



LEGISLATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE

Agenda

Regular Meeting

May 9, 2023, 9 a.m.

Council Chamber
1200 Carlsbad Village Drive
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Welcome to the Legislative Subcommittee Meeting

We welcome your interest and involvement in the city's legislative process. This agenda includes information about topics coming before the Legislative Subcommittee and the action recommended by city staff. You can read about each topic in the staff reports, which are available on the city website.

How to watch

In Person



City Council Chamber
1200 Carlsbad Village Drive

Online



Watch the livestream at
carlsbadca.gov/watch

How to participate

If you would like to provide comments to the Legislative Subcommittee, please:

- Fill out a speaker request form, located in the foyer.
- Submit the form to the City Clerk before the item begins.
- When it's your turn, the City Clerk will call your name and invite you to the podium.
- Speakers have three minutes, unless the presiding member changes that time.
- You may not give your time to another person, but can create a group. A group must select a single speaker as long as three other members of your group are present. All forms must be submitted to the Clerk before the item begins and will only be accepted for items listed on the agenda (not for general public comment at the beginning of the meeting). Group representatives have 10 minutes unless that time is changed by the presiding officer or the City Council.
- **In writing:** Email comments to clerk@carlsbadca.gov. Comments received by 5 p.m. the day prior to the meeting will be shared with the subcommittee prior to the meeting. When e-mailing comments, please identify in the subject line the agenda item to which your comments relate. All comments received will be included as part of the official record. **Written comments will not be read out loud.**

Reasonable accommodations

Reasonable Accommodations Persons with a disability may request an agenda packet in appropriate alternative formats as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Reasonable accommodations and auxiliary aids will be provided to effectively allow participation in the meeting. Please contact the City Manager's Office at 442-339-2821 (voice), 711 (free relay service for TTY users), 760-720-9461 (fax) or manager@carlsbadca.gov by noon on the Monday before the meeting to make arrangements. City staff will respond to requests by noon on Tuesday, the day of the meeting, and will seek to resolve requests before the start of the meeting in order to maximize accessibility.

CALL TO ORDER:

ROLL CALL:

PUBLIC COMMENT:

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

Minutes of the Regular Meeting held April 11, 2023

SUBCOMMITTEE COMMENTS & ANNOUNCEMENTS:

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS:

1. **STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE REPORTS** – Receive updates from representatives of U.S. Congressman Mike Levin, State Senator Catherine Blakespear and State Assemblymember Tasha Boerner, and provide feedback. (Staff contact: Jason Haber, City Manager’s Department)

Recommendation: Receive the updates and provide feedback.

2. **LEGISLATIVE AND ADVOCACY UPDATE** – Receive updates on federal and state legislative and budget activity and recent and ongoing advocacy efforts; discuss and provide feedback to staff, including identifying high-priority bills, advocacy positions, funding opportunities, and items for future City Council consideration. (Staff contact: Jason Haber, City Manager’s Department)

Recommendation: Receive the updates and provide feedback.

3. **CALIFORNIA’S MEGAN’S LAW – CA PENAL CODE § 290.46** – Receive an informational update and overview of California’s Megan’s Law (Penal Code § 290.46), including rules governing where sex offenders can reside, and suggestions about what cities and the public can do to help ensure community safety, and provide feedback. (Staff contact: Jason Haber, City Manager’s Department)

Recommendation: Receive the update and provide feedback.

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER REQUESTS FOR FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:

ADJOURN:



LEGISLATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE

Minutes

Regular Meeting

April 11, 2023, 9 a.m.

Council Chamber
1200 Carlsbad Village Drive
Carlsbad, CA 92008

CALL TO ORDER: 9 a.m.

ROLL CALL: Acosta, Burkholder.

PUBLIC COMMENT: None.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

Minutes of the Regular Meeting held Feb. 14, 2023

Minutes of the Regular Meeting held March 14, 2023

Motion by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, seconded by Subcommittee Member Acosta, to approve the minutes as presented. Motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

SUBCOMMITTEE COMMENTS & ANNOUNCEMENTS: None.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS:

1. **STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE REPORTS** – Receive updates from representatives of U.S. Congressman Mike Levin, State Senator Catherine Blakespear and State Assemblymember Tasha Boerner Horvath, and provide feedback. (Staff contact: Jason Haber, City Manager's Department)

Recommendation: Receive the updates and provide feedback.

The subcommittee received an informational report from Francine Busby from State Senator Catherine Blakespear's office.

The subcommittee received the update.

2. **TAXPAYER PROTECTION AND GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY ACT** – Review and discuss options concerning the city's position on the 2024 Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act ballot measure. (Staff contact: Jason Haber, City Manager's Department)

Recommendation: Determine the Subcommittee's recommendation, if any, for future consideration by the City Council.

Catherine Hill presented the report and reviewed a PowerPoint presentation (on file in Office of the City Clerk).

Motion by Subcommittee Member Acosta, seconded by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, to bring the topic to the full City Council and have representatives from the League of California Cities and California Business Roundtable present. The motion passed unanimously, 2/0.

3. LEGISLATIVE AND ADVOCACY UPDATE – Receive updates on federal and state legislative and budget activity and recent and ongoing advocacy efforts; discuss and provide feedback to staff, including identifying high-priority bills, advocacy positions, funding opportunities, and items for future City Council consideration. (Staff contact: Jason Haber, City Manager’s Department)

Recommendation: Receive the updates and provide feedback.

Carpi and Clay’s Laura Morgan-Kessler presented the report on federal lobbying efforts.

Renne Public Policy Group (RPPG) Director of Government Affairs Sharon Gonsalves presented the report on state lobbying efforts and reviewed a PowerPoint presentation (on file in the Office of the City Clerk).

Motion by Subcommittee Member Acosta, seconded by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, to oppose SB 423. The motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

Motion by Subcommittee Member Acosta, seconded by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, to support SB 747. The motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

Motion by Subcommittee Member Acosta, seconded by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, to support SB 1708. The motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

Motion by Subcommittee Member Acosta, seconded by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, to oppose SB 742. The motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

Motion by Subcommittee Member Acosta, seconded by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, to support AB 584. The motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

Motion by Subcommittee Member Acosta, seconded by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, to support AB 1188. The motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

Motion by Subcommittee Member Acosta, seconded by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, to support SB 689. The motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

Motion by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, seconded by Subcommittee Member Acosta, to oppose AB 1484. The motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

Motion by Subcommittee Member Burkholder, seconded by Subcommittee Member Acosta, to support AB 40. The motion carried unanimously, 2/0.

The subcommittee received the reports.

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER REQUESTS FOR FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS: Subcommittee Member Burkholder requested a presentation on Megan's Law.

ADJOURN: Subcommittee Member Acosta adjourned the duly noticed meeting at 10:39 a.m.

Kaylin McCauley
Deputy City Clerk



LEGISLATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE

Staff Report

Meeting Date: May 9, 2023
To: Legislative Subcommittee
From: Jason Haber, Intergovernmental Affairs Director
Staff Contact: Jason Haber, Intergovernmental Affairs Director
jason.haber@carlsbadca.gov, 442-339-2958
Subject: State and Federal Legislative Reports
District: All

Recommended Action

Receive updates from representatives of U.S. Congressman Mike Levin, State Senator Catherine Blakespear and State Assemblymember Tasha Boerner, and provide feedback.

Next Steps

None.

Public Notification

Public notice of this item was posted in keeping with the Ralph M. Brown Act and was available for public viewing and review at least 72 hours before the scheduled meeting date.

Exhibits

None.



LEGISLATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE

Staff Report

Meeting Date: May 9, 2023
To: Legislative Subcommittee
From: Jason Haber, Intergovernmental Affairs Director
Staff Contact: Jason Haber, Intergovernmental Affairs Director
jason.haber@carlsbadca.gov, 442-339-2958
Subject: Legislative and Advocacy Update
District: All

Recommended Action

Receive updates on federal and state legislative and budget activity and recent and ongoing advocacy efforts; discuss and provide feedback to staff, including identifying high-priority bills, advocacy positions, funding opportunities, and items for future City Council consideration.

Discussion

Staff and the city's contract lobbyists – Federal: Carpi & Clay / State: Renne Public Policy Group – will present updates and overviews of federal and state legislative activity (Exhibits 1 and 2) and the priority legislation and intergovernmental matters being tracked on behalf of the city (Exhibit 3).

During Public Comment at the April 11, 2023, City Council meeting, a member of the public requested that the city support AB 1207 (Irwin) Cannabis: labeling and advertising, and provided the attached fact sheet (Exhibit 4). The bill is included in this month's Priority Bill List and a Support position is consistent with the following Legislative Platform position statements:

Healthy Cities

(a) *Support legislation that recognizes and prevents adverse impacts affecting public health and the welfare of all residents, visitors and workers, and especially the young.*

Drugs and Alcohol

(a) *Support measures which strengthen present state or federal laws to increase penalties and give local governments the power to restrict or regulate the sale, manufacture, or use of dangerous drugs.*

The Subcommittee is requested to provide feedback to help city staff and the city's lobbying consultants focus the city's advocacy efforts on high-priority bills and to identify bills for future City Council consideration.

Positions taken to date:

- 2023-24 State Budget Request to SUPPORT the California Green Business Program
- AB 40 (Rodriguez) – Emergency medical services – SUPPORT
Location: Assembly Appropriations
- AB 557 (Hart) – Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences – SUPPORT
Location: Assembly Floor
- AB 584 (Hart) – Coastal Commission: Emergency Waivers – SUPPORT
Location: Senate Natural Resources
- AB 742 (Jackson) Law enforcement: police canines – OPPOSE
Location: Assembly Floor
- AB 817 (Pacheco) – Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body – SUPPORT
Location: Held in Assembly Local Government
- AB 1188 (Boerner) – Transportation: bicycle safety handbook – SUPPORT
Location: Assembly Appropriations
- AB 1484 (Zbur) – Temporary public employees – OPPOSE
Location: Assembly Appropriations
- AB 1708 – Theft – SUPPORT
Location: Failed in Assembly Public Safety
- SB 43 (Eggman) – Behavioral Health - SUPPORT
Location: Senate Appropriations
- SB 363 (Eggman) – Facilities for inpatient and residential mental health and substance use disorder: database – SUPPORT
Location: Senate Appropriations Suspense File
- SB 381 (Min) – Electric bicycles: study – SUPPORT
Location: Assembly Transportation
- SB 423 (Wiener) Land use: streamlined housing approvals: multifamily housing – OPPOSE
Location: Senate Appropriations
- SB 428 (Blakespear) – Temporary restraining orders: employee harassment – SPONSOR/SUPPORT
Location: Senate Appropriations Suspense File
- SB 689 (Blakespear) – Local coastal program: conformity determination – SUPPORT
Location: 2-Year Bill
- SB 747 (Caballero) – Land use: economic development: surplus land – SUPPORT
Location: Senate Appropriations

Next Steps

Staff and the city's contract lobbyists will monitor, evaluate, and engage the Legislative Subcommittee in a discussion of legislative activity and proposed measures that may impact city operations and policy priorities throughout the 2023/2024 Legislative Session.

Public Notification

Public notice of this item was posted in keeping with the Ralph M. Brown Act and was available for public viewing and review at least 72 hours before the scheduled meeting date.

Exhibits

1. Carpi & Clay – Federal Update
2. Renne Public Policy Group – State Update
3. Carlsbad Priority Bill List – May 4, 2023
4. AB 1207 - Fact Sheet

City of Carlsbad Federal Update

April 28, 2023

President Biden Signs Resolution Ending COVID-19 National Emergency

On April 10th, President Biden signed a joint resolution ([H.J. Res. 7](#)) to terminate the national emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The national emergency was declared March 12th, 2020.

President Biden Announces New Environmental Justice Office

President Biden signed an Executive Order (EO), *Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All*, that outlines additional Administration environmental justice (EJ) policy goals and establishes the Office of Environmental Justice within the White House Council on Environmental Quality. The office will be led by a Federal Chief Environmental Justice Officer and will coordinate the implementation of EJ policies across the federal government. Text of the EO can be found [HERE](#), and fact sheet can be found [HERE](#).

OIRA Proposes Changes to Federal Rulemaking Process

The White House Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) released a proposal to revise the federal rulemaking process. OIRA's proposed revisions include raising the threshold for rules deemed economically significant enough to require White House vetting from \$100 million to \$200 million, as measured in annual economic impacts, and changes to guidance on valuing discount rates and avoided costs for low-income and disadvantaged communities. Comments are due by June 6th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

EPA Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund Update

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released an Implementation Framework for the \$27 billion Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, which was created as part of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). EPA will divide the \$27 billion into three different grant programs. Each program will be administered separately, and EPA expects that these grant opportunities will work in tandem.

- **National Clean Investment Fund (\$14 billion):** This program will fund two to three national nonprofits that will partner with private capital providers to deliver financing at scale to businesses, communities, community lenders, and others, catalyzing clean technology projects to accelerate progress toward energy independence and net-zero emissions.

- **Clean Communities Investment Accelerator (\$6 billion):** This program will fund two to seven hub nonprofits with plans and capabilities to build the clean financing capacity of specific networks of public, quasi-public, and non-profit community lenders—including community development financial institutions, credit unions, green banks, housing finance agencies, and minority depository institutions—to ensure that households, small businesses, schools, and community institutions in low-income and disadvantaged communities provide access to financing for clean technology projects.
- **Solar for All (\$7 billion):** This program will provide up to 60 grants to states, tribal governments, municipalities, and nonprofits to prepare additional low-income and disadvantaged communities for residential and community solar deployment.

EPA is accepting technical feedback and comments on the framework. Comments can be submitted to ggrf@epa.gov and are due by May 12th at 11:59 pm ET. Additionally, EPA plans to hold listening sessions regarding the framework in the coming weeks. The Implementation Framework can be found [HERE](#).

Census Bureau Publishes Population Estimates Challenge Final Rule

The U.S. Census Bureau published its final rule for the Population Estimates Challenge Program. This program provides local governmental entities with an opportunity to submit requests challenging the Census Bureau’s population estimate of their jurisdiction beginning with the population estimates for 2022, known as the “Vintage 2022” series, set for release in 2023. The final rule revises the evidence required to support a challenge, increases communication with local governments, and updates rule references to Census Bureau data. More information can be found [HERE](#).

EPA Issues Proposed Rules Updating Vehicle Emissions Standards

EPA announced new proposed vehicle emissions standards designed to accelerate the transition to clean vehicles. The proposed rules would establish new emissions standards for model years (MY) 2027 through 2032. More information can be found [HERE](#).

Legislation to Restore Tax-Exempt Status of Advance Refunding Bonds Introduced in the House

Representatives Dutch Ruppersberger (D-MD) and David Kustoff (R-TN) reintroduced the *Investing in Our Communities Act* ([H.R. 1837](#)). This legislation would restore the tax-exempt status of advance refunding municipal bonds used by state and local governments to finance infrastructure and capital projects. The *Tax Cuts and Jobs Act* in 2017 eliminated the tax-exempt status as a spending offset. The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Federal Funding Opportunities/Announcements

COPS Office Announces Availability \$14.5 Million for De-Escalation Grant Program. The Department of Justice’s (DOJ) Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) announced it is accepting applications for the \$14.5 million Community Policing

Development De-Escalation grant program. The program is designed to advance community policing through guidance on developing and testing innovative strategies, determining effective practices and outcomes, and supporting new approaches to crime prevention. Applications are due by May 24th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

COPS Office Announces Availability \$3.5 Million for Critical Topics Grant Program. The COPS Office announced it is accepting applications for the \$3.5 million Critical Topics grant program. The program is designed to advance the practice of community policing by providing guidance on promising practices through the development and testing of innovative strategies, building knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and supporting new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. Applications are due by May 24th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

DOL Publishes Building Pathways to Infrastructure Jobs NOFO. The Department of Labor (DOL) issued a notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) for the availability of \$80 million through the Building Pathways to Infrastructure Jobs grant program. The program funds public-private partnerships to develop, strengthen, and scale promising and evidence-based training models in H-1B industries and occupations critical to meeting the goals of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and to maximize the impact of these investments. Applications are due by July 7th and information can be found [HERE](#).

