

APA CA Hot Bills

[AB 9](#)

(Wood D) Wildfires.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes various programs for the prevention and reduction of wildfires. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would increase California's capacity to prevent and reduce the impact of wildfires, and would make related findings and declarations.

Position	Priority
SPOT	HOT

[AB 11](#)

(Ward D) Climate change: regional climate change authorities.

Current Text: Amended: 1/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 1/21/2021

Status: 1/25/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires the Strategic Growth Council, until October 1, 2029, to establish and administer a regional climate collaborative program to assist underresourced communities, as defined, in a region to access statewide public and other grant moneys, as specified, for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. This bill would require the council, by January 1, 2023, to establish up to 12 regional climate change authorities to coordinate climate adaptation and mitigation activities in their regions and coordinate with other regional climate adaptation authorities, state agencies, and other relevant stakeholders. The bill would authorize the regional climate change authorities to engage in certain activities to address climate change. The bill would require the regional climate change authorities to annually submit to the council a report on their activities.

Position	Priority
REVIEW	HOT

[AB 14](#)

(Aguiar-Curry D) Communications: broadband services: California Advanced Services Fund.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on C. & C. and L. GOV.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. C. & C.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes the State Department of Education in state government, and vests the department with specified powers and duties relating to the state's public school system. This bill would authorize local educational agencies to report to the department their pupils' estimated needs for computing devices and internet connectivity adequate for at-home learning. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, to compile that information and to annually post that compiled information on the department's internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position	Priority
REVIEW	HOT

[AB 15](#)

(Chiu D) COVID-19 relief: tenancy: Tenant Stabilization Act of 2021.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. H. & C.D.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1)Existing law, the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act of 2020, establishes certain procedural requirements and limitations on evictions for nonpayment of rent due to COVID-19 rental debt, as

defined. The act, among other things, prohibits a tenant that delivers a declaration, under penalty of perjury, of COVID-19-related financial distress from being deemed in default with regard to the COVID-19 rental debt, as specified. Existing law defines COVID-19 rental debt as unpaid rent or any other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and January 31, 2021. Existing law repeals the act on February 1, 2025. This bill would extend the definition of "COVID-19 rental debt" as unpaid rent or any other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021. The bill would also extend the repeal date of the act to January 1, 2026. The bill would make other conforming changes to align with these extended dates. By extending the repeal date of the act, the bill would expand the crime of perjury and create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
SUPPORT HOT

AB 16

(Chiu D) Tenancies: COVID-19 Tenant, Small Landlord, and Affordable Housing Provider Stabilization Act of 2021.

Current Text: Amended: 1/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 1/12/2021

Status: 1/13/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. H. & C.D.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act of 2020, establishes certain procedural requirements and limitations on evictions for nonpayment of rent due to COVID-19 rental debt, as defined. The act prohibits a tenant that delivers a declaration of COVID-19-related financial distress from being deemed in default with regard to the COVID-19 rental debt, as specified. Existing law defines COVID-19 rental debt as unpaid rent or any other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and January 31, 2021. Existing law repeals the act on February 1, 2025. This bill would establish the Tenant, Small Landlord, and Affordable Housing Provider Stabilization Program. The bill would authorize the Director of Housing and Community Development to direct an existing office or program within the Department of Housing and Community Development to implement the program. The bill would establish in the State Treasury the COVID-19 Tenant, Small Landlord, and Affordable Housing Provider Stabilization Fund, and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, distribute all moneys in the fund to the department to carry out the purposes of the program. The bill would require the program be implemented only to the extent that funding is made available through the Budget Act. The bill would specify that it is the intent of the Legislature to prioritize the use of available federal funds before using General Fund moneys for the program.

Position **Priority**
SUPPORT HOT

AB 21

(Bauer-Kahan D) Forestry: electrical transmission and distribution lines: clearance: penalties.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires a person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous land or forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land to maintain around and adjacent to any pole or tower that supports a switch, fuse, transformer, lightning arrester, line junction, or dead-end or corner pole a firebreak, as specified. Existing law requires a person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous land or in forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land to maintain a clearance between all vegetation and all conductors that are carrying electric current, as specified. This bill would impose a civil penalty of up to \$100,000 for each violation of the above-described provisions. The bill would impose an additional civil penalty of up to \$1,000 for each acre burned by a fire resulting from a violation of the above-described provisions. The bill would require 50% of the penalties collected to be deposited into the Utility Accountability and Wildfire Prevention Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury, and would distributed the remaining 50%, as provided. The bill would provide that the moneys in the Utility Accountability and Wildfire Prevention Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, are available for purposes of enhancing forest management, fire planning, wildfire prevention and suppression, and fire-related enforcement activities.

Position **Priority**
WATCH HOT

AB 25

(Kiley R) Worker classification: employees and independent contractors.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. L. & E.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

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 generally repeal provisions relating to the "ABC" test for various specified occupations and business relationships. The bill would, instead, require the determination of whether a person is an employee or an independent contractor to be based on the specific multifactor test set forth in Borello, including whether the person to whom service is rendered has the right to control the manner and means of accomplishing the result desired, and other identified factors. The bill would make related, conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position
WATCH

Priority
HOT

AB 30

(Kalra D) Parks: access to nature.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various entities, including the Department of Parks and Recreation, the California Coastal Commission, and the State Coastal Conservancy. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to subsequently enact legislation that would improve access to nature for all people in the state and provide for recreational and educational opportunities, with a specific emphasis on increasing access for economically disadvantaged communities. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position
SPOT

Priority
HOT

AB 34

(Muratsuchi D) Communications: Broadband for All Act of 2022.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would enact the Broadband for All Act of 2022, to become operative only if approved by the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide general election, to authorize the issuance of state general obligation bonds to fund increased access to broadband services to rural, urban, suburban, and tribal unserved and underserved communities.

Position
SPOT

Priority
HOT

AB 39

(Chau D) California-China Climate Institute.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on HIGHER ED. and NAT. RES.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. HIGHER ED.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes the University of California as a public trust under the administration of the Regents of the University of California. The University of California provides instruction and performs research at the 10 campuses it operates and maintains in Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Merced, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz. This bill would establish the California-China Climate Institute, housed at the University of California, Berkeley, as specified, and in partnership with the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development at Tsinghua University and other entities and institutions in China and California. The bill would require the institute to foster collaboration to inform and shape climate policy and advance the goals of the Paris Agreement, advance joint policy research on major climate issues, support high-level dialogue on specific climate issues, and provide training to specified entities to advance climate and environmental policies. The bill would require the institute to work closely with other University of California campuses, departments, and leaders, and would authorize the institute to receive guidance and support from experts and state entities.

Position
WATCH

Priority
HOT

[AB 41](#)

(Wood D) Broadband infrastructure

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of state highways and associated property. Existing law requires the department to develop guidelines to facilitate the installation of a broadband conduit on state highway rights-of-way. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that will improve California's "Dig Once" policy and expedite the deployment of broadband infrastructure in communities that are currently unserved and underserved.

Position
SPOT

Priority
HOT

[AB 50](#)

(Boerner Horvath D) Climate change: Climate Adaptation Center and Regional Support Network: sea level rise.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the Ocean Protection Council, to create, and update biannually, a Planning for Sea Level Rise Database describing steps being taken throughout the state to prepare for, and adapt to, sea level rise. This bill would establish the Climate Adaptation Center and Regional Support Network in the Ocean Protection Council to provide local governments facing sea level rise challenges with information and scientific expertise necessary to proceed with sea level rise mitigation.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

[AB 51](#)

(Quirk D) Climate change: adaptation: regional climate adaptation planning groups: regional climate adaptation plans.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program, administered by 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, as specified. This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, by July 1, 2022, to establish guidelines for the formation of

regional climate adaptation planning groups. The bill would require the council, by July 1, 2023, and in consultation with certain state entities, to develop criteria for the development of regional climate adaptation plans.

