a skateboard in the facility to wear a helmet, elbow pads, and knee pads, as provided. Existing law provides that a public entity is not liable to a person who participates in a hazardous recreational activity, and that skateboarding at a facility owned or operated by a public entity as a public skateboard park is a hazardous recreational activity, if certain conditions are met. This bill would apply the above provisions, and others relating to skateboard safety and liability, to other wheeled recreational devices, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1030 **(Committee on Housing) Housing.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 165

Summary: (1) Existing law requires each county and each city to make a central inventory of all surplus land, as defined, and certain lands in excess of its foreseeable needs, identified as provided, on or before December 31 of each year and to make a description of each parcel and its present use a matter of public record. Existing law requires each county and each city to provide a list of its surplus land and excess land to, among other entities, a citizen upon request and without charge. This bill would revise this provision to instead require a county or city to provide a list of surplus land and excess land to an individual upon request and without charge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1044 **(Allen D) Firefighting equipment and foam: PFAS chemicals.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 308

Summary: Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to make such changes as may be necessary to standardize all existing fire protective equipment throughout the state and requires the State Fire Marshal to notify industrial establishments and property owners having equipment for fire protective purposes of the changes necessary to bring their equipment into conformity with standard requirements. This bill, commencing January 1, 2022, would require any person, as defined, including a manufacturer, as defined, that sells firefighter personal protective equipment to any person to provide a written notice to the purchaser at the time of sale if the firefighter personal protective equipment contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The bill would require the seller and the purchaser to retain a copy of the written notice on file for at least 3 years and to furnish the notice and associated sales documentation to the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney within 60 days upon request, as provided. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney to request from a manufacturer, and the bill would require the manufacturer to provide, a certificate of compliance that certifies that the manufacturer is in compliance with these provisions. The bill would provide that a violation of these requirements is punishable by a specified civil penalty upon an action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney. This bill contains other related

provisions.

[SB 1065](#) (Hertzberg D) CalWORKs: homeless assistance.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 152

Summary: Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing state law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. This bill would except homeless assistance from that \$100 liquid resources limit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1079](#) (Skinner D) Residential property: foreclosure.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 202

Summary: Existing law prescribes various requirements to be satisfied before the exercise of a power of sale under a mortgage or deed of trust and prescribes a procedure for the exercise of that power. Existing law requires, among other things, that a statement of the default containing specific information be mailed to the trustor or mortgagor at that person's last known address. If the deed of trust or mortgage containing a power of sale is secured by real property containing from 1 to 4 single-family residences, existing law requires the notice of sale to contain specified notices to potential bidders and to the property owner in substantially prescribed language. This bill, until January 1, 2026, would require the notice of sale also to contain a specified notice to a tenant regarding the tenant's potential right to purchase a property containing from 1 to 4 single-family residences pursuant to a process the bill would prescribe. In connection with these properties, the bill would also require a trustee to maintain an internet website and a telephone number to provide specified information on the properties that is free of charge and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1117](#) (Monning D) Master-meter customers: electrical or gas service.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 164

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law contains various provisions relative to the responsibilities of a gas or electrical corporation and master-meter customer when gas or electrical service is provided by a master-meter customer to users who are tenants of a mobilehome park, apartment building, or similar residential complex, including a requirement that the master-meter customer charge each user at the same rate that would be applicable if the user were receiving gas or electricity directly from the gas corporation or electric corporation. This bill would replace "electrical corporation" with "load-serving entity," defined as including electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers, in many of these provisions relative to the responsibilities of an electrical corporation and master-meter customer when electrical service is provided by a master-meter customer to users who are tenants of a mobilehome park, apartment building, or similar residential complex. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1123](#) (Chang R) Elder and dependent adult abuse.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 247

Summary: Existing law authorizes county adult protective services agencies and local long-term care ombudsman programs to investigate elder and dependent adult abuse, but grants law enforcement agencies the exclusive responsibility for criminal investigations. Existing law requires local law enforcement agencies to revise or include in their policy manuals, if a policy manual exists, specified information regarding elder and dependent adult abuse, including, among other things, the definition of elder and dependent adult abuse provided by the Department of Justice in its March 2015 policy and procedures manual. This bill would define the term "elder and dependent adult abuse" for the purposes of those provisions and instead require that definition to be included in a law enforcement agency's policy manual, if that policy manual exists.