DOT Publishes SS4A NOFO. The Department of Transportation (DOT) published a NOFO for the availability of \$1.1 billion for the FY 2023 Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) discretionary grant program. The program will help fund planning and demonstration activities, as well as projects and strategies to prevent death and serious injury on roads and streets involving all roadway users, including pedestrians; bicyclists; public transportation, personal conveyance, and micro mobility users; motorists; and commercial vehicle operators. Applications are due by July 10th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

DOT Announces Thriving Communities Grant Awards. DOT announced \$21.15 million in grant awards to 64 communities through the Thriving Communities Program. The program provides two years of no-cost intensive technical assistance to under-resourced and disadvantaged communities to help identify, develop, and deliver transportation projects that strengthen communities. The list of awards can be found [HERE](#).

DOT Publishes Regional Infrastructure Accelerators NOFO. DOT's Build America Bureau published a \$24 million NOFO for the Regional Infrastructure Accelerators (RIA) grant program. The funding will help establish six to ten new RIAs to assist with project planning, financial evaluation, technical assistance and best practices, and developing a regional project pipeline. Applications are due by May 30th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

EPA Publishes \$400 Million Clean School Bus Program NOFO. EPA published a NOFO for the availability of \$400 million in grant funding authorized by BIL for the Clean School Bus Program. The program funds the purchase of electric, propane, and compressed natural gas buses, and related infrastructure, to replace diesel buses. Applications are due by August 22nd and more information can be found [HERE](#).

FAA Issues AIP Discretionary Grants NOFO. FAA issued a NOFO for the availability of \$1.5 billion in FY 2023 Airport Improvement Program (AIP) discretionary grant funding. The FAA awards these annually appropriated discretionary funds through the FAA's long-standing iterative, competitive grant process. Prior to the publication of this NOFO, FAA identified eligible applicants in its National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) and compiled potentially eligible projects through the 3-year Airports Capital Improvement Plan (ACIP). Applications are due by July 14th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

FAA Selects Design for New Control Towers at Municipal, Smaller Airports. FAA selected a design for new air traffic control towers that will be used primarily at municipal and smaller airports. The design incorporates new elements, including:

- All electric building systems
- Materials and products free from chemicals known to pose health risks
- Thermally efficient façade
- High recycled steel and metal products
- Renewable mass timber when usable
- Ground-source heating and cooling in some environments

More information, including which airports are candidates, can be found [HERE](#).

FEMA Announces Panel on Obtaining Funding for Microgrids. FEMA announced it will host a panel on obtaining Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and Department of Energy (DOE) funding for microgrids to promote energy resilience and reliability. The panel will occur on May 3rd at 1:00 pm ET. More information can be found [HERE](#).

FHWA Issues PROTECT Grants NOFO. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) issued a NOFO for the availability of \$848 million through the Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation (PROTECT) discretionary grant program. The program will invest in projects to make the country's surface transportation system – including highways, public transportation, pedestrian facilities, ports, and intercity passenger rail – more resilient to impacts of climate change and aim to reduce long-term costs by minimizing future maintenance and rebuilding. Applications are due by August 18th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

FHWA Announces Bridge Investment Program Grant Awards. FHWA announced \$300 million in Bridge Investment Program grant awards to nine small and medium-sized projects in eight states and the District of Columbia. A full list of grant awards is available [HERE](#).

FHWA Publishes Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program NOFO. FHWA published a NOFO for the availability of \$111 million through the new Wildlife Crossing Pilot Program. The program is designed to help promote activities that reduce wildlife vehicle collisions, including warning signs for drivers and construction of wildlife crossings both over and under roadways where habitats exist on either side of a busy road. Grants are available for

all project activities, including but not limited to research, planning, design, and construction. Applications are due by August 1st and more information can be found [HERE](#).

Forest Service Releases \$1 Billion NOFO for Urban and Community Forestry IRA Grants. The Forest Service released a NOFO for up to \$1 billion in funding for Urban and Community Forestry grants authorized by the Inflation Reduction Act. The grant funding aims to increase equitable access to urban tree canopies, broaden community engagement in urban forest planning, and improve community and urban forest resilience to climate change through best management and maintenance practices. Applications are due June 2nd and more information can be found [HERE](#).

FRA Releases 2023 – 2024 NOFO Calendar. The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) published 2023 – 2024 calendar of upcoming NOFOs and grant opportunities. The calendar can be found [HERE](#).

HUD Announces Additional \$171.2 Million for Continuums of Care. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced an additional \$171.1 million in grant funding for 115 projects in 29 Continuum of Care (CoC) communities. The grants fund community projects that provide housing and supportive services to people in unsheltered settings and homeless individuals in rural areas. The list of grant recipients can be found [HERE](#).

HUD Awards \$98 Million in Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grants. HUD awarded \$98 million for 16 projects in 12 states through the Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant program. The awards will assist redevelopment of distressed HUD-assisted properties, provide health, education, and income support to housing residents, and fund neighborhood improvement projects. More information can be found [HERE](#).

HUD Releases \$10 Million NOFO for Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants. HUD released a \$10 million NOFO for its the Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grant program. This program will fund comprehensive plans to revitalize distressed public housing, HUD-assisted housing, and surrounding neighborhoods. Applications are due June 6th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

OJJDP Announces Availability of \$4.5 Million for Second Chance Act Grant. DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) announced the availability of \$4.5 million in grant funding through the FY 2023 Second Chance Act Addressing the Needs of Incarcerated Parents and Their Minor Children program. This program will provide funding to support states, local governments, and community-based organizations to develop programs within detention or correctional facilities to respond to the needs of incarcerated parents who have children younger than age 18. Applications are due May 30th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

OJJDP Publishes FY 2023 Youth Violence Prevention Program NOFO. OJJDP published a NOFO for the availability of \$1 million in funding for the FY 2023 Youth Violence Prevention Program. This program funds projects that develop strategies to prevent youth violence,

including youth gang involvement and youth gang/group violence. Applications are due by June 12th and more information can be found [HERE](#).

Treasury Awards \$1.73 Billion for CDFI Equitable Recovery Program. The Department of the Treasury awarded \$1.73 billion in grant funding to 603 Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) nationwide through the CDFI Equitable Recovery Program. The program funds projects that strengthen CDFIs to provide low- and moderate-income communities with resources to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. The list of recipients and more information can be found [HERE](#).

Federal Agency Personnel/Regulatory Announcements

DOE Releases Report on Advancing Offshore Wind Energy. DOE issued a report entitled *Advancing Offshore Wind Energy in the United States: U.S. Department of Energy Strategic Contributions Toward 30 Gigawatts and Beyond*. The report details DOE plans to achieve goals set by the Biden administration to deploy 30 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind capacity by 2030, and 110 GW or more of capacity by 2050. The report can be found [HERE](#).

EPA Grants Preemption Waivers for California Heavy-Duty Vehicle and Engine Emissions Standards. EPA granted two waivers of preemption to the California Air Resource Board related to heavy-duty vehicle and engine emissions standards. The waivers for regulations include:

- **2018 Heavy-duty Warranty Amendments:** extends the emissions warranty periods for 2022 and subsequent model year on-road heavy-duty diesel engines and for 2022 and subsequent model year diesel vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating exceeding 14,000 pounds powered by such engines.
- **The Advanced Clean Trucks (ACT) Regulation:** requires manufacturers to produce and sell increasing quantities of medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) and near zero emission vehicles (NZEVs) in California. This waiver request also includes two additional regulations:
 - **Zero Emission Airport Shuttle Bus Regulation:** establishes steadily increasing zero-emission airport shuttle fleet composition requirements for airport shuttle fleet owners who service the 13 largest California airports.
 - **Zero Emission Powertrain (ZEP) Certification Regulation:** establishes certification requirements and optional emission standards for 2021 and subsequent model year medium- and heavy-duty ZEVs and the zero-emission powertrains installed in such vehicles.

More information on the California waivers can be found [HERE](#).

EPA Proposes Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revisions. EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) to increase public access and awareness of Consumer Confidence Reports, also known as Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports. These reports provide information on local drinking water quality over the previous year. The NPR

includes plans to improve readability, enhance communication with local entities, promote electronic delivery of reports, focus on lead levels, and require twice a year reporting for systems that serve more than 10,000 people. Comments are due May 22nd and more information can be found [HERE](#).

EPA Publishes 30th Annual U.S. Greenhouse Gas Inventory. EPA published the 30th annual *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks*. The inventory presents national-level overview of annual greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2021, covering seven greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride. More information can be found [HERE](#).

EPA Publishes Climate Change and Children’s Health Report. EPA published a report entitled *Climate Change and Children’s Health and Well-Being in the United States Report*. The report quantifies projected health effects for children related to extreme heat, air quality, changing seasons, flooding, and infectious diseases. More information can be found [HERE](#).

EPA Announces 2023 ENERGY STAR Top Cities. EPA announced its annual Top Cities for ENERGY STAR certified commercial or multifamily buildings for 2023. Los Angeles came in first with 748 certified buildings, Washington, DC came in second with 555, and Atlanta came in third with 376. The full list can be found [HERE](#).

FAA Publishes Draft PEA for FRIAs. FAA published the draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for FAA-Recognized Identification Areas (FRIAs). A FRIA is a defined geographic area where unmanned aircraft can be flown without remote identification equipment. Comments are due by May 3rd and more information can be found [HERE](#).

FAA Establishes Office of Investigations and Professional Responsibility. FAA established a new Office of Investigations and Professional Responsibility which will aim to help protect whistleblowers and others raising safety concerns. More information can be found [HERE](#).

FHWA Publishes Surface Transportation Delivery RFI. FHWA has published a request for information (RFI) seeking comment on how to help deliver surface transportation projects faster under the Inflation Reduction Act. FHWA is seeking information on: the types of assistance that would be most beneficial to recipients of direct funding and facilitate an efficient and effective environmental review process for surface transportation projects; what program areas would most benefit from new or continued research; and, ways in which FHWA can make resources available to the eligible entities while promoting equity and maximizing the opportunity to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the environmental review process. Comments are due by June 1st and more information can be found [HERE](#).

FHWA Publishes IRA RFI. FHWA published a request for information seeking input on the implementation of section 60505: Environmental Review Implementation Funds, of the Inflation Reduction Act. Comments are due by June 1st and more information can be found [HERE](#)

May 1, 2023

To: Jason Haber, Intergovernmental Affairs Director
 Allegra Frost, Assistant City Attorney
 City of Carlsbad

From: Sharon Gonsalves
 Director of Government Affairs
 Renne Public Policy Group

RE: Legislative Summary – April 2023

STATE LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEES ACCELERATE AFTER SPRING BREAK

April has been a bustle of legislative activity, with stacked agendas, long hearings, and a flurry of bills being amended as the more than 2,800 legislative proposals introduced between early December and the middle of February make their way through the legislative process in an effort to make the house of origin deadline on June 2.

April 27 marked the deadline for all bills that have been determined to potentially have a state fiscal impact (fiscal bills) to be heard in a legislative policy committee. This deadline is important to note because of the 2,800+ pieces of legislation that have been introduced this session. In the month of April alone, there were a combined total of 146 legislative policy and budget committee hearings dispensing with hundreds of measures that have tangible impacts on local government operations.

From a timing and process perspective, fiscal measures being deliberated in these committees will either be held, meaning that they will no longer advance in 2023, advance out of committee unchanged, or advance out of the relevant policy committee with either technical and/or substantive amendments based on the proposal. From there, these measures are sent to their respective appropriations committees (either Senate or Assembly) for further analysis. During this time, RPPG is reviewing each measure of interest to the City and working with City staff to assess impacts.

RPPG MONTHLY LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

RPPG continues to review priority bills during regularly scheduled check-ins with City staff, to provide draft content for the Council to consider, to craft talking points for meetings with legislative representatives and agency officials, to testify in committee when appropriate, and to conduct meetings with key legislative offices as appropriate.

SB 428 (Blakespear) – City Sponsored Legislation

The City's sponsored legislation, [SB 428](#) by Senator Catherine Blakespear, passed out of the Senate Judiciary Committee on consent where it was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. All bills that have a fiscal cost of over \$50,000 are placed on the suspense file where the overall cost of all proposed legislation is taken into account at a later date.

RPPG, City staff, and the Senator's office have been working with stakeholders on proposed amendments and building a coalition of support. The California State Association of Counties, the Urban Counties of

California, the League of California Cities, and the California Association of Code Enforcement Officers have come on as support.

City Visit to Sacramento

The City visited Sacramento on April 12-14 to attend the Cal Cities City Leaders Summit. During the City's stay in Sacramento, RPPG accompanied the City to meetings with offices of the Legislature and of the Administration to discuss several of the City's legislative and operational priorities. Representatives from the City included Intergovernmental Affairs Director Jason Haber, Council Member Melanie Burkholder, and Council Member Teresa Acosta.

On April 12, RPPG, Jason Haber, and Council Member Melanie Burkholder met with Assemblymember Laurie Davies to discuss the City's legislative priorities.

On April 12, RPPG, Jason Haber, and Council Member Melanie Burkholder met with Assemblymember Tasha Boerner to discuss the City's legislative priorities.

On April 12, RPPG, Jason Haber, and Council Member Melanie Burkholder met with Assemblymember Marie Waldron to discuss the City's legislative priorities.

On April 12, RPPG, Jason Haber, and Council Member Melanie Burkholder met with Wildlife Chief Deputy Director Chuck Bonham to discuss coastal and lagoon issues in the City.

On April 13, RPPG, Jason Haber, and Council Member Teresa Acosta met with Caltrans Deputy Director of Planning and Modal Programs Jeanie Ward-Waller to discuss rail and mass transit issues in the City.

Additionally, RPPG has tagged 109 bills for the City as "priority," which may be of potential interest or impact to the City's operations or priority issues, per the legislative platform. We will continue to bring bills of potential interest to staff for the City's review in the coming weeks.

Assembly Public Safety Committee Hearing on Fentanyl Related Bills

On April 27, the Assembly Public Safety Committee heard six bills related to fentanyl. The predominate theme of the heated hearing was whether the fentanyl crisis should be addressed as a public safety issue or public health issue. Of the seven, four made it out of the committee.

- [AB 33 \(Bains-D\)](#) to establish a task force to address fentanyl addiction and overdoses.
- [AB 474 \(Rodriguez-D\)](#) to prioritize cooperation between state and local law enforcement to crack down on fentanyl trafficking.
- [AB-675 \(Soria-D\)](#) make it illegal to carry a gun while in possession of fentanyl.
- [AB 701 \(Villapudua-D\)](#) applies existing weight enhancements that increase the penalty and fine for trafficking-controlled substances containing fentanyl.