Position **Priority**
SPOT HOT

AB 52 **(Frazier D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan updates: wildfires.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (act) designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, in each scoping plan update prepared by the state board after January 1, 2022, to include, consistent with the act, recommendations for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases and black carbon from wildfires. The bill would also express the intent of the Legislature to appropriate an amount from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for wildfire mitigation and prevention. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

AB 59 **(Gabriel D) Mitigation Fee Act: fees: notice and timelines.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. L. GOV.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act authorizes a local agency to establish, increase, or impose a variety of fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions for services, and in connection with the approval of a development project, as defined. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing fees for specified purposes, including fees for water or sewer connections, capacity charges, zoning variances or changes, use permits, and building inspections or permits, among others, that exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless voter approval is obtained. Existing law requires fees or service charges that create revenues in excess of actual cost to be used to reduce the fee or service charge. Existing law requires a local agency, before levying or increasing a fee or service charge, to hold at least one open and public meeting and requires that notice of the time and place of the meeting be mailed at least 14 days prior to the meeting to any interested party who files a written request with the local agency for mailed notice of the meeting on new or increased fees or service charges. Existing law additionally requires the local agency to make available to the public, at least 10 days prior to the meeting, the data indicating the amount of cost, or estimated cost, required to provide the service for which the fee or service charge is levied and the revenue sources anticipated to provide the service, as specified. Existing law also authorizes the local agency to provide notice via electronic notification to those who specifically request it, and authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to establish a reasonable annual charge for sending notices based on the estimated cost of providing the service. This bill would increase, for fees and service charges and for fees for specified public facilities, the time for mailing the notice of the time and place of the meeting to at least 45 days before the meeting. The bill would require the local agency to make that information available to the public at least 30 days before the meeting. The bill would require a local agency to additionally make available to the public all of the data demonstrating the requisite relationship between the amount of a fee for public facilities and the need for the public facilities. The bill would require the data to also be made available to the public on the local agency's internet website. The bill would authorize interested parties to file an electronic request to receive the notice of the meeting time and place, and would require the local agency to mail or electronically send the notice as requested by the party. The bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from establishing a reasonable annual charge for sending electronic notices. The bill would prohibit a local agency, when defending a protest or action filed for a fee or service charge, or for fees for specified public facilities, from using as evidence, or relying on in any way, data not made available to the public pursuant to these provisions. The bill would require revenues in excess of actual cost to be used to

reimburse the payor of the fee or service charge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

[AB 61](#)

(Gabriel D) Local government.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, permits the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency during conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property, including epidemics. Existing law provides that the proclamation takes effect immediately, affords specified powers to the Governor, and terminates upon further proclamation by the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature. The Governor proclaimed a state of emergency March 4, 2020, related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would relate to authorizing local jurisdictions to enact and operate programs that facilitate outdoor dining that is safe and consistent with public health guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Position **Priority**
SPOT HOT

[AB 67](#)

(Petrie-Norris D) Sea level rise: working group: economic analysis.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

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. Existing law requires specified entities to submit to the Natural Resources Agency sea level rise planning information, as provided. This bill would require a state agency to take into account the current and future impacts of sea level rise when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in infrastructure located in the coastal zone or otherwise vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise or storm surges, or when otherwise approving the allocation of state funds for those purposes. The bill would require, by March 1, 2022, the Ocean Protection Council, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research, to establish a multiagency working group, consisting of specified individuals, on sea level rise to provide recommended policies, resolutions, projects, and other actions to address sea level rise, the breadth of its impact, and the severity of its anticipated harm. The bill would require the council, in consultation with the working group to, among other things, develop a standardized methodology and template for conducting economic analyses of risks and adaptation strategies associated with sea level rise, as provided. The bill would require a state agency to conduct a sea level rise analysis for any state-funded infrastructure project located in the coastal zone or otherwise vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise or storm surges, and restrict funding as needed, pursuant to that methodology. The bill would authorize the Controller to conduct audits of state agencies to ensure compliance with certain of the above provisions.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

[AB 68](#)

(Salas D) Affordable housing: California State Auditor's Report.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes various programs intended to promote the development of affordable housing, including the Multifamily Housing Program, under which the Department of Housing and Community Development provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of certain housing development activities. Existing law requires the California State Auditor to conduct any audit of a state or local agency or any other publicly created entity that is requested by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, as provided. This bill would state the intent of the

Legislature to enact legislation that would implement recommendations made in the California State Auditor's Report 2020-108, issued on November 17, 2020, relating to affordable housing.

Position **Priority**
SPOT HOT

AB 71

(Rivas, Luz D) Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act.

Current Text: Amended: 1/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 1/12/2021

Status: 1/15/2021-Re-referred to Coms. on REV. & TAX. and H. & C.D. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Location: 1/15/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1)The Personal Income Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer's global low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions. The bill would exempt any standard, criterion, procedure, determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the Franchise Tax Board to implement its provisions from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

AB 72

(Petrie-Norris D) Environmental protection: Natural Resources Agency: coastal adaptation projects: sea level rise: regulatory review and permitting: report.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency. Existing law requires the agency, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state's climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. This bill would enact the Coastal Adaptation Permitting Act of 2021. The bill would require the agency to explore, and authorize it to implement, options within the agency's jurisdiction to establish a more coordinated and efficient regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects, as defined. The bill would require the agency to submit, by July 1, 2023, a report to the Legislature with suggestions and recommendations for improving and expediting the regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

AB 79

(Ting D) Budget Act of 2020.

Current Text: Amended: 1/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 1/25/2021

Status: 1/25/2021-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

Location: 1/25/2021-S. BUDGET & F.R.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar:

1/26/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW, SKINNER, Chair
 1/27/2021 9:00 a.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW, SKINNER, Chair
 1/28/2021 Upon Call of the Chair - Senate Chamber SENATE BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW, SKINNER, Chair
 1/27/2021 #1 SENATE SECOND READING

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 adding items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position **Priority**
SUPPORT HOT

[AB 80](#)

(Committee on Budget) COVID-19 relief: tenancy: federal rental assistance.

Current Text: Amended: 1/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 1/25/2021

Status: 1/25/2021-Referred to Com. on B. & F.R. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

Location: 1/25/2021-S. BUDGET & F.R.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar:

1/26/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW, SKINNER, Chair
1/27/2021 9:00 a.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW, SKINNER, Chair
1/28/2021 Upon Call of the Chair - Senate Chamber SENATE BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW, SKINNER, Chair
1/27/2021 #2 SENATE SECOND READING
Summary: (1)Existing law prohibits a landlord from interrupting or terminating utility service furnished to a tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy of the tenant, and imposes specified penalties on a landlord who violates that prohibition. Existing law, until February 1, 2021, imposes additional damages in an amount of at least \$1,000, but not more than \$2,500, on a landlord that violates that prohibition, if the tenant has provided a declaration of COVID-19 financial distress, as specified. This bill would extend the imposition of those additional damages from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021.This bill contains other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
SUPPORT HOT

[AB 115](#)

(Bloom D) Planning and zoning: commercial zoning: housing development.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/18/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Read first time. Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. H. & C.D.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires that the legislative body of each county and each city adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county and city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes.This bill, notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of a city's or county's general plan, specific plan, zoning ordinance, or regulation, would require that a housing development be an authorized use on a site designated in any local agency's zoning code or maps for commercial uses if certain conditions apply. Among these conditions, the bill would require that the housing development be subject to a recorded deed restriction requiring that at least 20% of the units have an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for lower income households, as those terms are defined, and located on a site that satisfies specified criteria.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
SUPP IF AM HOT

[AB 125](#)

(Rivas, Robert D) Food and agriculture: climate crisis: COVID-19 recovery.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/18/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Read first time.