[SB 1141](#) (Rubio D) Domestic violence: coercive control.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 248

Summary: Existing law establishes the Domestic Violence Prevention Act for the purpose of preventing acts of domestic violence, abuse, and sexual abuse and providing for a separation of the persons involved in the domestic violence for a period sufficient to enable those persons to seek a resolution of the causes of the violence. This bill would define "disturbing the peace of the other party" as conduct that destroys the mental or emotional calm of the other party, as specified. The bill would provide that disturbing the peace of the other party includes coercive control, which is a pattern of behavior that unreasonably interferes with a person's free will and personal liberty and includes, among other

things, unreasonably isolating a victim from friends, relatives, or other sources of support. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1146](#) (Umberg D) Civil procedure: electronic filing, trial delays, and remote depositions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 112

Summary: (1) Existing law authorizes a trial court to adopt local rules permitting electronic filing of documents, subject to specified conditions. Existing law authorizes a court to require electronic filing and service in civil actions, subject to rules adopted by the Judicial Council permitting mandatory electronic filing and service in specified civil actions. This bill would require a party represented by counsel, who has appeared in an action or proceeding, to accept electronic service of a notice or document that may be served by mail, express mail, overnight delivery, or facsimile transmission. The bill would require a party represented by counsel, upon the request of any party who has appeared in an action or proceeding and who provides an electronic service address, to electronically serve the requesting party with any notice or document that may be served by mail, express mail, overnight delivery, or facsimile transmission. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1148](#) (Jones R) Mortgages and deeds of trust: foreclosure.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 203

Summary: Existing law prescribes a process pursuant to which a power of sale contained in a mortgage or deed of trust may be exercised, including publication of a specified notice of sale in a particular manner. Existing law requires that the first publication be at least 20 days before the date of sale, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city in which the property or some part of it is situated, and if the property is not situated in a city, then in a newspaper of general circulation published in the public notice district in which the property or some part of it is situated. If a newspaper of general circulation is not published in the city or public notice district, the notice is to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property or some part of it is situated, subject to further conditions. Existing law prescribes specific public notice districts throughout the state. This bill would eliminate the initial requirement that a notice of sale be published in the city in which the property or some part of it is situated, as described above, instead providing that the initial publication preference is for a newspaper of general circulation in the public notice district in which the property, or some part of it, is situated. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1157](#) (Bradford D) Tenancy: credit reporting: lower income households.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 204

Summary: Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies, and requires a landlord to provide a tenant with various notices at the time the lease is executed and throughout the tenancy. This bill, beginning July 1, 2021, and until July 1, 2025, would require a landlord of an assisted housing development, as defined, to offer tenants obligated on the lease of units in the development the option of having their rental payments reported to at least one consumer reporting agency, as specified. The bill would authorize a landlord to charge a tenant that elects to have rent reported the lesser of \$10 per month or the actual cost to the landlord to provide the service. The bill would prescribe requirements regarding how the offer of rent reporting is to be made for new and existing leases. The bill would authorize a tenant who elects to have rent reported to file a written request to stop that reporting, provided that, in this case, the bill would prohibit the tenant from electing rent reporting again for at least 6 months. The bill would declare that a tenant who elects to have rent reported does not forfeit specified tenant rights and if a tenant makes deductions from rent or otherwise withholds it, as authorized, the deductions or withholding does not constitute a late rental payment. The bill would exempt from these provisions a landlord of an assisted housing development with 15 or fewer dwelling units, unless specified conditions are met. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 1159](#) (Hill D) Workers' compensation: COVID-19: critical workers.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/17/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 85