[AB 367 \(Maienschein-D\)](#), [AB 955 \(Petrie-Norris-D\)](#), and [AB 1058 \(Jim Patterson-R\)](#) did not receive enough votes and failed due to the fact that they proposed to increase penalties.

ADMINISTRATION ACTIONS

San Francisco Public Safety Partnership

Governor Gavin Newsom [announced](#) an agreement on April 21 between the California Highway Patrol (CHP), the California National Guard (CalGuard), the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), and the San Francisco District Attorney's Office (SFDA) to assist the San Francisco in its ongoing efforts to address the

fentanyl crisis. The agreement will lead to the formation of a new collaborative operation between all four agencies focused on dismantling fentanyl trafficking and disrupting the supply of the deadly drug in San Francisco by holding the operators of large-scale drug trafficking operations accountable.

LEGISLATIVE TIMING AND KEY DATES

- **May 5, 2023** Deadline for bills to pass out of their policy committees
- **May 12, 2023** Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 5
- **Mid-May, 2023** Release of the Governor’s May revise of the budget
- **June 2, 2023** House of origin deadline for bills introduced in 2023
- **June 15, 2023** FY23-24 budget must be passed by the Legislature
- **June 30, 2023** Governor Newsom signs the FY23-24 budget

Priority Legislation May 4, 2023**Cannabis****AB 374 (Haney) Cannabis: local control: cannabis consumption. (Amended: 5/1/2023) [Link](#)**

The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA establishes the Department of Cannabis Control (department) within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to administer the act, and requires the department to be under the supervision and control of a director. Current law provides that a local jurisdiction may allow for the smoking, vaporizing, and ingesting of cannabis or cannabis products on the premises of a retailer or microbusiness licensed under this division if certain conditions are met. This bill would specify that a local jurisdiction exercising the authority described above may allow the retailer or microbusiness to sell noncannabis food and beverage products other than alcoholic beverages and to allow, and to sell tickets for, live musical or other performances on the premises in addition to smoking, vaporizing, and ingesting of cannabis or cannabis products.

Status: 5/2/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1207 (Irwin) Cannabis: labeling and advertising. (Amended: 4/19/2023) [Link](#)

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA places specified requirements on the packaging of cannabis and cannabis products. MAUCRSA prohibits a licensee from engaging in specified advertising or marketing activities, including, among others, advertising or marketing in a manner that is false or untrue or tends to create a misleading impression. This bill would implement provisions of AUMA by prohibiting the sale or manufacture of cannabis or cannabis products that are attractive to children, as defined, and by prohibiting the advertisement and marketing of cannabis or cannabis products in a way that is attractive to children. The bill would implement AUMA by prohibiting cannabis or cannabis products intended for use by inhalation or combustion from containing any natural or synthetic flavors or descriptors of flavors. The bill would require the adoption of emergency regulations to implement these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

SB 512 (Bradford) Cannabis: taxation: gross receipts. (Amended: 5/3/2023) [Link](#)

Would, beginning January 1, 2024, exclude from the terms “gross receipts” and “sales price” under the Sales and Use Tax Law the amount of the cannabis excise tax imposed under the Cannabis Tax Law and the amount of any tax imposed by a city or county on the privilege of engaging in commercial cannabis activity, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a city or county from including in the definition of gross receipts, for purposes of any local tax or fee on a licensed cannabis retailer the amount of any cannabis excise tax imposed under the Cannabis Tax Law or any sales and use taxes. By imposing new requirements on local governments with respect to their taxes and fees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: 5/3/2023-May 3 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.)
Reconsideration granted. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended.
Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Calendar: 5/10/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, CABALLERO, ANNA, Chair,

Children, Youth and Recreation**AB 1056 (Davies) Department of Parks and Recreation: California Youth Water Safety State Grant. (Amended: 3/30/2023) [Link](#)**

Current law establishes the Department of Parks and Recreation in the Natural Resources Agency, and specifies that the department shall be conducted under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Parks and Recreation. Current law requires the director to establish the Outdoor Equity Grants Program to increase the ability of underserved and at-risk populations to participate in outdoor environmental educational experiences at state parks and other public lands where outdoor environmental education programs take place, among other requirements placed on the department and the director. This bill would require the department to establish and administer the California Youth Water Safety State Grant. The bill would require the department to make funding available to nonprofit organizations, special districts, and city or county parks and recreation departments to provide free swimming lessons for low-income and at-risk youth.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Economic Development**AB 286 (Wood) Broadband infrastructure: mapping. (Amended: 4/11/2023) [Link](#)**

Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission, in collaboration with relevant state agencies and stakeholders, to maintain and update a statewide, publicly accessible, and interactive map showing the accessibility of broadband service in the state. Current law authorizes the commission to collect information from providers of broadband services at the address level and prohibits the commission from disclosing certain protected residential subscriber information. This bill would require that the map identify, for each address in the state, each provider of broadband services that offers service at the address and the maximum speed of broadband services offered by each provider of broadband services at the address.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

AB 341 (Ramos) Gambling: local moratorium. (Amended: 4/27/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires the Department of Justice to investigate any violations of, and to enforce, the Gambling Control Act. Under the act, a city, county, or city and county may authorize controlled gambling consistent with state law. Current law, however, prohibits an ordinance that would result in an expansion of gambling in the city, county, or city and county from being valid unless the amendment is approved by a majority of the voters. Current law requires an amendment to a city or county ordinance relating to a gambling establishment or the act to be submitted to the department for review and comment before the ordinance is adopted by the city or county. Prior law, until January 1, 2023, prohibited the commission from issuing a gambling license for a gambling establishment that was not licensed to operate on December 31, 1999, except as specified. This bill would reenact that prohibition until January 1, 2043, and would prohibit the commission from issuing a gambling license for a gambling establishment that was not licensed to operate on December 31, 2022, and that is pending before the commission as of January 1, 2024.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 5/8/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair,

AB 662 (Boerner) Federal Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program funds: administration. (Amended: 3/9/2023) [Link](#)

Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities. Pursuant to its existing authority, the commission supervises administration of the state's telecommunications universal service programs, including, among others, the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF). Current law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the CASF program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. Current law requires the commission to establish specified accounts within the CASF, including, among other accounts, the Broadband Infrastructure Grant Account and the Federal Funding Account. This bill would require the commission, in administering federal Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program funds pursuant to the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, to use processes and procedures that are consistent with guidelines adopted by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for the use of the program funds. The bill would prohibit the commission from imposing any additional rules, processes, procedures, prohibitions, funding prioritizations, or eligibility criteria on any applicant that are not consistent with or explicitly required by the federal guidelines.

Status: 4/21/2023-Measure version as amended on March 9 corrected.

AB 930 (Friedman) Local government: Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts. (Amended: 4/26/2023) [Link](#)

Current law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, and authorizes an authority to, among other things, provide for low- and moderate-income housing and issue bonds, as provided. Current law authorizes a community revitalization and investment plan to provide for the division of taxes within the plan area. This bill would authorize the legislative bodies of 2 or more cities or counties to jointly form a Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California district (RISE district) in accordance with specified procedures. The bill would authorize a special district to join a RISE district, by resolution, as specified.

Status: 4/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1195 (Calderon) Climate Change Preparedness, Resiliency, and Jobs for Communities Program: climate-beneficial projects: grant funding. (Amended: 3/29/2023) [Link](#)

Would establish the Climate Change Preparedness, Resiliency, and Jobs for Communities Program, to be administered by the Strategic Growth Council, and would require the council to fund grants to develop and implement multibenefit, community-level, climate-beneficial projects to support community and landscape resiliency and workforce development. The bill would require the council to award competitive grants to eligible entities, as defined, through an application process, as provided. The bill would require the council, on or before July 1, 2024, to develop guidelines to implement the program and criteria to select projects eligible for grant funding that include, at a minimum, specified information related to community resiliency grants, landscape resiliency grants, and climate and career pathways grants.

Status: 4/19/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Elections, Political Reform and Redistricting

AB 764 (Bryan) Local redistricting. (Amended: 4/11/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires counties, general law and charter cities, and special districts that elect their governing boards using district-based elections to adopt, in a prescribed manner, new district boundaries following each federal decennial census. Current law also requires county boards of education, and the governing boards of school districts and community college districts in which trustee areas have been established, to adopt new boundaries for their trustee areas following each federal decennial census. This bill would revise and recast these provisions. The bill would require counties, county boards of education, cities, school districts, community college districts, and special districts, if the governing body of these local governments is elected by districts, to comply with uniform requirements related to redistricting. The bill would require local governments to adopt district boundaries, using specified criteria, following the decision to establish district-based elections and following each federal decennial census.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

SB 24 (Umberg) Political Reform Act of 1974: public campaign financing. (Amended: 3/30/2023) [Link](#)

The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a public officer from expending, and a candidate from accepting, public moneys for the purpose of seeking elective office. This bill would permit a public

officer or candidate to expend or accept public moneys for the purpose of seeking elective office if the state or a local governmental entity established a dedicated fund for this purpose, as specified. The bill would prohibit the public moneys for this dedicated fund from being taken from public moneys that are earmarked for education, transportation, or public safety. This restriction would not apply to charter cities.

Status: 5/1/2023-Set for hearing May 8.

Calendar: 5/8/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair,

SB 251 (Newman) Political Reform Act of 1974: elected officers: conflicts of interest.

(Amended: 3/8/2023) [Link](#)

The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of conflicts of interest of public officials. The act makes a knowing or willful violation of its provisions a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit an elected officer from employment by any other elected officer with the same constituency, except if the elected officer first began their employment by the other elected officer with the same constituency on or before December 31, 2023. The bill would not apply to statewide elected officers.

Status: 4/19/2023-April 18 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 2. Noes 0.)
Reconsideration granted.

Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness

AB 388 (Connolly) Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan: implementation strategies: roadmap.

(Amended: 3/2/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, including the Natural Resources Agency, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in coordination with certain public agencies, to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. This bill would require the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection, in consultation with the task force, to establish a roadmap for developing and deploying larger landscape level projects to contribute to the achievement of the goals outlined in the implementation strategy. The bill would authorize the director to directly award regional block grants to eligible regional entities, forest collaboratives, and partnerships to implement regional plans, strategies, agreements, and initiatives.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

AB 584 (Hart) California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal development: emergency waiver.

(Amended: 3/6/2023) [Link](#)

The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires the issuance of a coastal development permit if the proposed development is in conformity with the certified local coastal program. The act provides for the certification of local coastal programs by the California Coastal Commission. The act authorizes the requirement of having to obtain a permit to be waived when immediate action by a person or public

agency performing a public service is required to protect life and public property from imminent danger, or to restore, repair, or maintain public works, utilities, or services destroyed, damaged, or interrupted by natural disaster, serious accident, or in other cases of emergency, as specified. The act provides that this waiver provision does not authorize the permanent erection of structures valued at more than \$25,000. This bill would increase the above-described amount to \$125,000, adjusted annually for inflation pursuant to the consumer price index.

Status: 5/3/2023-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Client Position: Pending Support

Notes: 4/20/23: EN tagged as pending support. 4/20/23 SG: Sent draft support letter to the City.

AB 622 (Lackey) Residency: displacement by natural disaster. (Introduced: 2/9/2023) [Link](#)

Current law describes the domicile of a person for voting purposes as that place in which their habitation is fixed, wherein the person has the intention of remaining, and to which, whenever they are absent, the person has the intention of returning. Current law provides that a person who leaves their home to go into another state or precinct in this state for temporary purposes, with the intention of returning, does not lose their domicile. Current law also provides that a person does not gain a domicile in any precinct they go into for temporary purposes if the person does not intend to make that precinct their home. This bill would additionally provide that a person who leaves their home for temporary purposes because of a natural disaster, and who intends to return to the home or to another address within the same jurisdiction, does not lose the person's domicile at that home.

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on ELECTIONS.

AB 781 (Maienschein) Accessibility to emergency information and services: emergency shelters: persons with pets. (Introduced: 2/13/2023) [Link](#)

Current law, the California Emergency Services Act, provides that political subdivisions, as defined, have full power during a local emergency to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements. Existing law defines "emergency plan" for these purposes to mean official and approved documents that describe the principles and methods to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. Current law requires that a county send a copy of its emergency plan to the Office of Emergency Services upon an update to the plan. This bill would require a county, on or before July 1, 2024, to update its emergency plan to designate emergency shelters able to accommodate persons with pets. The bill would require a city that has previously adopted an emergency plan designating emergency shelters to update its emergency plan to designate emergency shelters able to accommodate persons with pets on or before July 1, 2024. The bill would require an emergency shelter designated as able to accommodate persons with pets to be in compliance with safety procedures regarding the sheltering of pets established in the component of the state and local emergency plan and applicable disaster assistance policies and procedures of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This bill would require that whenever a city or county designates an emergency shelter, cooling center, or warming center that it also designate an emergency shelter, cooling center, or warming center, as applicable, that can accommodate persons with pets.

Status: 4/19/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

AB 788 (Petrie-Norris) Fire prevention: grant programs: reporting. (Introduced: 2/13/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's "Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan" issued by the task force in January 2021. Current law requires the task force to submit, as part of the implementation strategy, a report to the appropriate policy and budget committees of the Legislature on progress made in achieving the goals and key actions identified in the state's action plan, on state expenditures made to implement these key actions, and on additional resources and policy changes needed to achieve these goals and key actions, as provided. This bill would require the task force, on or before July 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, to compile and post on its internet website specified information relating to specified state and federal grant programs relating to fire prevention, as provided.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

AB 944 (Irwin) Fire stations: alternative power generation. (Amended: 4/25/2023) [Link](#)

Would require a fire station to have an alternative source of power, as defined, to ensure continued operation for no fewer than 96 hours during any type of power outage. The bill would impose specific compliance requirements based on whether a fire station uses a generator as its alternative source of power, or batteries or a combination of batteries in tandem with a renewable electrical generation facility. The bill would require a fire station to comply with its requirements by January 1, 2026. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: 4/26/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

SB 571 (Allen) Development projects: emergency preparedness. (Amended: 3/21/2023) [Link](#)

Would require a proponent of a new development that would require the evacuation of 40 or more vehicles at any given time that is located within a state responsibility area or local responsibility area and within a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to include an evacuation plan with its application submitted to the local government for the development. The bill would subject the evacuation plan to the independent approval of the local government, as defined, the respective law enforcement and fire agencies that have jurisdictional response authority over the relevant area, and the California Highway Patrol if the proposed evacuation routing utilizes state or federal highways. The bill would require the evacuation plan to consist of specified information, including a wildfire behavior study, a traffic engineering study, and the best available routes for evacuation egress by populations within the development when threatened by wildfire. By imposing new duties on local governments in reviewing and approving developments in high and very high fire hazard severity zones, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/22/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Energy and Utilities

AB 1293 (Irwin) Interconnection: prioritization. (Amended: 5/1/2023) [Link](#)

Would require the Public Utilities Commission to provide guidance to electrical corporations for the prioritization of projects in each electrical corporation's distribution interconnection queue and customer service connections, including that the project is shovel-ready, as determined by the commission.

Status: 5/2/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Environment and Climate

AB 9 (Muratsuchi) Greenhouse gases: market-based compliance mechanism. (Amended: 4/17/2023)

[Link](#)

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating greenhouse gas emissions. 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 to initiate a regulatory process to evaluate potential updates to the market-based compliance mechanism, and would require regulatory changes to take effect no later than January 1, 2025. The bill would require the evaluation to focus on specified items, including whether the supply of emission allowances and carbon offsets are consistent with a linear trajectory toward the statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal established in the state board's most recent scoping plan, rules for banking allowances to use for future compliance, and recommendations made by the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the state board's environmental justice advisory committee. The bill would require the state board, beginning January 1, 2028, and subsequently on a triennial basis, as specified, and in consultation with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the environmental justice advisory committee, to conduct an evaluation of the market-based compliance mechanism, as provided.