Location: 12/18/2020-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Existing law under Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters.This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to issue a bond to support solutions to the climate crisis and recovery from the

COVID-19 pandemic that would create a more equitable and resilient food and farming system.

Position **Priority**
SPOT HOT

AB 215 **(Chiu D) Housing element.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/11/2021

Status: 1/12/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 11.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, 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 Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. That law also requires HCD to notify a city, county, or city and county, and authorizes HCD to notify the office of the Attorney General, that the city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if HCD finds that the housing element or an amendment to the housing element does not substantially comply with specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law, or that the local government has taken action or failed to act in violation of specified provisions of law. This bill would add the Housing Crisis Act of 2019 to those specified provisions of law.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

AB 223 **(Ward D) Wildlife: dudleya: taking and possession.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/11/2021

Status: 1/12/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 11.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and to add or remove species from either list if it finds, upon the receipt of sufficient scientific information, as specified, and based solely upon the best available scientific information, that the action is warranted. The commission has listed certain species of dudleya as threatened or endangered under the act. Existing law prohibits a person or public agency from importing into the state, exporting out of the state, or taking, possessing, purchasing, or selling within the state any endangered or threatened species, except as provided, and imposes specified penalties for a violation of this provision. This bill would make it unlawful to uproot, remove, harvest, or cut dudleya, as defined, from land owned by the state or a local government or from property not their own without written permission from the landowner in their immediate possession, except as provided, and would make it unlawful to sell, offer for sale, possess with intent to sell, transport for sale, export for sale, or purchase dudleya uprooted, removed, harvested, or cut in violation of that provision. The bill would require a violation of those provisions, or any rule, regulation, or order adopted pursuant to those provisions, to be a misdemeanor punishable by a specified fine, imprisonment in a county jail for not more than a year, or both the fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Upon conviction or other entry of judgment for a violation of these provisions, the bill would require any seized dudleya to be forfeited to the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and would authorize the court to impose, in addition to, and separate from, any criminal penalty, the cost of replanting any dudleya forfeited to the department. The bill would require the prosecution of an offense punishable under these provisions to be commenced within 3 years after commission of the offense. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

AB 231 **(Nguyen R) Worker classification: employees and independent contractors: licensed manicurists.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/12/2021

Status: 1/13/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 12.

Location: 1/12/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

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 delete the January 1, 2022, inoperative date, thereby making licensed manicurists subject to this exemption indefinitely. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
WATCH HOT

AB 244 **(Rubio, Blanca D) Affordable housing cost study: housing plan addendum.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/13/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/13/2021

Status: 1/14/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 13.

Location: 1/13/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes various programs and funding sources to enable the development of affordable housing, including the low-income housing credit, the Building Homes and Jobs Act, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, and the Multifamily Housing Program. Existing law charges various agencies with the administration of these programs, including the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the California Housing Finance Agency. This bill would require the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the California Housing Finance Agency, and the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee to conduct an affordable housing cost study that measures the factors that influence the cost of building affordable housing, breaks down total development costs for affordable housing, and enables the state to maximize resources allocated for affordable housing. The bill would require the study to consider data from projects that have received funding from the various programs and funding sources described above. The bill would require the development of the cost study only as existing resources permit without restructuring funding priorities, or as private resources are made available. The bill would require the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee to publish the study by January 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

AB 252 **(Rivas, Robert D) Department of Conservation: Multibenefit Land Repurposing Incentive Program: administration.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/14/2021

Status: 1/15/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 14.

Location: 1/14/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), requires numerous groundwater basins throughout the state designated by the Department of Water Resources as medium- or high-priority basins to each be managed under a separate groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by specified dates. SGMA requires, with some exceptions, that local agencies designated as groundwater sustainability agencies prepare, administer, and enforce the groundwater sustainability plans with the goal of sustainably managing these groundwater basins to avoid undesirable results such as overdrafting groundwater, subsidence, and sea water intrusion, among others. To achieve the sustainability goal, SGMA authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to, among other measures, control groundwater extractions by regulating, limiting, or suspending extractions from groundwater wells, establish a program of voluntary fallowing of agricultural lands, or validate an existing fallowing program. This bill would require the Department of Conservation to establish and administer a program named the Multibenefit Land Repurposing Incentive Program for purposes of providing grants to groundwater sustainability agencies or counties, or other specified entities designated by groundwater sustainability agencies or counties, for the development or implementation of local programs supporting or facilitating multibenefit land repurposing at the basin scale. The bill would establish procedures for the department's administration of the program and would require the department to develop guidelines to implement the program and to exercise its expertise and discretion in awarding program funds to eligible applicants. The bill would specify numerous criteria regarding program eligibility, including compliance with several specified requirements of SGMA. The bill would prescribe certain actions regarding program accountability and oversight, including preparation of an annual report with specified information evaluating the

implementation of local programs and use of program funds. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

AB 255 **(Muratsuchi D) Tenancy: commercial leases: COVID-19 rent relief.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/14/2021

Status: 1/15/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 14.

Location: 1/14/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law provides that a tenant is guilty of unlawful detainer if the tenant continues to possess the property without permission of the landlord in specified circumstances, including when the tenant has violated the lease or rental agreement by defaulting on rent, and requires the tenant be served a 3 days' notice in writing to cure the default, as specified. Existing law provides that an unlawful detainer action is subject to the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act of 2020, which provides tenants with specified temporary protections from eviction, if the default in the payment of rent is based upon COVID-19 rental debt, as defined. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide commercial rent relief protections for small businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic to help them weather this public health and economic crisis without losing their businesses.

Position **Priority**
SPOT HOT

AB 267 **(Valladares R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: prescribed fire, thinning, and fuel reduction projects.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/15/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/15/2021

Status: 1/16/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 15.

Location: 1/15/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

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. This bill would extend the exemption from CEQA and the requirement on the department to report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

AB 284 **(Rivas, Robert D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural and working lands.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/21/2021

Status: 1/21/2021-Read first time. To print.

Location: 1/21/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40 percent below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, when updating the scoping plan and in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments, to take specified actions by January 1, 2023, including, among others, identifying a 2045 climate goal, with interim milestones, for the state's natural and working lands, as defined, and identifying practices, policy incentives, market needs, and potential reductions in barriers that would help achieve the 2045 climate goal. The bill would require the state board, no later

than January 1, 2024, to develop standard methods for state agencies to consistently track greenhouse gas emissions reductions, carbon sequestration, and additional benefits from natural and working lands over time.

Position
WATCH
Priority
HOT

[AB 297](#) (Gallagher R) Fire prevention.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/25/2021

Status: 1/25/2021-Read first time. To print.

Location: 1/25/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Existing law 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 from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project. This bill would continuously appropriate \$480,000,000 and \$20,000,000 to the Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention and the California Conservation Corps, respectively, for fire prevention activities, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position
REVIEW
Priority
HOT

[AB 306](#) (O'Donnell D) School districts and community college districts: employee housing.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/25/2021

Status: 1/25/2021-Read first time. To print.