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law creates a disputable presumption that specified injuries sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder arose out of and in the course of the employment. Existing law governs the procedures for filing a claim for workers' compensation, including filing a claim form, and provides that an injury is presumed compensable if liability is not rejected within 90 days after the claim form is filed, as specified. Existing case law provides for how certain presumptions may be rebutted. This bill would define "injury" for an employee to include illness or death resulting from the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) under specified circumstances, until January 1, 2023. The bill would create a disputable presumption, as specified, that the injury arose out of and in the course

of the employment and is compensable, for specified dates of injury. The bill would limit the applicability of the presumption under certain circumstances. The bill would require an employee to exhaust their paid sick leave benefits and meet specified certification requirements before receiving any temporary disability benefits or, for police officers, firefighters, and other specified employees, a leave of absence. The bill would also make a claim relating to a COVID-19 illness presumptively compensable, as described above, after 30 days or 45 days, rather than 90 days. Until January 1, 2023, the bill would allow for a presumption of injury for all employees whose fellow employees at their place of employment experience specified levels of positive testing, and whose employer has 5 or more employees. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1190 **(Durazo D) Tenancy: termination.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 205

Summary: Existing law authorizes a tenant to terminate a tenancy and to be released from any rent payment obligation under the lease or rental obligation without penalty if the tenant provides to the landlord a notice to terminate the tenancy because the tenant or a household member, as defined, was a victim of an act of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or abuse of an elder or a dependent adult. Existing law requires the notice to terminate the tenancy to be in writing and that the tenant attach to the notice one of the following: (a) a copy of a temporary restraining order or protective order, (b) a report by a peace officer stating that the tenant or household member has filed a report, or (c) documentation from a qualified third party, as defined, indicating that the tenant or household member is seeking assistance for physical or mental injuries or abuse. This bill, among other things, would expand these provisions to authorize a tenant to terminate their tenancy without penalty because an immediate family member, as defined, was the victim of a crime, and would expand the list of eligible crimes to include, among others, a crime that caused bodily injury or death. The bill would additionally authorize a tenant to attach to the notice any form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the qualifying crime or act occurred. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1212 **(Rubio D) Joint powers authorities: San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust: board of directors.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 206

Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be governed. This bill would instead require 7 of the 9 board members to be either a local elected official from the County of Los Angeles or a member of a city council from a city that is a member the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, and to represent either a city that is a party to the joint powers agreement or a specified County of Los Angeles board of supervisors district that is a party to the joint powers agreement. The bill would require each member of the board of directors that represents a city that is a party to the joint powers agreement be a resident of a different city. The bill would require that staggered terms for the board of directors be established, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1231 **(Monning D) Endangered species: take: Santa Cruz long-toed salamander.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 237

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered or threatened species, except as specified. The act permits the Department of Fish and Wildlife to authorize, by permit, the take of listed species if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity and the impacts are minimized and fully mitigated. This bill would permit the department to authorize under the act, by permit, the take of the Santa Cruz long-toed salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum*) resulting from impacts attributable to the construction along the State Route 156 corridor through Moro Cojo Slough in the County of Monterey for the purpose of enhancing safety and access, if certain conditions are satisfied. The bill would also provide that those conditions are subject to amendment if required by a certain monitoring program and adaptive management process. The bill would also make a related change.

SB 1237 **(Dodd D) Nurse-midwives: scope of practice.**

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 88

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, establishes the Board of Registered Nursing within the Department of Consumer Affairs for the licensure and regulation of the practice of nursing. A violation of the act is a crime. Existing law requires the board to issue a certificate to practice nurse-midwifery to a person who, among other qualifications, meets educational standards established by the board or the equivalent of those educational standards. Existing law authorizes a certified nurse-midwife, under the supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon, to attend cases of normal childbirth and to provide prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum care, including family-planning care, for the mother, and immediate care for the newborn. Existing law defines the practice of nurse-midwifery