Status: 4/25/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 30 (Ward) Atmospheric Rivers: Research, Mitigation, and Climate Forecasting Program.

(Introduced: 12/5/2022) [Link](#)

Current law establishes the Atmospheric Rivers: Research, Mitigation, and Climate Forecasting Program in the Department of Water Resources. Current law requires the department, upon an appropriation for purposes of the program, to research climate forecasting and the causes and impacts that climate change has on atmospheric rivers, to operate reservoirs in a manner that improves flood protection, and to reoperate flood control and water storage facilities to capture water generated by atmospheric rivers. This bill would rename that program the Atmospheric Rivers Research and Forecast Improvement Program: Enabling Climate Adaptation Through Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations and Hazard Resiliency (AR/FIRO) Program. The bill would require the department to research, develop, and implement new observations, prediction models, novel forecasting methods, and tailored decision support systems to improve predictions of atmospheric rivers and their impacts on water supply, flooding, post-wildfire debris flows, and environmental conditions.

Status: 4/26/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

AB 45 (Boerner) Coastal resources: coastal development permits: blue carbon demonstration projects: new development: greenhouse gas emissions. (Amended: 3/15/2023) [Link](#)

The California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission, as provided. This bill would authorize the commission to authorize blue carbon demonstration projects, as defined, in order to demonstrate and quantify the carbon sequestration potential of these projects to help inform the state's natural and working lands and climate resilience strategies.

Status: 4/21/2023-Measure version as amended on March 15 corrected.

AB 287 (Garcia) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: competitive grant programs: funding objectives. (Introduced: 1/24/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires the moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 and, where applicable and to the extent feasible, to maximize economic, environmental, and public health benefits to the state, among other goals. This bill, beginning July 1, 2025, would require state agencies administering competitive grant programs that allocate moneys from the fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality, to provide for a specified application timeline, and to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications.

Status: 4/19/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

AB 344 (Wood) Electricity: load-serving entities: offshore wind facilities. (Introduced: 1/31/2023) [Link](#)

Would expressly authorize electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to jointly enter into agreements to procure electricity generated from offshore wind facilities.

Status: 3/23/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (March 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 411 (Bennett) California Recreational Trails and Greenways Act. (Amended: 3/16/2023) [Link](#)

Would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to establish the California Recreational Trails and Greenways Program to, beginning in 2024, award competitive grants on a biennial basis for new, expanded, or improved public access opportunities through nonmotorized recreational trail creation, improvement, enhancement, and restoration projects. The bill would create the California Recreational Trails and Greenways Fund in the State Treasury, and would require that specified moneys, including, to the extent consistent with Proposition 68, unexpended Proposition 68 moneys that revert to the administering agency for allocation, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be deposited into the fund and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be available for allocation by the department for purposes of the program, as specified. In order to reduce the financial burdens associated with frontloaded cost

structures and match requirements, the bill would authorize the department to create a loan or grant process for advanced payment and match assistance to reduce barriers to participation in the program.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

AB 573 (Garcia) Organic waste: meeting recovered organic waste product procurement targets. (Amended: 3/16/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires, no later than January 1, 2018, the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a certain reduction in statewide emissions of methane, including a goal of a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve these organic waste reduction goals, that provide for, among other things, the calculation by the department of recovered organic waste product procurement targets for each local jurisdiction, and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. This bill would require the department's regulations to allow a local jurisdiction, until December 1, 2039, in procuring recovered organic waste products to meet the target procurement requirements, to use California-derived recovered organic waste that the local jurisdiction sends for processing at a facility or operation outside of the state that meets certain conditions, as provided.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

AB 1554 (Patterson, Joe) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: wildfire fuels reduction projects. (Introduced: 2/17/2023) [Link](#)

This bill would expressly exempt from CEQA a project reduction of fuels in areas within moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/9/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

AB 1567 (Garcia) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024. (Amended: 4/26/2023) [Link](#)

Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,105,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

Status: 4/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1590 (Friedman) Major coastal resorts: coastal development permits: audits: waste. (Amended: 4/10/2023) [Link](#)

The California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other

permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or a local government, as provided. This bill would establish the Major Coastal Resorts Environmental Accountability Act, and would define “major coastal resort” for these purposes. The bill would require the commission, with the assistance of a qualified consultant, to every 2 years prepare an audit of a major coastal resort’s compliance with specified provisions, including the coastal development permit, as provided. The bill would require the major coastal resort to provide for the qualified consultant’s compensation for the audit, as provided.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

SB 12 (Stern) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.
(Introduced: 12/5/2022) [Link](#)

Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the State Air Resources 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 no later than December 31, 2030. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.

Status: 5/2/2023-May 8 hearing postponed by committee.

SB 272 (Laird) Sea level rise: planning and adaptation. (Introduced: 1/31/2023) [Link](#)

Would require a local government, as defined, lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone, as defined, or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as defined, to implement sea level rise planning and adaptation through either submitting, and receiving approval for, a local coastal program, as defined, to the California Coastal Commission or submitting, and receiving approval for, a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline resiliency plan to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, on or before January 1, 2034. By imposing additional requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require local governments that receive approval for sea level rise planning and adaptation on or before January 1, 2029, to be prioritized for sea level rise funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of projects in the local government’s approved sea level rise adaptation plan. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, the California Coastal Commission and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of that planning and adaptation. The bill would make the operation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.

Status: 5/1/2023-Set for hearing May 8.

Calendar: 5/8/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair,

SB 303 (Allen) Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act. (Amended: 4/27/2023) [Link](#)

Current law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food serviceware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, existing law requires producers, as defined, of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material, to ensure that all covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state achieves specified recycling rates, as provided. The act prohibits a producer from selling, offering for sale, importing, or distributing covered materials in the state unless the producer is approved to participate in the producer responsibility plan of a producer responsibility organization (PRO), as prescribed, for the source reduction, collection, processing, and recycling of covered material, except as provided. This bill would instead authorize an affected entity that asserts that specific actions taken by the PRO, a producer, or an entity under contract with the PRO are not consistent with specified prohibitions and requirements of the act and are disrupting or otherwise adversely affecting the sustained operation or commercial viability of solid waste collection programs, solid waste recycling facilities, or composting facilities providing services in accordance with local solid waste handling requirements to bring that concern and supporting evidence to the advisory board. The bill would delete the requirement that the board submit the concern to the department for further analysis and would instead require that the advisory board, rather than the department, offer a recommendation for resolution within 90 days of submission of the request for a preliminary evaluation. The bill would thereafter authorize either party to initiate nonbinding arbitration, as specified. The bill would make the arbitrator's decision in a nonbinding arbitration final unless within 30 days after the arbitrator delivers the decision to the advisory board a party requests that the department conduct a de novo adjudicative proceeding.

Status: 5/2/2023-Set for hearing May 8.

Calendar: 5/8/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair,

SB 360 (Blakespear) California Coastal Commission: member voting. (Amended: 4/18/2023) [Link](#)

The California Coastal Act of 1976 establishes the California Coastal Commission and prescribes the membership and duties of the commission. The act provides that its provisions do not preclude or prevent any member or employee of the commission who is also an employee of another public agency, a county supervisor or city councilperson, or a member of specified associations or organizations, and who has in that designated capacity voted or acted upon a particular matter, from voting or otherwise acting upon that matter as a member or employee of the commission. This bill would apply the latter provision to members of a joint powers authority and members of the local agency formation commission.

Status: 4/18/2023-Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 5/4/2023 #45 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE,

SB 511 (Blakespear) Greenhouse gas emissions inventories. (Amended: 4/24/2023) [Link](#)

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources 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, before January 1, 2028, to develop, and publish on its internet website, a report on greenhouse gas emissions inventories for the calendar year 2025 for each city, county, or city and county that requests inclusion in the report, as provided. The bill would require the state board, consistent with the preparation of the updates to the scoping plan and before January 1, 2033, and every 5 years thereafter, to update the inventories, for each city, county, or city and county that requests inclusion in the respective update, for the calendar year 2030 and every 5th year thereafter. The bill would authorize the state board to solicit bids and enter into contracts for the development of the inventories. The bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2026, to establish a local government advisory committee to inform its development of the greenhouse gas emissions inventories.

Status: 5/1/2023-May 1 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

SB 638 (Eggman) Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024. (Amended: 3/20/2023) [Link](#)

Would enact the Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, for flood protection and climate resiliency projects.

Status: 5/1/2023-May 1 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

SB 867 (Allen) Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024. (Amended: 4/19/2023) [Link](#)

Would enact the Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate smart agriculture, park creation and outdoor access, and clean energy programs.

Status: 5/1/2023-Set for hearing May 8.

Calendar: 5/8/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair,

Governmental Operations

AB 504 (Reyes) State and local public employees: labor relations: disputes. (Amended: 4/13/2023) [Link](#)

The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act and the Ralph C. Dills Act grant the Public Employment Relations Board the power to hear specified disputes in relation to these provisions and to make determinations regarding them. With regard to certain employees of fire departments, current law provides that those persons do not have the right to strike or recognize a picket line of a labor organization while in the course of the performance of their official duties. This bill would provide that it is not unlawful or a cause for discipline or other adverse action against a public employee for that public employee to refuse to enter property that is the site of a primary labor dispute, perform work for a public employer involved in a primary labor dispute, or go through or work behind a primary picket line. The bill would prohibit a public employer from directing a public employee to take those actions. The bill would authorize a recognized employee organization to inform employees of these rights and encourage them to exercise those rights. The bill would also state that a provision in a public employer policy or collective bargaining agreement that purports to limit or waive the rights set forth in this provision shall be void against public policy. The bill would exempt certain public employees of fire departments from these provisions.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

AB 520 (Santiago) Employment: public entities. (Amended: 4/18/2023) [Link](#)

Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation. Under current law, any individual or business entity that contracts for services in the property services or long-term care industries is jointly and severally liable for any unpaid wages, including interest, where the individual or business entity has been provided notice, by any party, of any proceeding or investigation by the Labor Commissioner in which the employer is found liable for those unpaid wages, to the extent the amounts are for services performed under that contract, as provided, and except as specified. This bill would additionally provide that any public entity, defined as the state, a city, county, city and county, district, public authority, public agency, and any other political subdivision or public corporation in the state, is jointly and severally liable for any unpaid wages, as provided in the above paragraph. This bill would, if property services labor is performed within a building a public entity owns or leases by any individual who is not an employee of the public entity, require the public entity to allow, and include as a stipulation in a contract for property services work, work awarded on or after January 1, 2024, representatives from a recognized or certified collective bargaining agent, as specified, to have access to the workers within that building during the workers' normal workday to conduct specified training.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 650 (Arambula) San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District: board. (Amended: 4/17/2023) [Link](#)

Current law authorizes the board of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, composed of 15 members, including 5 city council members, to require the use of best available control technology, promote the use of alternative fuels, encourage and facilitate ridesharing, and require businesses to establish rideshare programs, as provided. This bill would increase the term of office for the city council district members to 4 years from 3 years, would increase the term of office for the public member with medical or scientific expertise in the health effects of air pollution to 4 years from 3 years, and would add 4 public members to the district board, appointed by the Governor to serve 4-year

terms, as specified. Of these 4, one member would be from a California Native American tribe chosen from a list of candidates submitted by local tribal organizations with a presence within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, and 3 members would be appointed with the advice and consent of the Speaker of the Assembly.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/23/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

AB 1297 (Quirk-Silva) Public restrooms. (Introduced: 2/16/2023) [Link](#)

Would require each local government, as defined, to complete an inventory of public restrooms owned and maintained by the local government, either directly or by contract, that are available to the general population in its jurisdiction by July 1, 2024. The bill would require local governments to report their findings to the State Department of Public Health, which would be required to compile the information and to make the inventory available in a searchable database on its internet website by March 1, 2025, as specified. The bill would require the database to be updated quarterly. The bill would require the department to conduct educational outreach to the general public and homelessness service providers that the database is available on its internet website.

Status: 4/19/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

AB 1379 (Papan) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences. (Amended: 3/23/2023) [Link](#)

The Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. This bill, with respect to those general provisions on teleconferencing, would require a legislative body electing to use teleconferencing to instead post agendas at a singular designated physical meeting location, as defined, rather than at all teleconference locations. The bill would remove the requirements for the legislative body of the local agency to identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, and that at least a quorum of the members participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/23/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

AB 1484 (Zbur) Temporary public employees. (Amended: 3/28/2023) [Link](#)

The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (act) authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations. Current law generally requires that the scope of representation under the act include all matters relating to employment conditions and employer-employee relations, while excepting the consideration of the merits, necessity, or organization of any

service or activity provided by law or executive order. Current law states that the Legislature finds and declares that the duties and responsibilities of local agency employer representatives under the act are substantially similar to the duties and responsibilities required under existing collective bargaining enforcement procedures and therefore the costs incurred by the local agency employer representatives in performing those duties and responsibilities under that act are not reimbursable as state-mandated costs. This bill would impose specified requirements with respect to the temporary employees, as defined, of a public employer who have been hired to perform the same or similar type of work that is performed by permanent employees represented by a recognized employee organization. In this regard the bill would require those temporary employees to be automatically included in the same bargaining unit as the permanent employees, as specified, upon the request of the recognized employee organization.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Client Position: Pending Oppose

Notes: 5/3/23: EN tagged as pending oppose.

AB 1637 (Irwin) Local government: internet websites and email addresses. (Amended: 4/27/2023) [Link](#)

Would, no later than January 1, 2026, require a local agency, as defined, that maintains an internet website for use by the public to ensure that the internet website utilizes a “.gov” top-level domain or a “.ca.gov” second-level domain and would require a local agency that maintains an internet website that is noncompliant with that requirement to redirect that internet website to a domain name that does utilize a “.gov” or “.ca.gov” domain. This bill, no later than January 1, 2026, would also require a local agency that maintains public email addresses to ensure that each email address provided to its employees utilizes a “.gov” domain name or a “.ca.gov” domain name. By adding to the duties of local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: 5/1/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

SB 252 (Gonzalez) Public retirement systems: fossil fuels: divestment. (Amended: 4/20/2023) [Link](#)

Would prohibit the boards of the Public Employees’ Retirement System and the State Teachers’ Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a fossil fuel company, as defined. The bill would require the boards to liquidate investments in a fossil fuel company on or before July 1, 2031. The bill would temporarily suspend the above-described liquidation provision upon a good faith determination by the board that certain conditions materially impact normal market mechanisms for pricing assets, as specified, and would make this suspension provision inoperative on January 1, 2035. The bill would provide that it does not require a board to take any action unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board’s fiduciary responsibilities established in the California Constitution.

Status: 5/1/2023-May 1 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

SB 428 (Blakespear) Temporary restraining orders and protective orders: employee harassment. (Amended: 4/11/2023) [Link](#)

Would additionally authorize any employer whose employee has suffered harassment, as defined, to seek a temporary restraining order and an injunction on behalf of the employee and other employees upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence that an employee has suffered harassment, that great or irreparable harm would result to an employee, and that the respondent's course of conduct served no legitimate purpose. The bill would expressly prohibit a court from issuing such an order to the extent that the order would prohibit speech or activities protected by the federal National Labor Relations Act or specified provisions of law governing the communications of exclusive representatives of public employees.