Location: 1/25/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Field Act requires the Department of General Services to supervise the design and construction of any school building or, if the estimated cost exceeds \$100,000, the reconstruction or alteration of or addition to any school building, to ensure that plans and specifications comply with the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the act and with relevant building standards, and to ensure that the work of construction has been performed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. Existing law defines "school building" for these purposes and excludes from that definition certain buildings. Existing law requires the Department of General Services to approve the plans, specifications, and methods of construction of certain factory-built school buildings. Existing law requires the Department of General Services, for purposes relating to access and use by persons with disabilities, to issue a written approval of the plans and specifications of certain buildings and facilities, as provided. This bill would exclude from these requirements any building or facility that serves or is intended to serve as residential housing for school district and community college district teachers and employees, and their families.

Position
WATCH
Priority
HOT

[AB 310](#) (Santiago D) Public banks.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/25/2021

Status: 1/25/2021-Read first time. To print.

Location: 1/25/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act, establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development under the direction of an executive director appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and governed by a board of directors composed of specified persons. Existing law, 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. Existing law prohibits the bank from being chartered as a

depository institution. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to subsequently amend this bill to include provisions that would expand I-Bank's mandate and take steps to explore an eventual conversion to a state public bank, as specified.

Position
WATCH
Priority
HOT

AB 315 (Stone D) Voluntary stream restoration landowner liability: indemnification.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/25/2021

Status: 1/25/2021-Read first time. To print.

Location: 1/25/2021-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or from depositing certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that project, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if required by the department to protect fish and wildlife resources. This bill would require the state to indemnify and hold harmless a landowner who voluntarily allows land to be used for such a project to restore fish and wildlife habitat from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project if the project meets specified requirements, including that the project is funded, at least in part, by a state or federal agency, and the liability arises from the construction, design specifications, surveying, planning, supervision, testing, or observation of construction related to the project to restore fish and wildlife habitat. The bill would authorize the state to enter into an agreement with the United States government, or subdivision thereof, to share the cost of any civil liability incurred. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position
REVIEW
Priority
HOT

ACA 1 (Aguiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1) The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position
SUPPORT
Priority
HOT

SB 1 (Atkins D) Coastal resources: sea level rise.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1) Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, establishes the California Coastal Commission and provides for planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act requires the commission, within 90 days after January 1, 1977, to adopt, after public hearing, procedures for the preparation, submission, approval, appeal, certification, and amendment of a local coastal program, including a common methodology for the preparation of, and the determination of the scope of, the local coastal programs, as provided. This bill would also include, as part of the procedures

the commission is required to adopt, recommendations and guidelines for the identification, assessment, minimization, and mitigation of sea level rise within each local coastal program, as provided. The bill would delete the timeframe specified above by which the commission is required to adopt these procedures. The bill would require the commission to take into account the effects of sea level rise in coastal resource planning and management policies and activities, as provided. In addition, the bill would require state and regional agencies to identify, assess, and, to the extent feasible and consistent with their statutory authorities, minimize and mitigate the impacts of sea level rise. To the extent that a regional agency is a local public agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 3 **(Caballero D) Tenancy: COVID-19**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act of 2020, establishes certain procedural requirements and limitations on evictions for nonpayment of rent due to COVID-19 rental debt, as defined. Existing law defines COVID-19 rental debt as unpaid rent or any other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due during the covered time period, defined as the period between March 1, 2020, and January 31, 2021. The act also requires a notice that demands payment of rent that came due during the transition time period, defined as the period between September 30, 2020, and January 31, 2021, to comply with additional specified requirements. This bill would extend the covered time period and transition time period for purposes of the act to March 31, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 4 **(Gonzalez D) Communications: California Advanced Services Fund.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1) Existing law establishes the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, known as “GO-Biz,” within the Governor’s office to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. This bill would require the office to coordinate with other relevant state and local agencies and national organizations to explore ways to facilitate streamlining of local land use approvals and construction permit processes for projects related to broadband infrastructure deployment and connectivity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 5 **(Atkins D) Housing: bond act.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would authorize the issuance of bonds and would require the proceeds from the sale of those bonds to be used to finance housing-related programs that serve the homeless and extremely low income and very low income Californians.

Position **Priority**
 WATCH HOT

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

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all households pursuant to specified law, existing law requires the local government to rezone sites within specified time periods and that this rezoning accommodate 100% of the need for housing for very low and low-income households on sites that will be zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use by right for specified developments. This bill, the Neighborhood Homes Act, would deem a housing development project, as defined, an allowable use on a neighborhood lot, which is defined as a parcel within an office or retail commercial zone that is not adjacent to an industrial use. The bill would require the density for a housing development under these provisions to meet or exceed the density deemed appropriate to accommodate housing for lower income households according to the type of local jurisdiction, including a density of at least 20 units per acre for a suburban jurisdiction. The bill would require the housing development to meet all other local requirements for a neighborhood lot, other than those that prohibit residential use, or allow residential use at a lower density than that required by the bill. The bill would provide that a housing development under these provisions is subject to the local zoning, parking, design, and other ordinances, local code requirements, and procedures applicable to the processing and permitting of a housing development in a zone that allows for the housing with the density required by the act. If more than one zoning designation of the local agency allows for housing with the density required by the act, the bill would require that the zoning standards that apply to the closest parcel that allows residential use at a density that meets the requirements of the act would apply. If the existing zoning designation allows residential use at a density greater than that required by the act, the bill would require that the existing zoning designation for the parcel would apply. The bill would also require that a housing development under these provisions comply with public notice, comment, hearing, or other procedures applicable to a housing development in a zone with the applicable density. The bill would require that the housing development is subject to a recorded deed restriction with an unspecified affordability requirement, as provided. The bill would require that a developer either certify that the development is a public work, as defined, or is not in its entirety a public work, but that all construction workers will be paid prevailing wages, as provided, or certify that a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, will be used to perform all construction work on the development, as provided. The bill would require a local agency to require that a rental of any unit created pursuant to the bill's provisions be for a term longer than 30 days. The bill would authorize a local agency to exempt a neighborhood lot from these provisions in its land use element of the general plan if the local agency concurrently reallocates the lost residential density to other lots so that there is no net loss in residential density in the jurisdiction, as provided. The bill would specify that it does not alter or affect the application of any housing, environmental, or labor law applicable to a housing development authorized by these provisions, including, but not limited to, the California Coastal Act, the California Environmental Quality Act, the Housing Accountability Act, obligations to affirmatively further fair housing, and any state or local affordability laws or tenant protection laws. The bill would require an applicant of a housing development under these provisions to provide notice of a pending application to each commercial tenant of the neighborhood lot. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
 SUPP IF AM HOT

SB 7 **(Atkins D) Environmental quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

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 (EIR) on a project that the lead agency 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 authorizes the preparation of a master EIR and authorizes the use of the master EIR to limit the environmental review of subsequent projects that are described in the master EIR, as specified. This bill would require a lead agency to prepare a master EIR for a general plan, plan amendment, plan element, or specific plan for housing projects where the state has provided funding for the preparation of the master EIR. The bill would allow for limited review of proposed subsequent housing projects that are described in the master EIR if the use of the master EIR is consistent with specified provisions of CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 8 **(Skinner D) Density Bonus Law.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: Existing law, known as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city, county, or city and county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the jurisdictional boundaries of that city, county, or city and county 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 agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low income, low-income, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents and meets other requirements. Among other things, the Density Bonus Law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from applying any development standard, as defined, that has the effect of physically precluding the construction of a qualifying development at the densities or with the concessions or incentives permitted under that law. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the definition of "development standard" for purposes of the Density Bonus Law.