as the furthering or undertaking by a certified person, under the supervision of licensed physician and surgeon who has current practice or training in obstetrics, to assist a woman in childbirth so long as progress meets criteria accepted as normal. Existing law requires all complications to be referred to a physician immediately. Existing law excludes the assisting of childbirth by any artificial, forcible, or mechanical means, and the performance of any version from the definition of the practice of nurse-midwifery. This bill would delete the above-described provisions defining the practice of nurse-midwifery, would delete the condition that a certified nurse-midwife practice under the supervision of a physician and surgeon, and would instead authorize a certified nurse-midwife to attend cases of low-risk pregnancy, as defined, and childbirth and to provide prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum care, including family-planning services, interconception care, and immediate care of the newborn, consistent with standards adopted by a specified professional organization, or its successor, as approved by the board. The bill would authorize a certified nurse-midwife to practice with a physician and surgeon under mutually agreed-upon policies and protocols that delineate the parameters for consultation, collaboration, referral, and transfer of a patient's care, signed by both the certified nurse-midwife and a physician and surgeon to provide a patient with specified services. The bill, except as specified, would require the patient to be transferred to the care of a physician and surgeon to provide those services if the nurse-midwife does not have those mutually agreed-upon policies and protocols in place, and would authorize the return of that patient to the care of the nurse-midwife after the physician and surgeon has determined that the condition or circumstance that required, or would require, the transfer is resolved. The bill would authorize a certified nurse-midwife to continue to attend the birth of the newborn and participate in physical care, counseling, guidance, teaching, and support, if a physician and surgeon assumes care of the patient, as indicated by the mutually agreed-upon policies and protocols. The bill would authorize a certified nurse-midwife, after referring a patient to a physician and surgeon, to continue care of a patient the patient during a reasonable interval between the referral and the initial appointment with the physician and surgeon. The bill would authorize a certified nurse-midwife to attend pregnancy and childbirth in an out-of-hospital setting if consistent with the above-described provisions. Under the bill, a certified nurse-midwife would not be authorized to assist childbirth by vacuum or forceps extraction, or to perform any external cephalic version. The bill would require a certified nurse-midwife to refer all emergencies to a physician and surgeon immediately, and would authorize a certified nurse-midwife to provide emergency care until the assistance of a physician and surgeon is obtained. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1244](#) (Bradford D) Cannabis testing laboratories.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 309

Summary: Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), which includes the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute enacted by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, provides for the licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity, including testing laboratories, by the Bureau of Cannabis Control and other licensing authorities. Existing law prohibits licensed testing laboratories from acquiring or receiving cannabis or cannabis products except from a licensee in accordance with MAUCRSA, except as provided. This bill would authorize a licensed testing laboratory to receive and test samples of cannabis or cannabis products from a state or local law enforcement, or a prosecuting or regulatory agency in order to test the cannabis or cannabis products. The bill would also clarify that testing conducted by a testing laboratory for state or local law enforcement, a prosecuting agency, or a regulatory agency, is not commercial cannabis activity and would prohibit that testing from being arranged or overseen by the bureau.

[SB 1255](#) (Committee on Insurance) Insurance.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/26/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 184

Summary: Existing law provides for the powers and duties of the Department of Insurance and the Insurance Commissioner. Existing law authorizes the commissioner to deny an application for a production agency license, or revoke an existing license, if the applicant or licenseholder has engaged in specified activities. Existing law requires a hearing to suspend or revoke a license, registration, or certificate of authority that involves allegations of misconduct perpetrated against a person age 65 or over to be held within 90 days after the department's receipt of the notice of defense, unless a continuance is granted. Existing law requires the department to maintain certain records in its office in the City and County of San Francisco. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions and would require a proceeding as described above to be upon the request of the department. The bill would authorize that hearing to be set on the earliest available date if the Office of Administrative Hearings cannot accommodate the hearing within 90 days after the department's receipt of the notice of defense. The bill would require the department to maintain certain records in its office in the San Francisco Bay area. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1276](#) (Rubio D) The Comprehensive Statewide Domestic Violence Program.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 249

Summary: Existing law establishes the Comprehensive Statewide Domestic Violence Program in the Office of Emergency Services to, among other things, provide local assistance to existing service providers and to establish a targeted or directed program for the development and establishment of domestic violence services in currently unserved and underserved areas. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services to provide financial and technical assistance to local domestic violence centers in implementing specified services. Existing law authorizes domestic violence centers to seek, receive, and make use of any funds that may be available from all public and private sources to augment state funds and requires centers receiving funds to provide cash or an in-kind match of at least 10% of the funds received. This bill would remove the requirement for centers receiving funds to provide cash or an in-kind match for the funds received. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