Status: 4/24/2023-April 24 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

Client Position: Sponsor

Notes: 3/10/23: Amy submitted letter to portal. 3/10/23: EN emailed delegation. 4/17/23: EN submitted letter to Sen Approps. 4/24/23: SG testified in support in Senate Appropriations Committee 4/27/23: EN submitted a coalition letter. 4/28/23: EN submitted an updated coalition letter.

SB 654 (Jones) Local agencies: public property: airport leases. (Amended: 4/13/2023) [Link](#)

Current law authorizes a local agency to lease or sublease property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by it for a period not to exceed 50 years for airport purposes or purposes incidental to aircraft. This bill would authorize a local agency and the leaseholder, with respect to a lease or sublease entered into pursuant to the above-described authority, to amend the lease or sublease to extend the duration of the lease or sublease, to terminate the lease or sublease and enter into a new lease or sublease, or to transfer an existing lease or sublease, as specified.

Status: 4/24/2023-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Notes: 4/12/23 SG: Carlsbad Jet Center is in support

SB 660 (Alvarado-Gil) Public employees' retirement systems: California Public Retirement System Agency Cost and Liability Panel. (Amended: 3/21/2023) [Link](#)

Would establish the California Public Retirement System Agency Cost and Liability Panel, located in the Controller's office, with members as defined. The bill would assign responsibilities to the panel related to retirement benefit costs, including determining how costs and unfunded liability are apportioned to a public agency when a member changes employers within the same public retirement system or when a member concurrently retires with 2 or more retirement systems that have entered into reciprocity agreements. The bill would require the panel to meet no later than March 31, 2024, and quarterly beginning on April 1, 2024, and to submit a report to the Legislature, no later than December 31, 2024, providing information regarding the financial impact a public agency assumes when an employee transfers to another public agency within the same retirement system or when an employee transfers to a public agency in a reciprocal retirement system and concurrently retires under 2 or more systems.

Status: 5/1/2023-May 1 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

SB 683 (Glazer) Hotels and short-term rentals: advertised rates: mandatory fees. (Amended: 4/13/2023) [Link](#)

Would require a person that advertises a hotel room rate or short-term rental rate before the public in this state, or from this state before the public in any state, to include in the advertised hotel room rate or short-term rental rate all mandatory fees, as defined, that will be charged in order for the consumer to stay in the hotel room or short-term rental. The bill would require a hotel or a short-term rental to clearly and conspicuously disclose on its internet website a list of all mandatory fees and credit card surcharges imposed on consumers. The bill would authorize certain public attorneys, including the Attorney General, to bring an enforcement action and would require a court to impose a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation after consideration of specified factors. The bill would also provide that a violation of its provisions constitutes a false or misleading statement under the FAL. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: 4/24/2023-April 24 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

Health and Human Services

SB 43 (Eggman) Behavioral health. (Amended: 4/27/2023) [Link](#)

The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act provides for the involuntary commitment and treatment of a person who is a danger to themselves or others or who is gravely disabled. Current law, for purposes of involuntary commitment, defines “gravely disabled” as either a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for their basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter or has been found mentally incompetent, as specified. This bill expands the definition of “gravely disabled” to also include a condition in which a person, due to a mental health disorder or a substance use disorder, or both, is at substantial risk of serious harm, or is currently experiencing serious harm to their physical or mental health. The bill defines “serious harm” for purposes of these provisions to mean significant deterioration, debilitation, or illness due to a person’s failure to meet certain conditions, including, among other things, attend to needed personal or medical care and attend to self-protection or personal safety.

Status: 5/2/2023-Set for hearing May 8.

Client Position: Support

Calendar: 5/8/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair,

Notes: 3/14/23 SG: Subcommittee approved support position 3/29/23 SG: Testified in support in Senate Health Committee 4/7/23 AB: Submitted letter of support to the Judiciary Committee and the Author through the Legislative portal. 4/7/23: EN emailed letter to delegation.

SB 363 (Eggman) Facilities for inpatient and residential mental health and substance use disorder: database. (Introduced: 2/8/2023) [Link](#)

Would require, by January 1, 2025, the State Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Social Services, and by conferring with specified stakeholders, to develop a real-time, internet-based database to collect, aggregate, and display information about beds in specified types of facilities, such as chemical dependency recovery hospitals, acute psychiatric hospitals, and mental health rehabilitation centers, among others, to identify the availability of inpatient and residential mental health or substance use disorder treatment. The bill

would require the database to include a minimum of specific information, including the contact information for a facility's designated employee, the types of diagnoses or treatments for which the bed is appropriate, and the target populations served at the facility, and have the capacity to, among other things, enable searches to identify beds that are appropriate for individuals in need of inpatient or residential mental health or substance use disorder treatment.

Status: 4/24/2023-April 24 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

Client Position: Support

Notes: 3/14/23 SG: Subcommittee approved support position 3/22/23 SG: Testified in support in Senate Health Committee 4/7/23 AB: Submitted letter of support to the Judiciary Committee and the Author. 4/7/23: EN emailed letter to delegation. 4/11/23 SG: Testified in support in Senate Judiciary Committee 4/24/23 SG: Testified in support in Senate Approps

Homelessness

AB 86 (Jones-Sawyer) Homelessness: Statewide Homelessness Coordinator. (Amended: 4/20/2023)

[Link](#)

Would require the Governor to appoint a Statewide Homelessness Coordinator, within the Governor's Office, to serve as the lead person for ending homelessness in California. The bill would require the coordinator to perform prescribed duties, including, among others, identifying a local leader in each relevant city, county, city and county, or other jurisdiction to serve as a liaison between the coordinator and that jurisdiction, overseeing homelessness programs, services, data, and policies between federal, state, and local agencies, coordinating the timing of release of funds and applications for funding for housing and housing-based services impacting Californians experiencing homelessness, and, in collaboration with local leaders, providing annual recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor, as specified. The bill would authorize the coordinator to adjust state goals to the extent allowed by state law.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

AB 1215 (Carrillo, Wendy) Pets Assistance With Support Grant Program: homeless shelters: domestic violence shelters: pets. (Amended: 3/30/2023) Link

Would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop and administer the Pets Assistance With Support Grant Program (PAWS), to award grants to qualified homeless shelters and qualified domestic violence shelters, as defined. The bill would require grant recipients to meet certain availability and service requirements as they relate to the pets of people experiencing homelessness and people escaping domestic violence. The bill would authorize the department to use up to 7% of the funds appropriated in the annual Budget Act for those purposes for its costs in administering the program.

Status: 4/19/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

AB 1285 (Wicks) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program and Encampment Resolution Funding program. (Amended: 5/1/2023) Link

Current law establishes the Encampment Resolution Funding program, administered by the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, to increase collaboration between the council, local jurisdictions, and continuums of care for specified purposes. Current law requires the council to award moneys pursuant to the program as competitive grants, as specified, to be used to support encampment resolution and rehousing efforts for local jurisdictions. Current law requires the council to prioritize funding applicants that demonstrate a commitment to cross-systems collaboration and innovative efforts to resolve encampment issues or have 50 or more individuals living in the encampment. This bill would require a continuum of care that shares geographic boundaries with a city, county, or city and county that is using state funding allocated pursuant to the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program or the Encampment Resolution Funding program to submit evidence of collaboration with the city, county, or city and county that addresses how people served through encampment resolution will be prioritized for permanent housing within coordinated entry systems.

Status: 5/2/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

SB 7 (Blakespear) The Homeless Housing Obligation Act. (Amended: 5/1/2023) [Link](#)

Would, by January 1, 2030, require each city and county to provide housing opportunities, as defined, for homeless individuals within its jurisdiction, based on their most recent point-in-time count. The bill would require each city and county to develop a housing obligation plan that describes how the city or county plans to increase housing opportunities in its jurisdiction so that it can offer at least one housing opportunity to each homeless individual, as specified. In this regard, the bill would require a housing obligation plan to include, among other things, goals and plans to fulfill the city or county's housing obligation, including specific projects and completion timelines, and the city or county's progress in reducing the number of homeless individuals in its jurisdiction. The bill would require a housing obligation plan to identify steps taken by the city or county to consult with other jurisdictions to ensure that the plan is consistent with regional homelessness planning efforts. The bill would require a city or county to submit its housing obligation plan to the Department of Housing and Community Development for review and post the plan to its internet website by January 1, 2025. The bill would require a city or county to update its housing obligation plan on or before January 1 of each subsequent year.

Status: 5/1/2023-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

SB 31 (Jones) Encampments: sensitive areas: penalties. (Amended: 3/22/2023) [Link](#)

Would prohibit a person from sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining, or placing personal property upon any street, sidewalk, or other public right-of-way within 1000 feet of a sensitive area, as defined. The bill would specify that a violation of this prohibition is a public nuisance that can be abated and prevented, as provided. The bill would also provide that a violation of the prohibition may be charged as a misdemeanor or an infraction, at the discretion of the prosecutor. The bill would prohibit a person from being found in violation of the bill's provisions unless provided notice, at least 72 hours before commencement of any enforcement action, as provided. By imposing criminal penalties for a violation of these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 1/18/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Housing and Land Use

AB 68 (Ward) Land use: streamlined housing approvals: density, subdivision, and utility approvals. (Amended: 4/12/2023) [Link](#)

Would require a local government to approve a proposed housing development pursuant to a streamlined, ministerial approval process if the development meets certain objective planning standards, including, but not limited to, a requirement that the proposed parcel for the development be a climate-smart parcel, as described, or be included in the applicable region's sustainable communities strategy as a priority development area. The bill would set forth procedures for approving these developments and would set forth various limitations for these developments. The bill would authorize the Department of Housing and Community Development to review, adopt, amend, and repeal guidelines, rules, and regulations to implement uniform standards or criteria that supplement or clarify the terms, references, or standards set forth by this process.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/16/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

AB 434 (Grayson) Housing element: notice of violation. (Amended: 3/16/2023) [Link](#)

The Planning and Zoning Law, except as provided, requires that a public hearing be held on an application for a variance from the requirements of a zoning ordinance, an application for a conditional use permit or equivalent development permit, a proposed revocation or modification of a variance or use permit or equivalent development permit, or an appeal from the action taken on any of those applications. That law, for housing development projects that submit a preliminary application prior to January 1, 2030, prohibits a city or county from conducting more than 5 hearings, as defined, held pursuant to these provisions, or any other law, ordinance, or regulation requiring a public hearing, if the proposed housing development project complies with the applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards in effect at the time an application is deemed complete, as defined. The Planning and Zoning Law also requires a local agency, pursuant to either local ordinance or statute, to provide for ministerial approval of applications for accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. That law prohibits a local agency from denying a permit for an unpermitted accessory dwelling unit constructed prior to January 1, 2018, except as provided. This bill would additionally authorize the department to notify a city, county, city and county, or the Attorney General when the planning agency of a city, county, or city and county fails to comply with the above-described provisions relating to hearings for specified variances, ministerial approval of applications for accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units, permitting for unpermitted accessory dwelling units constructed prior to January 1, 2018, sale or conveyance of accessory dwelling units, ministerial approval of proposed housing developments, ministerial approval of parcel maps for urban lot splits, or housing development projects being deemed an allowable use of parcels within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use, as provided.

Status: 4/20/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 480 (Ting) Surplus land. (Amended: 4/5/2023) [Link](#)

Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, a local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements before disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities that have notified the Department of Housing and Community Development of their interest in surplus land, as specified. Under current law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. Current law requires a local agency to take formal action in a regular public meeting to declare land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use and to declare land as either "surplus land" or "exempt surplus land," as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency's policies or procedures. This bill would recast that provision and would exempt a local agency, in specified instances, from making a declaration at a public meeting for land that is "exempt surplus land" if the local agency identifies the land in a notice that is published and available for public comment at least 30 days before the exemption takes effect.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 510 (Jackson) Public social services: purposes. (Amended: 4/13/2023) [Link](#)

Current law establishes various public social services programs, including, among others, CalWORKs and the State Supplementary Program for Aged, Blind and Disabled. Current law sets forth the purposes of public social services for which state grants are made to counties that include, among others, providing reasonable support and maintenance for needy and dependent families and persons. This bill would instead state that providing reasonable support and maintenance for needy and vulnerable children, adults, and families is a purpose of public social services.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

AB 894 (Friedman) Parking requirements: shared parking. (Amended: 4/20/2023) [Link](#)

Would require a public agency, as defined, to allow entities with underutilized parking to share their underutilized parking with the public, public agencies, or other entities. The bill would require a public agency to allow parking spaces identified in shared parking agreements to count toward meeting automobile parking requirements for a new or existing development or use, including, but not limited to, shared parking in underutilized spaces and in parking lots and garages that will be constructed as part of the development or developments when specified conditions regarding the distance between the entities that will share the parking are met. The bill would require the entities that are sharing parking to enter into a shared parking agreement, as specified. The bill would require a public agency to accept a parking analysis using peer-reviewed methodologies developed by a professional planning association, as specified, when determining the number of parking spaces that can be reasonably shared between different uses. The bill would require a public agency, private landowner, or lessor to examine the feasibility of shared parking agreements to replace new parking construction or limit the number of new parking spaces that will be constructed when state funds are being used on a proposed new development or before a parking structure or surface parking lot is developed using public funds.

Status: 4/27/2023-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 976 (Ting) Accessory dwelling units: owner-occupancy requirements. (Introduced: 2/14/2023) [Link](#)

The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, 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. Current law requires a local ordinance to require an accessory dwelling unit to be either attached to, or located within, the proposed or existing primary dwelling, as specified, or detached from the proposed or existing primary dwelling and located on the same lot as the proposed or existing primary dwelling. This bill would instead prohibit a local agency from imposing an owner-occupancy requirement on any accessory dwelling unit.

Status: 4/24/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 5/4/2023 #74 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS,

AB 983 (Cervantes) Surplus land. (Amended: 3/16/2023) [Link](#)

Current law establishes procedures for the disposal of surplus land, including requiring certain information to be provided to the Department of Housing and Community Development. These procedures do not apply to the disposal of exempt surplus land. Current law describes various categories of “exempt surplus land,” including surplus land that is less than 5,000 square feet in area, less than the minimum legal residential building lot size for the jurisdiction in which the parcel is located, or 5,000 square feet in area, whichever is less, or has no record access and is less than 10,000 square feet in area; and is not contiguous to land owned by a state or local agency that is used for open-space or low- and moderate-income housing purposes. In this regard, if this category of surplus land is not sold to an owner of contiguous land, it is not considered exempt surplus land and is subject to the surplus land procedures. This bill would expand the above category of “exempt surplus land” to include land that is designated in an adopted downtown revitalization plan not to exceed 1.1 square miles and includes residential, commercial, office, civic and hospitality uses.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/16/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

AB 1176 (Zbur) General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act. (Amended: 5/1/2023) [Link](#)

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan for the city’s or county’s physical development that includes various elements, including, among others, a land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land in specified categories, and a circulation element that identifies the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports and ports, and other local public utilities and facilities, as specified. This bill, the Local Electrification Planning Act, would require a city or county to either adopt a climate action electrification element as part of the general plan, or otherwise amend the general plan, to, among other things, identify strategies, policies, and proposed ordinance amendments to meet California’s greenhouse gas reduction goals requiring increased electrification of transportation and buildings.