Position **Priority**
SPOT HOT

SB 9 **(Atkins D) Housing development: approvals.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

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Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. This bill, among other things, would require a proposed housing development containing 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided, and that the development is not located within a historic district, is not included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is not within a site that is legally designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
SUPPORT HOT

SB 10 **(Wiener D) Planning and zoning: housing development: density.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

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Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: 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. Existing law requires an attached housing development to be a permitted use, not subject to a conditional use permit, on any parcel zoned for multifamily housing if at least certain percentages of the units are available at affordable housing costs to very low income, lower income, and moderate-income households for at least 30 years and if the project meets specified conditions relating to location and being subject to a discretionary decision other than a conditional use permit. Existing law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. This bill would, notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, authorize a local government to pass an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area, a jobs-rich area, or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. In this regard, the bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research, to determine jobs-rich areas and publish a map of those areas every 5 years, commencing January 1, 2022, based on specified criteria. The bill would specify that an ordinance adopted under these provisions is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would prohibit a residential or mixed-use residential project consisting of 10 or more units that is located on a parcel rezoned pursuant to these provisions from being approved ministerially or by right. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position **Priority**
SUPPORT HOT

SB 12

(McGuire D) Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

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Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a housing element and a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. Existing law requires the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. This bill would require the safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element or the hazard mitigation plan, on or after July 1, 2024, whichever occurs first, to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a comprehensive retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires, as specified, and would require the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion into the above-described clearinghouse. The bill would also require the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years, to identify new information relating to retrofit updates applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
SUPPORT HOT

SB 15

(Portantino D) Housing development: incentives: rezoning of idle retail sites.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes, among other housing programs, the Workforce Housing Reward Program, which requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to make local assistance grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties that provide land use approval to housing developments that are affordable to very low and low-income households. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or other statute, would require the department to administer a program to provide incentives in the form of grants allocated as provided to local governments that rezone idle sites used for a big box retailer or a commercial shopping center to instead allow the development of workforce housing. The bill would define various terms for these

purposes. In order to be eligible for a grant, the bill would require a local government, among other things, to apply to the department for an allocation of grant funds and provide documentation that it has met specified requirements, including certain labor-related requirements. The bill would make the allocation of these grants subject to appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or other statute. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 27

(Skinner D) Carbon sequestration: state goals: natural and working lands: registry of projects.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

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Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1) Existing law establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would require, no later than July 1, 2022, the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency, the state board, and the department, to establish carbon sequestration goals for natural and working lands, as provided. The bill would require the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 28

(Caballero D) Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006, establishes a procedure, administered by the Public Utilities Commission, for the issuance of state franchises for the provision of video service, defined to include cable service and open-video systems. The act requires the holder of a state franchise to annually report to the commission, on a census tract basis, specified information relative to availability and usage of broadband and video service, and availability and usage of those services in low-income households. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relative to the Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006, to be known as the California Rural Broadband and DIVCA Reform Act of 2021.

Position **Priority**
SPOT HOT

SB 30

(Cortese D) Building decarbonization.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to assess the potential for the state to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from the state's residential and commercial building stock by at least 40% below 1990 levels by January 1, 2030. Existing law requires the commission to include in the 2021 edition of the integrated energy policy report and all subsequent integrated energy policy reports a report on the emissions of greenhouse gases associated with the supply of energy to residential and commercial buildings. This bill would, on or after January 1, 2022, prohibit a state agency from designing or constructing a state facility that is connected to the natural gas grid. The bill would require the department to develop the California State Building Decarbonization Plan that will lead to the operational carbon-neutrality of all state-owned buildings by January 1, 2035. The bill would, except as provided, prohibit state agencies from providing funding or other support for projects for the construction of residential and

nonresidential buildings that are connected to the natural gas grid.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 31 **(Cortese D) Building decarbonization.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and requires the commission to implement various energy efficiency programs. Existing law, except as provided, requires the commission to administer federal funds allocated to, and received by, the state for energy-related projects under certain federal laws. Existing law requires the commission to develop and implement the Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) program to award funds for projects that will benefit electricity ratepayers and lead to technological advancement and breakthroughs to overcome the barriers that prevent the achievement of the state’s statutory energy goals and that result in a portfolio of projects that is strategically focused and sufficiently narrow to make advancement on the most significant technological challenges. This bill would authorize the expenditure of those revenues for existing and new building decarbonization. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 32 **(Cortese D) Energy: general plan: building decarbonization requirements.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

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Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan that addresses a number of elements. Existing law requires, among other things, the city’s or county’s planning agency to investigate and make recommendations to the legislative body regarding reasonable and practical means for implementing the general plan or element of the general plan. This bill would require a city or county to amend, by January 1, 2023, the appropriate elements of its general plan to include goals, policies, objectives, targets, and feasible implementation strategies, as specified, to decarbonize newly constructed commercial and residential buildings. The bill would require a city or county to submit these draft general plan amendments to the commission at least 45 days prior to the adoption of the amendments. The bill would require the legislative body of the city or county to consider the commission’s advisory comments, if any, prior to adopting the amendments. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 33 **(Cortese D) California Environmental Quality Act: lead agency.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

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 defines “lead agency” to mean the public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

Position **Priority**
SPOT HOT

SB 37 **(Cortese D) Contaminated sites: the Dominic Cortese “Cortese List” Act of 2021.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

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Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1)Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to compile a list of specified information, including, but not limited to, hazardous waste facilities where the department took, or contracted for the taking of, corrective action to remedy or prevent, for example, an imminent substantial danger to public health. Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to compile a list of all public drinking water wells that contain detectable levels of organic contaminants and that are subject to water analysis by local health officers. Existing law also requires the State Water Resources Control Board to compile a list of specified information, including, but not limited to, all cease and desist orders and cleanup and abatement orders issued under the Water Code that concern the discharge of wastes that are hazardous materials. Existing law requires these agencies to update the information as appropriate, but at least annually, and to submit the information to the Secretary of Environmental Protection. Under existing law, the Secretary for Environmental Protection is required to consolidate the information provided by these state agencies and distribute the information in a timely fashion to each city and county in which sites on the lists are located and to any other person upon request. The information consolidated and made available by the Secretary for Environmental Protection is commonly known as the "Cortese List." This bill would enact the Dominic Cortese "Cortese List" Act of 2021 and would recodify the above-described provisions with certain revisions. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to also list hazardous waste facilities where the department issued an order for corrective action after determining that there is or has been a release of hazardous waste or constituents into the environment from a facility. The bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, instead of the State Department of Health Care Services, to compile and update a list of all public drinking water wells that contain detectable levels of organic contaminants and that are subject to water analysis by local health officers. The bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to post the information on the California Environmental Protection Agency's internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

[SB 44](#)

(Allen D) California Environmental Quality Act: streamlined judicial review: environmental leadership transit projects.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

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Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

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 (EIR) 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. This bill would establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for environmental leadership transit project, as defined, undertaken by a public agency. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before April 1, 2022, to adopt rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to an environmental leadership transit project. The bill would require the environmental leadership transit project to meet certain labor requirements.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

[SB 45](#)

(Portantino D) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House				Conc.				

Summary: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

SB 49

(Umberg D) Business fees: reimbursement: waiver: Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

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Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House				Conc.				