[SB 1291](#) (Committee on Transportation) Federal Statewide Transportation Improvement Program: submissions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 113

Summary: Existing law provides for the allocation of certain federal transportation funds apportioned to the state between state purposes administered by the Department of Transportation and local and regional purposes administered by various regional agencies. Existing law requires each metropolitan planning organization and transportation planning agency, not later than October 1 of each even-numbered year, to submit its Federal Transportation Improvement Program to the department for incorporation into the Federal Statewide Transportation Improvement Program, which existing law requires the department to submit to the United States Secretary of Transportation by not later than December 1 of each even-numbered year. This bill would provide that a metropolitan planning organization or transportation planning agency is not required to submit a Federal Transportation Improvement Program to the department, and the department is not required to submit the Federal Statewide Transportation Improvement Program to the secretary, for 2020. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 1305](#) (Roth D) Revocable transfer on death deeds.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 238

Summary: Existing law governs the execution, revocation, and effectiveness of a revocable transfer on death (TOD) deed, defined as an instrument that makes a donative transfer of property to a named beneficiary, as defined, that operates on the transferor's death, and remains revocable until the transferor's death. Existing law establishes statutory forms for executing and revoking a revocable TOD deed that include provisions and instructions for the forms to be notarized by the transferor and recorded with the county recorder. Existing law requires that subsequent pages of the form to execute a revocable TOD deed include statutory "common questions" regarding the use of that form. Existing law requires that, in order to be effective, a revocable TOD deed be recorded on or before 60 days after the date it was executed. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on January 1, 2021. This bill would extend the operative date of those provisions until January 1, 2022.

[SB 1307](#) (Rubio D) Street lighting systems: City of Rosemead.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 135

Summary: (1) The Street Lighting Act of 1919 provides for an alternative system for making improvements to street lighting systems, as defined. The act authorizes, when, in the opinion of the city council of any city, the public interest or convenience requires, that the city may, among other things, order that any street lighting system be maintained in or along the whole or any part of any one or more of the streets in that city. This bill would, in addition to the Landscaping and Lighting District of the City of Rosemead's existing authority to perform specified maintenance and operations under the Street Lighting Act of 1919, authorize that district to also perform maintenance and make improvements pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 1320](#) (Stern D) Climate change: California Climate Change Assessment.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 136

Summary: Existing law requires the Director of State Planning and Research to establish the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program under the administration of the Office of Planning and Research to coordinate regional and local efforts with state climate adaptation strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Existing law requires the office, in coordination with appropriate entities, to establish a clearinghouse for climate adaptation information for use by state, regional, and local entities. This bill would require the office, through the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program, to develop the California Climate Change Assessment, in coordination with the Natural Resources Agency, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, and the Strategic Growth Council, and in consultation with partner public agencies designated by the office. The bill would require the office to complete the assessment no less frequently than every 5

years. The bill would require the assessment to provide an integrated suite of products that report the impacts and risks of climate change, based on the best available science, and identify potential solutions to inform legislative policy, as provided. The bill would require the products to include, among other things, downscaled climate projections that assess climate change impacts throughout the state, including at regional and local levels, for near-term, medium-term, and long-term timescales, and under varied emissions scenarios, as provided. The bill would require the office to engage with regional and local governments, tribes, vulnerable communities, businesses, and members of the public, as necessary, in determining the scope of the assessment and would require all final assessment products to be posted on or accessible through a state internet website. The bill would make the implementation of these provisions contingent upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute for these purposes.