Status: 5/2/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1218 (Lowenthal) Development projects: demolition of residential dwelling units.
(Amended: 4/13/2023) [Link](#)

The Housing Crisis Act of 2019, among other things, prohibits an affected city or an affected county, as defined, from approving a housing development project that will require the demolition of one or more residential dwelling units, unless the project creates at least as many residential dwelling units as will be demolished. The act also prohibits an affected city or affected county from approving any housing development project that will require the demolition of occupied or vacant protected units, unless specified conditions are met. In this regard, the act requires a project that will require the demolition of occupied or vacant protected units to, among other things, (1) replace all existing or demolished protected units, (2) include a minimum amount of residential units, (3) allow existing occupants to occupy their units until 6 months before the start of construction activities, and (4) provide relocation benefits to the existing occupants of any protected units that are lower income households. This bill would expand the demolition of residential dwelling units prohibitions to prohibit an affected city or affected county from approving any development project that will require the demolition of occupied or vacant protected units, or that is located on a site where protected units were demolished in the previous 5 years, unless the conditions described above are met.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1287 (Alvarez) Density Bonus Law: additional density bonus and incentives or concessions: California Coastal Act of 1976. (Amended: 4/26/2023) [Link](#)

Would require a city, county, or city and county to grant an additional density bonus, calculated as specified, when (1) an applicant proposes to construct a housing development that conforms to specified requirements, (2) the applicant agrees to include additional units affordable to very low income households or moderate income households, as specified, and (3) the housing development provides 24% of the base density units to lower income households, conforms to specified requirements and provides 15% of the base density units to very low income households, or conforms to specified requirements and provides 44% of the total units to moderate-income units. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to grant four incentives or concessions for a project that includes at least 16% of the units for very low income households or at least 45% for persons and families of moderate income in a development in which the units are for sale. The bill would increase the incentives or concessions for a project in which 100% of all units are for lower income households, as specified, from 4 to 5.

Status: 4/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1332 (Carrillo, Juan) Accessory dwelling units: preapproved plans. (Amended: 4/10/2023) [Link](#)

Would require each local agency, by January 1, 2025, to develop a program for the preapproval of accessory dwelling unit plans, whereby the local agency accepts accessory dwelling unit plan submissions for preapproval and approves or denies the preapproval applications, as specified. The bill would authorize a local agency to charge a fee to an applicant for the preapproval of an accessory dwelling unit plan, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to post preapproved accessory dwelling unit plans and the contact information of the applicant on its internet website. The bill would

require a local agency to either approve or deny an application for a permit for a proposed accessory dwelling unit within 30 days that utilizes either a preapproved accessory dwelling unit plan or a plan that is identical to a plan used in an application for a detached accessory dwelling unit approved by the local agency within the current triennial California Building Standards Code rulemaking cycle.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1490 (Lee) Affordable housing development projects: adaptive reuse. (Amended: 5/1/2023) [Link](#)

That Housing Accountability Act states that it shall not be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring a housing development project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need, except as provided. That act further provides that a housing development project or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project or emergency shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity. Under this bill, an extremely affordable adaptive reuse project on an infill parcel that is not located on or adjoined to an industrial use site would be an allowable use. The bill would authorize a local agency to impose objective design review standards, except as specified. The bill would provide that for purposes of the Housing Accountability Act, a proposed housing development project is consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if the housing development project is consistent with the standards specified in these provisions. The bill would require a local agency to determine whether the proposed development meets those standards within specified timeframes. The bill would define an extremely affordable adaptive reuse project for these purposes to mean a multifamily housing development project that involves retrofitting and repurposing of an existing building that includes residential units, as specified, and that meets specified affordability requirements, including that 100% of the units be dedicated to lower income households, 50% of which shall be dedicated to very low income households, as specified.

Status: 5/2/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1505 (Rodriguez) Seismic retrofitting: soft story multifamily housing. (Introduced: 2/17/2023) [Link](#)

Current law establishes the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing for the purposes of providing financial assistance to owners of soft story multifamily housing for seismic retrofitting to protect individuals living in multifamily housing that have been determined to be at risk of collapse in earthquakes, as specified. Current law also establishes the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing Fund, and its subsidiary account, the Seismic Retrofitting Account, within the State Treasury. Current law provides that the Legislature will appropriate \$250,000,000 from the General Fund in the 2023–24 Budget Act to the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing Fund for the purposes of carrying out the program. Current law requires the California Residential Mitigation Program to develop and administer the program, as specified. Current law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2042, and repeals them as of January 1, 2043. This bill would, instead, appropriate \$250,000,000 from the General Fund to the CRMP for the purpose of implementing the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

AB 1630 (Garcia) Planning and zoning: housing development approvals: student housing projects. (Amended: 3/21/2023) [Link](#)

Would enact The Student Housing Crisis Act of 2023. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to classify student and faculty and staff housing as a permitted use on all real property within 1,000 feet of a university campus, as defined, for zoning purposes. The bill would require a proposed student or faculty and staff housing project, as defined, to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or a hearing, if specified requirements are met, including that a minimum of 20% of the units in the project be rented by students or faculty and staff of the university. The bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing or enforcing on a student or faculty and staff housing project subject to ministerial consideration certain restrictions, including a minimum automobile parking requirement. The bill would require student or faculty and staff housing to have certain recorded deed restrictions, except as provided, that ensure for at least 55 years that, among other things, at least 20% of the units are affordable to lower income households, as defined, except as provided. In connection with an application submitted pursuant to these provisions, the bill would require a city, county, or city and county to take specified actions, including, upon the request of the applicant, provide a list of permits and fees that are required by the city, county, or city and county. By imposing new duties on local jurisdictions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 3/9/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

AB 1657 (Wicks) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024. (Amended: 4/17/2023) [Link](#)

Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and homeownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

SB 4 (Wiener) Planning and zoning: housing development: higher education institutions and religious institutions. (Amended: 3/28/2023) [Link](#)

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. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards. The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee within the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law requires the committee to allocate state low-income housing tax credits in conformity with state and federal law that establishes a maximum rent that may be charged to a tenant for a project unit constructed using low-income housing tax credits. This bill would require that a

housing development project be a use by right upon the request of an applicant who submits an application for streamlined approval, on any land owned by an independent institution of higher education or religious institution on or before January 1, 2024, if the development satisfies specified criteria, including that the development is not adjoined to any site where more than one-third of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use. The bill would define various terms for these purposes.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

SB 294 (Wiener) Housing development projects: floor area ratios. (Introduced: 2/2/2023) [Link](#)

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. Current law prohibits a local agency, as defined, from imposing a floor area ratio standard that is less than 1.0 on a housing development project that consists of 3 to 7 units, or less than 1.25 on a housing development project that consists of 8 to 10 units. Current law prohibits a local agency from imposing a lot coverage requirement that would physically preclude a housing development project of not more than 10 units from achieving the floor area ratios described above. This bill would delete the 10-unit maximum for eligible projects, and would prohibit a local agency from imposing a floor area ratio standard that is less than 2.5 on a housing development project that consists of 11 to 20 units. The bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing a floor area ratio standard that is less than 1.25 for every ten housing units, rounded to the nearest ten units, on a housing development project that consists of more than 20 units.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/15/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

SB 423 (Wiener) Land use: streamlined housing approvals: multifamily housing developments. (Amended: 3/28/2023) [Link](#)

The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among others, that the development proponent has committed to record, prior to the issuance of the first building permit, a land use restriction or covenant providing that any lower or moderate-income housing units required, as specified, remain available at affordable housing costs, as defined, or rent to persons and families of lower or moderate-income for no less than specified periods of time. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026. This bill would authorize the Department of General Services to act in the place of a locality or local government, at the discretion of that department, for purposes of the ministerial, streamlined review for development on property owned by or leased to the state.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Client Position: Pending Oppose

Notes: 5/3/23: EN tagged as pending oppose and sent a draft letter to Jason and Allegra.

SB 450 (Atkins) Housing development: approvals. (Amended: 3/16/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires a proposed housing development containing no more than 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 that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided. Current law authorizes a local agency to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards, as defined, except as specified, on the proposed housing development. Current law authorizes a local agency to deny a proposed housing development if specified conditions are met, including that the building official makes a written finding that the proposed housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon public health and safety or the physical environment, as provided. This bill would remove the requirement that a proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls to be considered ministerially. The bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards that do not apply uniformly to development within the underlying zone. This bill would remove the authorization for a local agency to deny a proposed housing development if the building official makes a written finding that the proposed housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the physical environment.

Status: 4/27/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

SB 634 (Becker) Low Barrier Navigation Center: opportunity housing: use by right: building standards. (Amended: 5/1/2023) [Link](#)

Current law provides that the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not apply to an action taken by a public agency to lease, convey, or encumber land owned by a public entity or to facilitate the lease, conveyance, or encumbrance of land owned by a public agency, or to provide financial assistance to, or otherwise approve, a Low Barrier Navigation Center constructed or allowed by existing law. CEQA does not apply to the ministerial approval of projects. Current law prescribes requirements for notifying a developer that its application for a Low Barrier Navigation Center development is complete and for the local jurisdiction to complete its review of the application. Current law declares that Low Barrier Navigation Center developments are essential tools for alleviating the homelessness crisis in this state and are a matter of statewide concern and thus applicable to charter cities. This bill would additionally require an opportunity housing project, as defined, to be a use by right if the project has a relocation plan for a situation when the parcel on which the project is located is no longer suitable for opportunity housing projects, as specified. The bill would also expand use by right to include sites used pursuant to Executive Order No. N-23-20 and areas zoned for medical use or faith-based use. The bill, by authorizing additional developments to be a use by right under certain circumstances, would expand the exemption for the ministerial approval of projects under CEQA.

Status: 5/1/2023-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

SB 747 (Caballero) Land use: economic development: surplus land. (Amended: 5/1/2023) [Link](#)

Current law authorizes a city, county, or city and county, with the approval of its legislative body by resolution after a public hearing, to acquire, sell, or lease property in furtherance of the creation of an economic opportunity, as defined. Existing law specifies the Legislature's intent regarding those provisions. This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county, in addition to a sale or lease, to otherwise transfer property to create an economic opportunity. The bill would make related, conforming changes.

Status: 5/1/2023-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Client Position: Support

Notes: 4/11/23 SG: Carlsbad Legislative Subcommittee adopt support position 4/12/23 SG/EN: Testified in support in Senate Governance and Finance 4/13/23: EN sent draft letter to Jason and Allegra for review. 4/24/23: SG testified in support in Senate Housing Committee 5/3/23: EN uploaded to Senate Appropriations and emailed delegation.

SB 834 (Portantino) Housing: California Family Home Construction and Homeownership Bond Act of 2023. (Amended: 5/2/2023) [Link](#)

Would enact the California Family Home Construction and Homeownership Bond Act of 2023 (bond act), which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$25,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance the California Family Home Construction and Homeownership Program, established as part of the bond act. The bill would authorize the California Housing Finance Agency to award California Socially Responsible Second Mortgage Loans to eligible applicants to use as a down payment or to pay closing costs on the purchase of a new home. The bill would also authorize the agency to award Family Homeownership Opportunity Infrastructure Improvement Loans to developers to be used for predevelopment infrastructure improvements and other upfront costs typically incurred in connection with new home construction, under specified conditions. The bill would require that moneys received from a loan recipient for the repayment of financing provided under the program be used to pay debt service when due on bonds issued pursuant to the bond act. The bill would also authorize the agency to issue revenue bonds for the purposes of financing the program, as specified.

Status: 5/2/2023-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Open Meetings and Transparency

AB 557 (Hart) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences. (Introduced: 2/8/2023) [Link](#)

The Ralph M. Brown Act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Current law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a

declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health, as specified. If there is a continuing state of emergency, or if state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, current law requires a legislative body to make specified findings not later than 30 days after the first teleconferenced meeting, and to make those findings every 30 days thereafter, in order to continue to meet under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures. Current law requires a legislative body that holds a teleconferenced meeting under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures to give notice of the meeting and post agendas, as described, to allow members of the public to access the meeting and address the legislative body, to give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment, including an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option. Current law prohibits a legislative body that holds a teleconferenced meeting under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures from requiring public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and would specify that the legislative body must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time. This bill would extend the above-described abbreviated teleconferencing provisions when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health, as specified, indefinitely.

Status: 5/1/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Client Position: Support

Calendar: 5/4/2023 #106 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS,

Notes: 4/7/2023 AB: Submitted letter of Support to the ASM. Local Government Committee and added position.

AB 817 (Pacheco) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body. (Amended: 3/16/2023) [Link](#)

Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions similar to the emergency provisions indefinitely and without regard to a state of emergency. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter.

Status: 4/25/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

SB 537 (Becker) Open meetings: multijurisdictional, cross-county agencies: teleconferences. (Amended: 4/24/2023) [Link](#)

Current law, under the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires that, during a teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Current law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes the

legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency or in other situations related to public health that exempt a legislative body from the general requirements (emergency provisions) and impose different requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The emergency provisions specify that they do not require a legislative body to provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. These circumstances include if a member shows "just cause," including for a childcare or caregiving need of a relative that requires the member to participate remotely. This bill would expand the circumstances of "just cause" to apply to the situation in which an immunocompromised child, parent, grandparent, or other specified relative requires the member to participate remotely.

Status: 5/3/2023-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 9. Noes 2.) (May 2).

Calendar: 5/4/2023 #3 SENATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE,

Public Safety and EMS

AB 40 (Rodriguez) Emergency medical services. (Amended: 4/20/2023) [Link](#)

Among other duties, current law requires the Emergency Medical Services Authority to develop planning and implementation guidelines for EMS systems, provide technical assistance to existing agencies, counties, and cities for the purpose of developing the components of EMS systems, and receive plans for the implementation of EMS and trauma care systems from local EMS agencies. This bill would require the authority to develop an electronic signature for use between the emergency department medical personnel at a receiving facility and the transporting emergency medical personnel that captures the points in time when the hospital receives notification of ambulance arrival and when transfer of care is executed for documentation of ambulance patient offload time, as defined. The bill would require every local EMS agency to develop a standard not to exceed 30 minutes, 90% of the time, for ambulance patient offload time. The bill would also require the authority to develop an audit tool to improve data accuracy regarding transfer of care, as specified, and to provide technical assistance and funding as needed, subject to an appropriation, for small rural hospitals and volunteer EMS providers to implement these provisions. The bill would require the authority to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions on or before March 1, 2024.

Status: 4/24/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Client Position: Pending Support

Notes: 4/20/23: EN tagged as pending support. 4/20/23 SG: Draft letter of support sent to City

AB 93 (Bryan) Criminal procedure: consensual searches. (Amended: 2/23/2023) [Link](#)

Would prohibit a peace officer or law enforcement agency from conducting a warrantless search of a vehicle, person, or their effects, based solely on a person's consent, as specified. The bill would specify that consent to conduct a search is not lawful justification for a search.

Status: 3/8/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 5/4/2023 #55 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS,

AB 742 (Jackson) Law enforcement: police canines. (Amended: 3/15/2023) [Link](#)

Would prohibit the use of an unleashed police canine by law enforcement to apprehend a person, and any use of a police canine for crowd control. The bill would prohibit law enforcement agencies from authorizing any use or training of a police canine that is inconsistent with this bill.

Status: 4/26/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

Client Position: Pending Oppose

Notes: 4/20/23: EN tagged as pending oppose. 4/20/23 SG: Sent draft oppose letter to the City.