Summary: Existing law authorizes cities and counties to license any kind of business, not prohibited by law, transacted and carried on within the limits of its jurisdiction. Cities and counties, pursuant to certain restrictions, may impose a license fee on those businesses. Under existing law, the state imposes various licensing fees on businesses, including alcoholic beverage licenses and cannabis licenses. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would reimburse or waive state or locally mandated operating fees for businesses that are unable to operate due to statewide or local actions or ordinances instituted as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Position
SPOT

Priority
HOT

SB 52

(Dodd D) State of emergency: local emergency: sudden and severe energy shortage: planned power outage.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

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Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered	
1st House				2nd House				Conc.				

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms "state of emergency" and "local emergency" to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage. Existing law defines a "sudden and severe energy shortage" as a rapid, unforeseen shortage of energy, resulting from, but not limited to, events such as an embargo, sabotage, or natural disasters, and that has statewide, regional, or local impact. This bill would expand the definition of "sudden and severe energy shortage" to include a "deenergization event," defined as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

SB 55

(Stern D) Very high fire hazard severity zone: state responsibility area: development prohibition.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

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Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, very high hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the director. Existing law authorizes a local agency to include areas within its jurisdiction not identified as very high fire hazard severity zones by the director as very high fire hazard severity zones following a specified finding supported by substantial evidence. This bill would, in furtherance of specified state housing production and wildfire mitigation goals, prohibit the creation or approval of a new development, as defined, in a very high fire hazard severity zone or a state responsibility area. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to the approval of new developments in very high fire hazard severity zones and state responsibility areas, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

SB 60

(Glazer D) Residential short-term rental ordinances: health or safety infractions: maximum fines.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

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Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty and limits the maximum fine or penalty amounts for infractions, to \$100 for the first violation, \$200 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation, and \$500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. Existing law also sets specific monetary limits on the fines that may be imposed by city or county authorities for any violation of local building and safety codes that is an infraction, as prescribed. Existing law requires a city or county levying fines pursuant to these provisions to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver in certain cases. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions and with certain exceptions, raise the maximum fines for violation of an ordinance relating to a residential short-term rental, as defined, that is an infraction and poses a threat to health or safety, to \$1,500 for a first violation, \$3,000 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and \$5,000 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. The bill would make these violations subject to the process for granting a hardship waiver.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

SB 63

(Stern D) Fire prevention: vegetation management: public education: grants: defensible space: fire hazard severity zones: forest management.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law requires a local agency, within 30 days after receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies very high fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public review, as provided. This bill, among other things, would also require the director to identify areas of the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones and would require a local agency to make this information available for public review and comment, as provided. By expanding the responsibility of a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

SB 66

(Allen D) California Council on the Future of Transportation: advisory committee: autonomous vehicle technology.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes the Transportation Agency, which consists of various departments and state entities including the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. Under existing law, the agency is under the supervision of an executive officer known as the Secretary of Transportation, who is required to develop and report to the Governor on legislative, budgetary, and administrative programs to accomplish comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated planning and policy formulation in the matters of public interest related to the agency. This bill would require the secretary to establish an advisory committee, the California Council on the Future of Transportation, to provide the Governor and the Legislature with recommendations for changes in state policy to ensure that as autonomous vehicles are deployed, they enhance the state's efforts to increase road safety, promote equity, and meet public health and environmental objectives. The bill would require the council to be chaired by the secretary and consist of at least 22 additional members, selected by the chair or designated, as specified, who represent, among others, transportation workers, various state and local agencies, and a disability rights organization. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

SB 68

(Becker D) Building decarbonization.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to assess the potential for the state to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from the state's residential and commercial building stock by at least 40% below 1990 levels by January 1, 2030. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that will help the state achieve its climate and air pollution reduction goals in the building sector through actions such as reducing barriers to upgrading electrical service panels or accommodating additional electrical appliances within existing service panels.

Position
SPOT

Priority
HOT

SB 72

(Rubio D) Residential property insurance: wildfire risk information reporting.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/10/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Read first time.

Location: 12/10/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, which regulates insurers and insurance practices. Existing law requires an admitted insurer with written California premiums totaling \$10,000,000 or more, on or before April 1, 2020, and every 2 years thereafter, as specified, to submit a report to the commissioner with specified fire risk information on its residential property policies, subjects an admitted insurer that willfully fails to submit a report to a prescribed civil penalty, and requires the commissioner to post to the Department of Insurance's internet website a report on wildfire risk compiled from the collected fire risk information. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position
WATCH

Priority
HOT

SB 83

(Allen D) California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/15/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/15/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Read first time.

Location: 12/15/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of qualified projects. This bill would create the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program within the I-Bank to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property. The bill would require the California Coastal Commission, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the State Lands Commission, and any other applicable state, federal, and local entities with relevant jurisdiction and expertise, to determine criteria and guidelines for the identification of vulnerable coastal properties eligible for participation in the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the bank a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the California Coastal Conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position **Priority**
 REVIEW HOT

SB 89

(Skinner D) Budget Act of 2020.

Current Text: Amended: 1/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/16/2020

Last Amend: 1/25/2021

Status: 1/25/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET. Assembly Rule 96 suspended. Withdrawn from committee. Ordered to second reading.

Location: 1/25/2021-A. SECOND READING

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 1/27/2021 #1 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS

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 adding items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

Position **Priority**
 SUPPORT HOT

SB 91

(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) COVID-19 relief: tenancy: federal rental assistance.

Current Text: Amended: 1/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/16/2020

Last Amend: 1/25/2021

Status: 1/25/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET. Assembly Rule 96 suspended. Withdrawn from committee. Ordered to second reading.

Location: 1/25/2021-A. SECOND READING

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Calendar: 1/27/2021 #2 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS

Summary: (1)Existing law prohibits a landlord from interrupting or terminating utility service furnished to a tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy of the tenant, and imposes specified penalties on a landlord who violates that prohibition. Existing law, until February 1, 2021, imposes additional damages in an amount of at least \$1,000, but not more than \$2,500, on a landlord that violates that prohibition, if the tenant has provided a declaration of COVID-19 financial distress, as specified. This bill would extend the imposition of those additional damages from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. (2)Existing law, the Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act, provides for the regulation of consumer credit reporting agencies that collect credit-related information on consumers and report this information to subscribers and of persons who furnish that information to consumer credit reporting agencies, as provided. This bill would prohibit a housing provider, tenant screening company, or other entity that evaluates tenants on behalf of a housing provider from using an alleged COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, as a negative factor for the purpose of evaluating a prospective housing application or as the basis for refusing to rent a dwelling unit to an otherwise qualified prospective tenant. (3)Existing law regulates the activities of a person or entity that has bought charged-off consumer debt, as defined, for collection purposes and the circumstances pursuant to which the person may bring suit. This bill, until July 1, 2021, would prohibit a person from selling or assigning unpaid COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for the time period between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would also prohibit a person from selling or assigning unpaid COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for that same