SB 1380 (Allen D) Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy: acquisition of real property.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 310

Summary: Existing law establishes the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the conservancy with regard to the acquisition, preservation, and improvement of real property within the Santa Monica Mountains Zone, as defined. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to acquire and improve real property, or any interests therein, anywhere within the zone upon a finding that the action is consistent with a specified plan. This bill would exempt the conservancy's acquisition of real property or interest therein initiated after January 1, 2021, to address or resolve an encroachment, as defined, on real property owned by the conservancy from the Property Acquisition Law, unless the value of the real property or interest therein exceeds \$500,000, as adjusted annually pursuant to the Consumer Price Index. The bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, authorize the conservancy to request the State Public Works Board to review and approve specific acquisitions. The bill would require the executive director of the conservancy, at least 45 days prior to the conservancy taking action to acquire the real property or interest therein, to provide written notice to the adjacent landowners and the city council or county board of supervisors where the real property is located. The bill would require the conservancy to hold a noticed public hearing when an adjacent landowner or a city council or a county board of supervisors where the real property is located objects to the acquisition before the conservancy votes to recommend an action by the conservancy. The bill would require the value of the real property or interest therein subject to acquisition to be determined by an independent third-party appraisal.

SB 1383 (Jackson D) Unlawful employment practice: California Family Rights Act.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/17/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 86

Summary: Existing law, the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, commonly known as the California Family Rights Act, makes it an unlawful employment practice for a government employer or any employer with 50 or more employees, as specified, to refuse to grant a request by an employee, who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period, to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period to bond with a new child of the employee or to care for themselves, a child, a parent, or a spouse, as specified. Existing law authorizes an employer to refuse to grant the request if the employer employs less than 50 employees within 75 miles of the worksite where the employee is employed or if the employee is a salaried employee who is among the highest paid 10% of the employer's employees, as provided. Existing law, if both parents of a child are employed by the same employer, authorizes the employer to only grant both employees a total of 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during the 12-month period. This bill would expand the California Family Rights Act to make it an unlawful employment practice for any employer with 5 or more employees to refuse to grant a request by an employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period to bond with a new child of the employee or to care for themselves or a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner, as specified. The bill would require an employer who employs both parents of a child to grant leave to each employee. The bill would also make it an unlawful employment practice for any employer to refuse to grant a request by an employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period due to a qualifying exigency related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty of an employee's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the Armed Forces of the United States. The bill would define employee for these purposes as an individual who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period, unless otherwise provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

SB 1384 (Monning D) Labor Commissioner: financially disabled persons: representation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 239

Summary: Existing law provides that the Labor Commissioner may, upon request, represent a claimant who is financially unable to represent themselves in a hearing where an employer is appealing an order of the commissioner. Existing law also provides that if the claimant is attempting to uphold the amount awarded by the commissioner and is not objecting to any part of the final order, the commissioner is required to represent the claimant. This bill would extend the authority of the

commissioner to also represent a claimant who is financially unable to represent themselves in a hearing where a court order has compelled arbitration to determine the claim and the commissioner has determined that the claim has merit. The bill would also require that a petition to compel arbitration pursuant to specified statutes be served on the Labor Commissioner.

[SB 1386](#) (Moorlach R) Local government: assessments, fees, and charges: water: hydrants.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 240

Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency, including requiring that the local agency provide public notice and a majority protest procedure in the case of assessments and submit property-related fees and charges for approval by property owners subject to the fee or charge or the electorate residing in the affected area following a public hearing. This bill would specify that hydrants, as defined, are part of the system of public improvements included in the definition of "water" for purposes of the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act. The bill would specify that the fees or charges for property-related water service imposed or increased, as specified, may include the costs to construct, maintain, repair, or replace hydrants as needed or consistent with fire codes and industry standards, and may include the cost of water distributed through hydrants. The bill would also authorize the fees or charges for the aspects of water service related to hydrants and the water distributed through them to be fixed and collected as a separate fee or charge, or included in the other water rates and charges fixed and collected by a public agency, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 1409](#) (Caballero D) Franchise Tax Board: California earned income tax credit: report.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 114

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit, the California Earned Income Tax Credit (CalEITC), against personal income tax and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. This bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to analyze and develop a plan to increase the number of claims of the CalEITC and the federal Earned Income Tax Credit. The bill would require the analysis to include an overview of the changes needed to the income tax system that would reduce any barriers to tax filing for non-filers of tax returns who are eligible for the CalEITC and an outline of the necessary changes needed to increase collaboration and coordination among state agencies to reach the greatest number of individuals eligible for the CalEITC. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2022, on its analysis and plan.