AB 797 (Weber) Local government: police review boards. (Amended: 3/23/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires each department or agency in this state that employs peace officers to establish a procedure to investigate complaints by members of the public against the personnel of these departments or agencies, and to make a written description of this procedure available to the public. Current law also requires each department or agency to keep and maintain records of complaints and investigations, as specified. This bill would require the governing body of each city and county to, by January 15, 2025, create an independent community-based commission on law enforcement officer practices. The bill would authorize each commission to, among other things, conduct independent investigations of complaints against a police officer or sheriff alleging physical injury to a person, including injuries resulting in a person's death.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 3/23/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

AB 1082 (Kalra) Authority to remove vehicles. (Amended: 3/21/2023) [Link](#)

Current law authorizes a peace officer and specified public employees, as an alternative to removal of a vehicle, to immobilize the vehicle with a device designed and manufactured for that purpose, if, among other circumstances, the vehicle is found upon a highway or public lands by the peace officer or employee and it is known to have been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations that are delinquent because the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded to the appropriate agency within a designated time period. This bill would delete the authority of a peace officer or public employee, as appropriate, to remove or immobilize a vehicle under those circumstances. The bill would repeal the related authority to conduct a lien sale to cover towing and storage expenses. The bill would make various conforming and technical changes.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

AB 1188 (Boerner) Transportation: bicycle safety handbook. (Amended: 4/17/2023) [Link](#)

Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the Transportation Agency to develop and distribute, on or before September 1, 2024, a bicycle safety handbook that includes information on, among other things, existing laws regulating bicycles and e-bikes, safety equipment, and sharing roads and bikeways with other users, as specified. The bill would require the agency to make a downloadable

electronic version of the bicycle safety handbook available on the internet, as specified, and in print at all Department of Motor Vehicles offices, state libraries, Department of the California Highway Patrol offices, and other appropriate state offices. In developing the handbook, the bill would require collaboration and consultation between the agency and the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the California Office of Traffic Safety, the Department of Transportation, and other relevant stakeholders, as specified.

Status: 4/25/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Client Position: Support

Notes: 4/14/23: Letter sent to Jason for approval. Letter due 4/17 by noon. 4/17/23: EN submitted letter to Assembly and emailed Celia in TBH office.

AB 1329 (Maienschein) County jail incarcerated persons: identification card pilot program.
(Amended: 4/12/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to ensure that any eligible inmate, as defined, released from state prison has a valid identification card. Current law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the DMV to provide a renewed driver's license in lieu of an identification card if the inmate meets specified criteria. Existing law defines "eligible inmate," in part, as a person who has previously held a California driver's license or identification card, who has a usable photo on file with the Department of Motor Vehicles, and who meets certain requirements, including that they have provided, and the Department of Motor Vehicles has verified, specified information, such as the inmate's true full name. Current law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, to the extent administratively feasible and within available resources, to facilitate the process between an eligible inmate and the agencies holding documentation required for the issuance of an identification card, as specified. This bill would authorize the Sheriff's Department of the County of San Diego and the DMV to implement a pilot program based on the above-described provisions to provide eligible incarcerated persons, as defined, a valid identification card or driver's license when they are released from a County of San Diego detention facility.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

AB 1463 (Lowenthal) Automated license plate recognition systems: retention and use of information.
(Amended: 5/1/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires automated license plate recognition (ALPR) operators and ALPR end-users, as those terms are defined, to implement usage and privacy policies and to maintain reasonable security procedures and practices regarding ALPR information, as specified. Current law requires the usage and privacy policy implemented by an ALPR operator or an ALPR end-user to include the length of time ALPR information will be retained and the process the ALPR operator or ALPR end-user will utilize to determine if and when to destroy retained ALPR information. This bill would require an ALPR operator or ALPR end-user that is a public agency, excluding an airport authority, to include in those policies, procedures, and practices a requirement that ALPR information that does not match information on a hot list, as defined, be purged in 30 days, as specified. The bill would also prohibit those ALPR operators

and end-users from accessing an ALPR system that retains that unmatched ALPR information for more than 60 days, as specified.

Status: 5/2/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1708 (Muratsuchi) Theft. (Amended: 4/12/2023) [Link](#)

The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, defines and prohibits an act of shoplifting and prohibits prosecution for an act of shoplifting under any other law. This bill would refine the definition of shoplifting and would specifically exclude certain offenses from prosecution as shoplifting, including, among others, the theft of a firearm or vehicle, identity theft, and credit card fraud.

Status: 4/19/2023-Coauthors revised.

Client Position: Support

Notes: 4/18/23: EN testified in committee.

SB 2 (Portantino) Firearms. (Amended: 3/1/2023) [Link](#)

Current law prohibits a person from carrying a concealed firearm or carrying a loaded firearm in public. Current law authorizes a licensing authority, as specified, if good cause exists for the issuance, and subject to certain other criteria including, among other things, the applicant is of good moral character and has completed a specified course of training, to issue a license to carry a concealed handgun or to carry a loaded and exposed handgun, as specified. Under current law, the required course of training for an applicant is no more than 16 hours and covers firearm safety and laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm. This bill would require the licensing authority to issue or renew a license if the applicant is not a disqualified person for the license and the applicant is at least 21 years of age. The bill would remove the good character and good cause requirements from the issuance criteria. Under the bill, the applicant would be a disqualified person if they, among other things, are reasonably likely to be a danger to self, others, or the community at large, as specified. This bill would add the requirement that the applicant be the recorded owner, with the Department of Justice, of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person. This bill would change the training requirement to be no less than 16 hours in length and would add additional subjects to the course including, among other things, the safe storage and legal transportation of firearms.

Status: 4/10/2023-April 10 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

SB 44 (Umberg) Controlled substances. (Amended: 4/13/2023) [Link](#)

Current law makes it a crime to possess for sale or purchase for purpose of sale, transport, import, sell, furnish, administer, give away, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, derive, process, or prepare various controlled substances, including, among others, fentanyl, peyote, and various other opiates and narcotics. This bill, Alexandra's Law, would require the court to advise a person who is convicted of, or who pleads guilty or no contest to, the above crimes, as specified, of the danger of selling or administering illicit drugs and counterfeit pills and that, if a person dies as a result of that action, the defendant can be charged with homicide. The bill would require the court to read the advisory statement in a case in which the defendant exchanged a controlled substance containing fentanyl or its

analogous for anything else of value, as specified. The bill would require the advisory statement to be included in a plea form, if used, and specified on the record.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was PUB. S. on 4/13/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

SB 400 (Wahab) Peace officers: confidentiality of records. (Amended: 4/12/2023) [Link](#)

The California Public Records Act generally requires public records to be open for inspection by the public. Current law provides numerous exceptions to this requirement. Under current law, the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers are confidential and not subject to public inspection. Current law provides certain exemptions to this confidentiality, including the reports, investigations, and findings of certain incidents involving the use of force by a peace officer. This bill would clarify that this confidentiality does not prohibit an agency that formerly employed a peace officer or custodial officer from disclosing the termination for cause of that officer, as specified.

Status: 4/12/2023-Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 5/4/2023 #39 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE,

SB 719 (Becker) Law enforcement agencies: radio communications. (Amended: 3/29/2023) [Link](#)

Current law establishes the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) to make specified criminal justice databases, including individual criminal histories, wanted and missing persons, and stolen firearms, vehicles, and property, available to participating law enforcement agencies. Current law prohibits unauthorized access to CLETS and the unlawful use of CLETS information by authorized users. Current law authorizes the Attorney General to adopt policies, procedures, and practices related to the use of CLETS. These rules require a participating agency to restrict access to CLETS and define "access" as the ability to see or hear any information obtained from CLETS. This bill would require a law enforcement agency, including the Department of the California Highway Patrol, municipal police departments, county sheriff's departments, specified local law enforcement agencies, and specified university and college police departments, to, by no later than January 1, 2024, ensure public access, in real time, to the radio communications of that agency, as specified.

Status: 4/24/2023-April 24 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

Revenue and Taxation

ACA 1 (Aguiar-Curry) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval. (Introduced: 12/5/2022) [Link](#)

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.

Status: 12/6/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee January 5.

Transportation and Public Works

AB 6 (Friedman) Transportation planning: regional transportation plans: Solutions for Congested Corridors Program: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. (Amended: 3/16/2023) [Link](#)

Current law requires that each regional transportation plan also include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization in order to, among other things, achieve certain targets established by the State Air Resources Board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks in the region for 2020 and 2035, respectively. This bill would require the state board, after January 1, 2024, and not later than September 30, 2026, to establish additional targets for 2035 and 2045, respectively, as specified.

Status: 4/25/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 7 (Friedman) Transportation: project selection processes. (Amended: 3/16/2023) [Link](#)

Would require, on and after January 1, 2025, the project selection process for each transportation project that would be funded, at least partially, from specified funding sources, including the State Highway Account, the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, and the Trade Corridor Enhancement Account, to incorporate specified principles. The bill would require the Transportation Agency, on or before January 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature on how those transportation projects that were completed during the prior year incorporated those principles. This bill contains other existing laws.

Status: 5/3/2023-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

AB 334 (Rubio, Blanca) Public contracts: conflicts of interest. (Introduced: 1/30/2023) [Link](#)

Current law prohibits members of the Legislature and state, county, district, judicial district, and city officers or employees from being financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members. Current law authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission to commence an administrative or civil action against persons who violate this prohibition, as prescribed, and includes provisions for the collection of penalties after the time for judicial review of a commission order or decision has lapsed, or if all means of judicial review of the order or decision have been exhausted. Current law identifies certain remote interests in contracts that are not subject to this prohibition and other situations in which an official is not deemed to be financially interested in a contract. This bill would establish that an independent contractor, who meets specified requirements, is not an officer for purposes of being subject to the prohibition on being financially interested in a contract.

Status: 5/3/2023-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (May 3).

Calendar: 5/4/2023 #11 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS,

AB 965 (Carrillo, Juan) Local government: broadband permit applications. (Amended: 5/1/2023) [Link](#)

Would require a local agency to undertake batch broadband permit processing, as defined, upon receiving 2 or more broadband permit applications for substantially similar broadband project sites submitted at the same time by the same applicant, within a presumptively reasonable time, as defined. The bill would define “local agency” for these purposes to mean a city, county, city and county, charter city, special district, or, subject to specified exceptions, publicly owned utility. If a local agency does not approve those broadband permit applications for substantially similar broadband project sites and issue permits, or reject the applications and notify the applicants, within the presumptively reasonable time, the bill would require that all of those permits be deemed approved. The bill would authorize a local agency to place reasonable limits on the number of broadband project sites that are grouped into a single permit while undertaking batch broadband permit processing, as specified. The bill would provide that a local agency may only remove a broadband project site from grouping under a single permit under mutual agreement with the applicant or to expedite the approval of other substantially similar broadband project sites. The bill would specify that these provisions do not apply to eligible facility requests, as defined.

Status: 5/2/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 971 (Lee) Vehicles: transit-only traffic lanes. (Amended: 4/11/2023) [Link](#)

Current law prohibits a person from operating a motor vehicle, or stopping, parking, or leaving a vehicle standing, on a portion of the highway designated for the exclusive use of public transit buses, subject to specified exceptions. Current law also requires a public transit agency to place and maintain signs and traffic control devices indicating that a portion of a highway is designated for the exclusive use of public transit buses, as specified. This bill would instead make these provisions applicable to transit-only traffic lanes. The bill would define transit-only traffic lanes as any designated transit-only lane on which use is restricted to mass transit vehicles, or other designated vehicles including taxis and vanpools, during posted times.

Status: 5/3/2023-Referred to Com. on TRANS.

SB 295 (Dodd) Vehicles: regulations on public property. (Amended: 3/15/2023) [Link](#)

Current law authorizes a public agency to adopt rules or regulations to restrict, or specify the conditions for, the use of bicycles, motorized bicycles, electric bicycles, skateboards, electrically motorized boards, and roller skates on public property under the jurisdiction of that agency, as specified. This bill would additionally include certain transportation devices for the purposes of this provision, including, among other things, scooters, pocket bicycles, and golf carts, as specified.

Status: 4/18/2023-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 5/4/2023 #46 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE,

SB 538 (Portantino) Department of Transportation: Chief Advisor on Bicycling and Active Transportation. (Amended: 4/18/2023) [Link](#)

Current law establishes the Department of Transportation and provides that the Director of Transportation shall perform all duties, exercise all powers and jurisdiction, assume and discharge all

responsibilities, and carry out and effect all purposes vested by law in the department, except as otherwise provided by law. This bill would require the director to appoint a Chief Advisor on Bicycling and Active Transportation, to serve as the department's primary advisor on all issues related to bicycle transportation, safety, and infrastructure, as specified.

Status: 5/1/2023-Set for hearing May 8.

Calendar: 5/8/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair,

SB 677 (Blakespear) Intercity rail: LOSSAN Rail Corridor. (Amended: 4/17/2023) [Link](#)

Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation, subject to approval of the Secretary of Transportation, to enter into an interagency transfer agreement under which a joint powers board assumes responsibility for administering the state-funded intercity rail service in a particular corridor, including the LOSSAN Rail Corridor. Current law provides for the allocation of state funds by the secretary to a joint powers board under an interagency transfer agreement based on an annual business plan for the intercity rail corridor and subsequent appropriation of state funds. Existing law requires the joint powers board to submit the annual business plan to the secretary for review and recommendation by April 1 of each year. Current law requires the business plan to include, among other things, a report on the performance of the corridor service, an overall operating plan, short-term and long-term capital improvement programs, funding requirements for the upcoming fiscal year, and an action plan with specific performance goals and objectives. This bill would require the LOSSAN Rail Corridor Agency, as part of the annual business plan submitted to the secretary, to include a description of the effects of climate change on the LOSSAN corridor, to identify projects planned to increase climate resiliency on the corridor, and to discuss possible funding options for those identified projects, as specified. To the extent the bill would add to the duties of the LOSSAN Rail Corridor Agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: 5/1/2023-Set for hearing May 8.

Calendar: 5/8/2023 10 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, ANTHONY, Chair,

SB 706 (Caballero) Public contracts: progressive design-build: local agencies. (Amended: 4/10/2023) [Link](#)

Current law, until January 1, 2029, authorizes local agencies, defined as any city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source, to use the progressive design-build process for up to 15 public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000 for each project, similar to the progressive design-build process authorized for use by the Director of General Services. Current law requires a local agency that uses the progressive design-build process to submit, no later than January 1, 2028, to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature a report on the use of the progressive design-build process containing specified information, including a description of the projects awarded using the progressive design-build process. Current law requires the design-build entity and its general partners or joint venture members to verify specified information under penalty of perjury. This bill would authorize all cities, counties, city and counties, or special districts to use the progressive design-build process for

other projects in addition to water-related projects and would extend these provisions until January 1, 2030. The bill would change the required reporting date to no later than December 31, 2028.

Status: 4/27/2023-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Water and Wastewater

AB 62 (Mathis) Statewide water storage: expansion. (Amended: 4/20/2023) [Link](#)

Current law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards. Current law requires the work of the state board to be divided into at least 2 divisions, known as the Division of Water Rights and the Division of Water Quality. This bill would establish a statewide goal to increase above- and below-ground water storage capacity by a total of 3,700,000 acre-feet by the year 2030 and a total of 4,000,000 acre-feet by the year 2040. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources, in consultation with the state board, to take reasonable actions to promote or assist efforts to achieve the statewide goal, as provided. The bill would require the department, beginning July 1, 2027, and on or before July 1 every 2 years thereafter until January 1, 2043, in consultation with the state board, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on the progress made to achieve the statewide goal.