time period for any person who would have qualified for rental assistance funding, provided pursuant to specified federal law, where the person's household income is at or below 80% of the area median income.(4)Existing law, until February 1, 2021, prohibits a landlord from bringing an action for unlawful detainer based on a cause of action other than nonpayment of COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for the purpose of retaliating against the lessee because the lessee has COVID-19 rental debt. This bill would extend this prohibition from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. This bill would also prohibit a landlord, with respect to a tenant who has COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, and has submitted a specified declaration, from (A) charging or attempting to collect fees assessed for the late payment of COVID-19 rental debt or (B) increasing fees charged to a tenant or charging the tenant fees for services previously provided by the landlord without charge. The bill would also provide that a landlord who temporarily reduces or makes unavailable a service or amenity as the result of compliance with federal, state, or local public health orders or guidelines would not be deemed to have violated the rental or lease agreement, or to have provided different terms or conditions of tenancy or reduced services, as provided. (5)Existing law, the COVID-19 Small Landlord and Homeowner Relief Act of 2020, among other things, requires that a mortgage servicer, as defined, that denies a foreclosure request during the effective time period provide specified written notice to the borrower, as defined, that sets forth the specific reason or reasons that foreclosure was not provided if certain conditions are met. Existing law defines the "effective time period" for these purposes as the period between the operational date of the act and April 1, 2021.This bill would, instead, define "effective time period" for these purposes as the period between the operational date of the act and September 1, 2021, thereby extending the duty of a mortgage servicer to provide written notice if the mortgage servicer denies a foreclosure request.(6)Existing law, until February 1, 2025, provides that a small claims court has jurisdiction in any action for recovery of COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, regardless of the amount demanded. Existing law prohibits the commencement of an action to recover COVID-19 rental debt brought under these provisions before March 1, 2021.This bill would extend these provisions from February 1, 2025, to July 1, 2025. The bill would also extend the above-described prohibition on commencing an action in small claims court to recover COVID-19 rental debt to August 1, 2021. (7)Existing law provides for civil actions for the enforcement or protection of private rights or prevention of private wrongs. If in an unlawful detainer action the verdict of the jury or the findings of the court, as applicable, are in favor of the plaintiff, existing law requires that judgment be entered for possession of the premises, which is enforceable by a writ of possession of real property issued under specified law. Under existing law, the jury or the court, as applicable, may also award damages to the plaintiff in an unlawful detainer action, including damages for unpaid rent if the alleged unlawful detainer is based on the default in payment of rent.This bill, until July 1, 2027, and with specified exceptions, would require a plaintiff in an action seeking recovery of COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, to attach to the complaint documentation showing that the plaintiff has made a good faith effort to investigate whether governmental rental assistance is available to the tenant, seek governmental rental assistance for the tenant, or cooperate with the tenant's efforts to obtain rental assistance from any governmental entity or other third party, as provided. The bill would authorize the court to reduce the damages awarded for any amount of COVID-19 rental debt sought if the court determines that the landlord refused to obtain state rental assistance as provided by this bill, as described below, where the tenant met the eligibility requirements and funding was available. The bill would prohibit commencement of an action to recover COVID-19 rental debt subject to these provisions until July 1, 2021, and require that the court stay proceedings in any such action pending as of the operative date of the bill until that date.The bill, until July 1, 2025, would prohibit a court from awarding attorneys' fees that exceed specified amounts, which vary based on whether the matter is contested or uncontested, in any action to recover COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, brought as a limited or unlimited civil case under normal circumstances, determined as provided.(8)Under existing law, in certain actions involving the possession of real property, including unlawful detainer actions, the clerk is authorized to allow access to limited civil case records only to certain persons. Under existing law, the clerk may allow access to these records to any person (A) by order of the court, if judgment is entered for the plaintiff after trial more than 60 days after filing the complaint, or (B) 60 days after the complaint has been filed, if the plaintiff prevails in the action within 60 days of filing the complaint. Until February 1, 2021, these provisions allowing access to court records to any person do not apply if the plaintiff filed the action between March 4, 2020, and January 31, 2021, and the action is based on the alleged default in the payment of rent.This bill would extend this limitation on the access to court records from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. The bill would revise this limitation to, instead, include actions filed between March 4, 2020, and June 30, 2021, based on the alleged default in the payment of rent.Subject to the above-described provisions, until February 1, 2021, existing law authorizes the clerk to allow access to civil case records for actions seeking recovery of COVID-19 rental debt, as that term is defined, only to certain persons.This bill would extend this provision from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021.Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.(9)Existing law, the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act of 2020, establishes certain procedural requirements and limitations on evictions for nonpayment of rent due to COVID-19 rental debt, as defined. Existing law, among other things, prohibits a tenant that delivers a declaration, under penalty of perjury, of COVID-19-related financial distress from being deemed in default with regard to the COVID-19 rental debt, as specified. Existing law defines COVID-19 rental debt as unpaid rent or any other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March

1, 2020, and January 31, 2021. Existing law repeals those provisions on February 1, 2025. This bill would recast these provisions as the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act and extend the February 1, 2025, repeal date to July 1, 2025. The bill would instead define "COVID-19 rental debt" as unpaid rent or other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would make various conforming changes to align with these extended dates. By extending operation of those provisions, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury and thereby impose a state-mandated local program. This bill, for the duration of any tenancy that existed between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, would prohibit a landlord from applying a security deposit to satisfy COVID-19 rental debt, or applying a monthly rent payment to any COVID-19 rental debt other than the prospective month's rent, unless the tenant agrees in writing to allow the landlord to apply that security deposit or monthly rent payment in that manner. Existing law requires that a notice that demands payment of COVID-19 rental debt served pursuant to specified law be modified, as provided. Existing law requires that notices provided between September 1, 2020, and January 31, 2021, comply with certain requirements, including that the notice include specified text. Existing law requires the Department of Real Estate to make available an official translation of that text by no later than September 15, 2020. This bill would extend operation of these requirements from January 31, 2021, to June 30, 2021. The bill, for notices provided on or after February 1, 2021, would revise the content of the text required to be included in the notice. The bill would also extend the duty of the Department of Real Estate to make available an official translation of that text to February 15, 2021. Existing law, on or before September 30, 2020, requires a landlord to provide a specified notice to tenants who, as of September 1, 2020, have not paid one or more rental payments that came due between March 1, 2020, and January 31, 2021. This bill, on or before February 28, 2021, would require a landlord to provide an additional notice to tenants who, as of February 1, 2021, have not paid one or more rental payments that came due between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would prohibit a landlord from serving specified notices demanding payment of rent until the landlord has provided this notice. (10) Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and requires it to administer various housing programs. Existing law provides for rental assistance under several of those programs, including, among others, the California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program, and the Housing for a Healthy California Program. Existing federal law appropriates \$25,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2021-22, to be allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury to states, local governments, and certain Indian tribes and used to provide financial assistance and housing stability services to eligible households, as provided. Existing federal law requires that 90% of the funds received by a grantee under these provisions be used to provide financial assistance to eligible households, including the payment of rent, rental arrears, utilities and home energy costs and arrears, and other expenses related to housing incurred due, directly or indirectly, to the COVID-19 outbreak. This bill would establish a program for providing rental assistance, using funding made available pursuant to the above-described federal law, administered by HCD. In this regard, the bill would appropriate \$1,500,000,000 from the federal Trust Fund to HCD for these purposes, permitting up to 10% of these funds to be used for administrative costs. The bill would specify eligible uses of funds allocated to grantees under these provisions, consistent with the above-described federal requirements. The bill would provide that assistance provided to an eligible household under these provisions would be deemed to be a "source of income" for purposes of the housing discrimination protections provided under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, but would otherwise not be deemed to be income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law or used to determine the eligibility of an eligible household, or member or an eligible household, for any state program or local program financed wholly or in part by state funds. The bill would authorize HCD to adopt, amend, and repeal rules, guidelines, or procedures to implement these provisions and exempt those rules, guidelines, and procedures from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill would provide for the allocation of block grant funds to localities, as defined, that meet certain population requirements. The bill would require an eligible grantee under these provisions to request that allocation from HCD by February 12, 2021, and require HCD to complete the initial allocation of these funds no later than February 19, 2021. The bill would further require the grantee to contractually obligate 65% of those funds by June 1, 2021, and to expend the full amount of that allocation by August 1, 2021. If the grantee does not contractually obligate or expend the required amount of allocation by those dates, the bill would require the grantee to repay any unused amount of block grant funds and would require HCD to reallocate those funds, as provided. This bill would also provide for the allocation of funds to counties with a population less than or equal to 200,000 and to localities that were eligible for, but did not receive, a direct allocation of assistance under the above-described federal law, or that were eligible for, but did not receive, block grant funds from HCD under this bill's provisions. The bill would authorize a federally recognized tribe, as defined, that receives rental assistance funds under the above-described federal law to add that direct allocation to the funds administered by HCD, as provided. The bill would authorize HCD to contract with a vendor to serve as program implementer, in accordance with specified requirements, to manage and fund services and distribute emergency rental assistance resources, as provided. The bill would require an eligible grantee to contractually obligate those funds by July 31, 2021, and would, except with respect to any funds administered on behalf of a federally recognized tribe, authorize HCD to reallocate funds not contractually obligated by that date to other grantees that meet certain requirements. This bill, in any legal action to recover rent or other financial obligations under a lease that accrued between April 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, would require, before any entry of judgment in the plaintiff's favor, that the plaintiff verify certain information, under penalty of perjury,