[SB 1441](#) (McGuire D) Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 179

Summary: The Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act (local prepaid MTS act), until January 1, 2021, suspends the authority of a city, county, or city and county to impose a utility user tax on the consumption of prepaid communications service and any charge that applies to prepaid mobile telephony service, as defined, on access to communication services or access to local "911" emergency telephone systems, and instead requires those taxes and charges to be applied during the period beginning January 1, 2016, and ending January 1, 2021, under any local ordinance to be at specified rates. The local prepaid MTS act requires that these local charges imposed by a city, county, or a city and county on prepaid mobile telephony services be collected from the prepaid consumer by a seller at the same time of the retail sale, as specified. Existing law requires that all local charges be collected and paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law and be deposited into the Local Charges for Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Fund, and be transmitted to the city, county, or city and county, as provided. This bill would extend operation of the local prepaid MTS act until January 1, 2026, and would make nonsubstantive changes to eliminate cross-references in the local prepaid MTS act to the Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Surcharge Collection Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1447](#) (Bradford D) Income tax: sales and use tax: credit: small business.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/9/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 41

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. The Sales and Use Tax Law, in lieu of specified credits allowed under the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, allows a qualified taxpayer or affiliate to make an irrevocable election to apply that income tax credit amount against qualified sales and use taxes imposed on the qualified taxpayer in the reporting periods in the 5 years following the reporting period for which the claimant was required to file its most recent sales and use tax return, as specified. This bill would allow a credit against the personal income and corporate income

taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2021, to a qualified small business employer that receives a tentative credit reservation, in an amount equal to \$1,000 for each net increase in qualified employees, not to exceed one \$100,000 for any qualified small business employer. The bill would authorize a qualified small business employer that received a tentative credit reservation to irrevocably elect to apply the credit against qualified sales and use taxes imposed on the qualified small business employer in reporting periods commencing on January 1, 2021, and until April 30, 2026, as specified. The bill would require a qualified small business employer to submit an application to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for a tentative credit reservation under these provisions that includes, among other things, whether the qualified small business employer is making the irrevocable election, and would require the department to allocate the credit reservations on a first-come, first-served basis, not to cumulatively exceed \$100,000,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1459](#) (Caballero D) State highways: relinquishment: State Route 183.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 83

Summary: Existing law describes the authorized routes in the state highway system and establishes a process for adoption of a highway on an authorized route by the California Transportation Commission. Existing law requires the commission to relinquish to local agencies state highway segments that have been deleted from the state highway system by legislative enactment or have been superseded by relocation, and in certain other cases. This bill would authorize the commission to relinquish to the City of Salinas a segment of State Highway Route 183, under specific conditions.

[SB 1472](#) (Committee on Natural Resources and Water) Public resources: school lands.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 311

Summary: Existing law grants to the State Lands Commission control over specified public lands in the state, including indemnity lands selected in lieu of specified land granted to the state by the United States for the use of the public schools that was lost. Existing law authorizes the commission, whenever the commission determines it to the advantage of the state to do so, to select lands of the United States equal in area to the number of acres to which the state is entitled as indemnity. This bill would repeal the provisions of existing law relating to indemnity lands and lieu lands, except that the bill would preserve the general authority of the commission to select indemnity lands for any losses sustained by the state to its school land grants. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1474](#) (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development) Business and professions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Chapter Number: 312

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires fees and penalties received pursuant to the law to be deposited in the Contractors' License Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, except that certain service fees for the deposit of money in lieu of paying a bond are required to be deposited in the Contractors' Deposit Fund. This bill would rename the Contractors' State license Law as the Contractors State License Law, would rename the Contractors' State License Board as the Contractors State License Board, and would rename the Contractors' License Fund as the Contractors License Fund. The bill would delete the provision establishing the Contractors' Deposit Fund, and would therefore require those service fees to be deposited in the Contractors License Fund. By authorizing a new source of revenue to be deposited into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Total Measures: 313

Total Tracking Forms: 46