relating to state rental assistance. The bill, in any unlawful detainer action seeking possession of residential rental property based on nonpayment of rent or any other financial obligation under the lease, would similarly prohibit the court from entering judgment in favor of the landlord unless the landlord verifies certain information, under penalty of perjury, relating to state rental assistance. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-local program. This bill would require each grantee to provide HCD information relating to all applicable performance metrics. The bill would provide that funds provided are subject to the same reporting and verification requirements specified in the above-described federal law and, in addition, require the grantee to provide any other information HCD deems necessary for these purposes. The bill would require that a grantee ensure, to the extent feasible, that any assistance provided to an eligible household is not duplicative of any other state-funded assistance provided to that eligible household. (11) Existing law, the Government Claims Act, generally requires the presentation of all claims for money or damages against local public entities. Existing law provides for the presentation of a claim for which appropriations have been made, or for which state funds are available, under that act to the Controller, in the form and manner prescribed by the general rules and regulations adopted by the Department of General Services. Existing law, with specified exceptions, prohibits the Controller from drawing a warrant for any claim until it has been audited in conformity with law and the general rules and regulations adopted by the Department of General Services governing the presentation and audit of claims. This bill, notwithstanding this limitation, would require the Controller to draw a warrant for any claim submitted by HCD to advance the payment of funds to a vendor selected to serve as program implementer for purposes of the above-described rental assistance program. The bill would require the vendor to serve as the fiscal agent on behalf of HCD and be responsible for maintaining all records of claims for audit purposes. The bill would specify that these provisions would remain operative so long as funds are made available pursuant to the above-described rental assistance program or as otherwise provided under federal law. (12) This bill would declare that its provisions are severable. (13) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. (14) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill.

Position **Priority**
SUPPORT HOT

SB 99

(Dodd D) Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/28/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Read first time.

Location: 12/28/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans. The bill would set forth guiding principles for plan development, including equitable access to reliable energy, as provided, and integration with other existing local planning documents. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, ensure that a reliable electricity supply is maintained at critical facilities and identify areas most likely to experience a loss of electrical service. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 108

(Hurtado D) State Healthy Food Access Policy.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/5/2021

Status: 1/11/2021-Read first time.

Location: 1/5/2021-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes various food assistance programs, including, among others, the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, formerly the Food Stamp Program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would declare that it is the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to access sufficient healthy food. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, including the State

Department of Social Services, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health, to consider this state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria when those policies, regulations, and grant criteria are pertinent to the distribution of food and nutrition assistance.

Position **Priority**
WATCH HOT

SB 109 **(Dodd D) Office of Emergency Services: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/6/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/6/2021

Status: 1/11/2021-Read first time.

Location: 1/6/2021-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services for the purpose of mitigating the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies. This bill would establish the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within the Office of Emergency Services under the direct control of the Director of the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would make the office responsible for studying, testing, and advising regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires, and serving as the central organizing hub for the state government’s identification of emerging wildfire technologies, as provided.

Position **Priority**
WATCH HOT

SB 209 **(Dahle R) State of emergency: termination after 7 days: extension by the Legislature.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/12/2021

Status: 1/13/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 12.

Location: 1/12/2021-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency, including, but not limited to, suspending specified statutes, ordinances, orders, regulations, or rules. Existing law requires all of the powers granted the Governor by the California Emergency Services Act with respect to a state of emergency to terminate when the state of emergency has been terminated by proclamation of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature declaring it at an end. This bill would require a state of emergency to terminate 7 days after the Governor’s proclamation of the state of emergency unless the Legislature extends it by a concurrent resolution.

Position **Priority**
WATCH HOT

SB 223 **(Dodd D) Discontinuation of residential water service.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/14/2021

Status: 1/15/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 14.

Location: 1/14/2021-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law prohibits an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, from discontinuing residential water service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. Existing law requires an urban and community water system to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment, including, among other things, specified options for addressing the nonpayment. Existing law requires an urban and community water system to provide notice of that policy to customers, as provided. This bill would apply those provisions, on and after July 1, 2022, to a very small community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to 200 or fewer service connections used by year-long residents. The bill would require the written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment to include an arrearage management plan, as specified, and, for those systems that provide water audits or have the capacity to do so, to include a free water audit offered to low-income households with water usage that is

above the annual average volume usage of their customer class. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position **Priority**
REVIEW HOT

SB 233 **(Umberg D) Impact of COVID-19.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/19/2021

Status: 1/20/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 19.

Location: 1/19/2021-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts. Under existing law, the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency on March 4, 2020, related to the pandemic caused by the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to address challenges in the judiciary as a result of the pandemic caused by COVID-19.

Position **Priority**
SPOT HOT

SB 234 **(Wiener D) Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/19/2021

Status: 1/20/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 19.

Location: 1/19/2021-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council and requires the council to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to the goals. This bill would establish the Transition Aged Youth Housing Program for the purpose of creating housing for transition aged youth under 26 years of age, who have been removed from their homes, are experiencing homelessness unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or are under the jurisdiction of a court, as specified, and would require the council to develop, implement, and administer the program. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position **Priority**
WATCH HOT

SB 238 **(Melendez R) Fair employment and housing protections: political affiliation.**

Current Text: Introduced: 1/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/21/2021

Status: 1/22/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 21.

Location: 1/21/2021-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), protects the right to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of specified characteristics and prescribes various employment, labor, and apprenticeship practices, among other things, in this regard. Among the protected characteristics are race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, and military or veteran status. FEHA also makes unlawful various practices connected to obtaining and financing housing accommodations, among other things, if those practices discriminate based on specified characteristics. Existing law creates the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to administer and enforce these provisions. This bill would add political affiliation as a protected characteristic in connection with the above-described employment and housing provisions of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act.

Position **Priority**
WATCH HOT

SCA 2 **(Allen D) Public housing projects.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Constitution prohibits the development, construction, or acquisition of a low-rent housing project, as defined, in any manner by any state public body until a majority of the qualified electors of the city, town, or county in which the development, construction, or acquisition of the low-rent housing project is proposed approve the project by voting in favor at an election, as specified. This measure would repeal these provisions.

Position
REVIEW

Priority
HOT

Total Measures: 77

Total Tracking Forms: 77