Status: 4/24/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 305 (Villapudua) California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024. (Amended: 4/25/2023) [Link](#)

Would enact the California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law for flood protection projects, as specified. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election.

Status: 4/26/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 676 (Bennett) Water: general state policy. (Amended: 3/13/2023) [Link](#)

Current law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and that the next highest use is for irrigation. This bill would provide specific examples of the use of water for domestic purposes, including, but not limited to, sustenance of human beings and household conveniences. The bill would provide that all water rights remain subject to specified laws.

Status: 5/3/2023-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 10. Noes 4.) (May 2).

Calendar: 5/4/2023 #43 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS,

AB 1572 (Friedman) Potable water: nonfunctional turf. (Amended: 4/20/2023) [Link](#)

Would make legislative findings and declarations concerning water use, including that the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf is wasteful and incompatible with state policy relating to climate change, water conservation, and reduced reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem. The bill would direct all appropriate state agencies to encourage and support the elimination of irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water.

Status: 4/24/2023-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1596 (Alvarez) Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act: beaches: water quality.
(Introduced: 2/17/2023) [Link](#)

Existing law, the Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act, among other things, provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the purpose of maintaining clean beaches, clean water, and an integrated and coordinated watershed program is to protect beaches, coastal waters, rivers, lakes, and streams from contaminants, pollution, and other environmental threats. The act requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the State Coastal Conservancy, to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for projects designed to improve water quality at public beaches, as specified. This bill would require the board, to the extent feasible, to identify and implement projects to improve beach access and address ocean water quality on public beaches that experience significant restrictions of use, as defined, due to bacteria levels that exceed public health standards, whether the source is from urban runoff or transboundary flows.

Status: 4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/9/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

ACA 2 (Alanis) Public resources: Water and Wildfire Resiliency Act of 2023. (Introduced: 12/5/2022)
[Link](#)

Would establish the Water and Wildfire Resiliency Fund within the State Treasury, and would require the Treasurer to annually transfer an amount equal to 3% of all state revenues that may be appropriated as described from the General Fund to the Water and Wildfire Resiliency Fund. The measure would require the moneys in the fund to be appropriated by the Legislature and would require that 50% of the moneys in the fund be used for water projects, as specified, and that the other 50% of the moneys in the fund be used for forest maintenance and health projects, as specified.

Status: 4/20/2023-Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and NAT. RES.

SB 745 (Cortese) The Drought-Resistant Buildings Act. (Amended: 4/20/2023) [Link](#)

Would require the California Building Standards Commission to research, develop, adopt, approve, codify, and publish voluntary and mandatory building standards to reduce potable water use in new residential and nonresidential buildings, as specified. The bill would require the commission to perform a review of voluntary and mandatory water efficiency and water reuse standards in the California Buildings Standards Code every 3 years, commencing with the next triennial edition, and update as needed.

Status: 5/1/2023-May 1 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

THE ISSUE

As California's legal cannabis market matures, exposure to cannabis marketing, and the range of cannabis products, have grown with it. Laws and regulations must also evolve alongside this new market to ensure the safety of our children and youth.

PROMISES OF PROP 64

- "Marijuana products shall be: (1) Not designed to be appealing to children or easily confused with commercially sold candy or foods that do not contain marijuana."
- Purpose and intent to "Prohibit the marketing and advertising of nonmedical marijuana to persons younger than 21 years old;"
- "Produced and sold with a standardized dosage of cannabinoids not to exceed ten (10) milligrams tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) per serving."

Inexplicably, regulations weakened, rather than enforced, these protections, failing to put in place systems to assess and prevent products from being attractive to children or to resemble conventional candy or food typically marketed to kids. Product prohibition was limited only to those determined to violate these provisions on a case by case basis. The result has been the proliferation of hundreds of products in legal commerce with characteristics of candies and foods typically marketed to or known to attract children and youth in their physical form, name, packaging or labeling, often with ten doses in a single soda can or edible bar.

IMPACT ON CHILDREN

- Annual cannabis exposures reported to California Poison Control increased from below 200 in 2010 to over 1600 by 2020; 50% involved children, half below age 12; ingestion of gummies, candies, chocolate and drinks increased significantly. There were only 16 total reported gummy exposures between 2010 and 2015 vs. 409 in 2020 alone.¹
- Nationally, edible cannabis poisonings of children six and under increased 1,375% between 2017 and 2021,² growing in severity. Many resulted in intensive care or mechanical ventilation, and even, though uncommon, in death. In those under age 10, edibles were the first cause, followed by plant material, then concentrates and vaping products. For 10-20 year olds, plant material led, followed by edibles, concentrates and vaping products, demonstrating that the problem extends beyond just edibles.
- Cannabis-related emergency department visits in California increased by 75% between 2016 and 2020.
- At Rady Children's Hospital in San Diego, children under age 10 testing positive for THC quadrupled since 2016, mostly from edibles, of which three quarters were from candies or gummies. Half led to hospitalization and one in ten to intensive care.³
- Multiple CA school districts experienced incidents of cannabis poisoned children, often in groups, requiring evacuation by ambulance, typically after ingesting products marketed to resemble candies or chips. Schools are also seeing widespread vaping of high THC cannabis products marketed as flavored.

RATIONALE

Child exposure to and consumption of cannabis is neither necessary nor an acceptable by-product of a legal cannabis market. Our children, youth, parents and schools cannot afford the continued proliferation of cannabis products attractive to children. The Cannabis Candy Child Protection Act will honor the promise and intent of Prop 64 to keep cannabis and its products out of the hands and bodies of our children.

AB 1207 will:

- Clarify the definition of what is considered "attractive to children."
- Clearly prohibit the sale, manufacture, packaging, labeling or marketing of cannabis products in forms attractive to children.
- Require that edible cannabis products be composed of physically separated individual doses.
- Require that hard candies or gummies, the most frequently ingested by young children, not be brightly colored.
- Create consistency with AB 793/Proposition 31 for tobacco by prohibiting marketing of cannabis products intended for inhalation as flavored, tactics known to initiate youth use (cannabis vape parallels to flavored Juul).
- Require adoption of emergency regulations to implement these provisions.

EXAMPLES

These are examples of cannabis products and their packaging clearly imitating a candy/food marketed to children and likely to attract youth. Source: Weedmaps



For More Information Contact: Dr. Lynn Silver, lsilver@phi.org



LEGISLATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE

Staff Report

Meeting Date: May 9, 2023
To: Legislative Subcommittee
From: Jason Haber, Intergovernmental Affairs Director
Staff Contact: Jason Haber, Intergovernmental Affairs Director
jason.haber@carlsbadca.gov, 442-339-2958
Subject: California's Megan's Law – CA Penal Code § 290.46
District: All

Recommended Action

Receive an informational update and overview of California's Megan's Law (Penal Code § 290.46), including rules governing where sex offenders can reside, and suggestions about what cities and the public can do to help ensure community safety, and provide feedback.

Discussion

On April 11, the Legislative Subcommittee requested to have an item placed on a future meeting agenda to receive a presentation about California's Megan's Law - Penal Code § 290.46 (Exhibit 1) and what the city can do to promote community safety as it relates to sex offenders living in the city. Subcommittee members raised concerns about sex offenders living near parks and schools and recent changes in the law regarding where people can reside.

County staff from the San Diego District Attorney's Office Sex Crimes & Human Trafficking Division and the Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement (S.A.F.E.) Task Force will provide an informational update and a Carlsbad Police Department representative will be available to answer questions.

According to the California Department of Justice Megan's Law Website (www.meganslaw.ca.gov):

California's Megan's Law was enacted in 1996 Penal Code § 290.46. It mandates the California Department of Justice (CA DOJ) to notify the public about specified registered sex offenders. Megan's Law also authorizes local law enforcement agencies to notify the public about sex offender registrants found to be posing a risk to public safety. Megan's Law is named after seven-year-old Megan Kanka, who was raped and killed by a known child molester who had moved across the street from the family without their knowledge. In the wake of that tragedy, the Kankas sought to have local communities warned about sex offenders in the area. All states in the U.S. now have some form of Megan's Law.

By law, persons convicted of specified sex crimes are required to register as sex offenders with a local law enforcement agency. Prior to release from prison, jail, a mental hospital, or on probation, sex offenders who are required to register are notified in writing of their duty to register. This information is then forwarded to DOJ. When a sex offender is released into the community, he or she must register within 5 working days at the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over his or her residence. The registering agency forwards the registration information to DOJ.

Registered sex offenders are required to update their information annually with local law enforcement, within five working days before or after their birthday. Some sex offenders must update their information more often: transients must update every 30 days and sexually violent predators must update every 90 days. The California Sex Offender Registry keeps track of the next required update, and if a registered sex offender is in violation of the update requirements, this website will show the registrant as being in violation.

When registrants change their residence address or become transient (homeless), they are required to update their registration information within five working days with a local law enforcement agency. The local agency then forwards this information to DOJ. DOJ updates this website on a daily basis based upon the information received from local law enforcement agencies.

Pursuant to Penal Code § 290.46, sex offender information is displayed according to specific posting categories based upon conviction. The home address category requires that the home address of the offender be posted. The ZIP Code category requires that the offender's ZIP Code, city and county be posted but not his or her home address. The conditional home address category requires that some offenders be moved from the ZIP Code category to the home address category upon conviction of another registrable offense. There is also a category of registered sex offenders that cannot, by law, be displayed on the Megan's Law website. However, those offenders are still required to register as sex offenders with local law enforcement agencies.

Certain offenders can apply to be excluded from this website pursuant to Penal Code § 290.46, subdivision (d). Offenders who successfully complete probation for an offense in which the victim was their child, stepchild, sibling, or grandchild, and which did not involve either oral copulation or penetration of the victim, may also be granted exclusion. Beginning January 1, 2012, exclusion cannot be granted unless the person's risk level on the state static risk assessment instrument is low or moderate-low. Offenders in this category must also register as a sex offender with a local law enforcement agency.

The California Department of Justice has compiled a guide for registered sex offenders to help them be aware of additional laws that pertain to their legal responsibilities and restrictions in California (Exhibit 2). They may be prosecuted for failing to comply with laws prohibiting them from being on a school campus or that relate to working with minors. This guide is intended as a general overview of the additional responsibilities and restrictions which apply to them but there may be other laws that relate to registered sex offenders which are not listed here.

The California Department of Justice Megan's Law Website (www.meganslaw.ca.gov) also provides several "Tips on Protecting Yourself, Your Family and Your Community" (Exhibit 3).

Next Steps

To be determined based upon Subcommittee feedback.

Public Notification

Public notice of this item was posted in keeping with the Ralph M. Brown Act and was available for public viewing and review at least 72 hours before the scheduled meeting date.

Exhibits

1. California's Megan's Law - Penal Code § 290.46
2. Additional Laws Pertaining to Registered Sex Offenders in California
3. California Department of Justice: Tips on Protecting Yourself, Your Family, and Your Community

State of California

PENAL CODE

Section 290.46

290.46. (a) (1) On or before the dates specified in this section, the Department of Justice shall make available information concerning persons who are required to register pursuant to Section 290 to the public via an internet website as specified in this section. The department shall update the internet website on an ongoing basis. All information identifying the victim by name, birth date, address, or relationship to the registrant shall be excluded from the internet website. The name or address of the person's employer and the listed person's criminal history other than the specific crimes for which the person is required to register shall not be included on the internet website. The internet website shall be translated into languages other than English as determined by the department.

(2) (A) On or before July 1, 2010, the Department of Justice shall make available to the public, via an internet website as specified in this section, as to any person described in subdivision (b), the following information:

(i) The year of conviction of the person's most recent offense requiring registration pursuant to Section 290.

(ii) The year the person was released from incarceration for that offense.

However, no year of conviction shall be made available to the public unless the department also is able to make available the corresponding year of release of incarceration for that offense, and the required notation regarding any subsequent felony.

(B) (i) Any state facility that releases from incarceration a person who was incarcerated because of a crime for which the person is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 shall, within 30 days of release, provide the year of release for the person's most recent offense requiring registration to the Department of Justice in a manner and format approved by the department.

(ii) Any state facility that releases a person who is required to register pursuant to Section 290 from incarceration whose incarceration was for a felony committed subsequently to the offense for which the person is required to register shall, within 30 days of release, advise the Department of Justice of that fact.

(iii) Any state facility that, prior to January 1, 2007, released from incarceration a person who was incarcerated because of a crime for which the person is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 shall provide the year of release for the person's most recent offense requiring registration to the Department of Justice in a manner and format approved by the department. The information provided by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall be limited to information that is currently maintained in an electronic format.

(iv) Any state facility that, prior to January 1, 2007, released a person who is required to register pursuant to Section 290 from incarceration whose incarceration was for a felony committed subsequently to the offense for which the person is required to register shall advise the Department of Justice of that fact in a manner and format approved by the department. The information provided by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall be limited to information that is currently maintained in an electronic format.

(3) The State Department of State Hospitals shall provide to the Department of Justice the names of all persons committed to its custody pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 6600) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, within 30 days of commitment, and shall provide the names of all of those persons released from its custody within five working days of release.

(b) (1) With respect to a person who has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offenses listed in, or who is otherwise described in, paragraph (2), or who is a tier three offender as described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 290, the Department of Justice shall make available to the public via the internet website the person's name and known aliases, a photograph, a physical description, including gender and race, date of birth, criminal history, prior adjudication as a sexually violent predator, the address at which the person resides, and any other information that the Department of Justice deems relevant, but not the information excluded pursuant to subdivision (a), except that information about persons required to register as a result of an adjudication as a ward of the juvenile court pursuant to Section 290.008 shall not be made available on the internet website. The department shall also make available to the public via the internet website the person's static SARATSO risk level, if any, and information on an elevated risk level based on the SARATSO future violence tool. Any registrant whose information is listed on the public internet website on January 1, 2022, by the Department of Justice pursuant to this subdivision, may continue to be included on the public internet website while the registrant is placed in the tier-to-be-determined category described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (d) of Section 290.

(2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses and offenders:

(A) Section 187 committed in the perpetration, or an attempt to perpetrate, rape or any act punishable under Section 286, 287, 288, or 289, or former Section 288a.

(B) Section 207 committed with intent to violate Section 261, 286, 287, 288, or 289, or former Section 288a.

(C) Section 209 committed with intent to violate Section 261, 286, 287, 288, or 289, or former Section 288a.

(D) Paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.

(E) Section 264.1.

(F) Section 269.

(G) Subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 286.

(H) Subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 288, provided that the offense is a felony.

(I) Subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 287 or of former Section 288a.

(J) Section 288.3, provided that the offense is a felony.

- (K) Section 288.4, provided that the offense is a felony.
- (L) Section 288.5.
- (M) Subdivision (a) or (j) of Section 289.
- (N) Section 288.7.
- (O) Any person who has ever been adjudicated a sexually violent predator, as defined in Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (P) A felony violation of Section 311.1.
- (Q) A felony violation of subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 311.2.
- (R) A felony violation of Section 311.3.
- (S) A felony violation of subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 311.4.
- (T) Section 311.10.
- (U) A felony violation of Section 311.11.
- (V) A tier three offender, as described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 290.

(c) (1) With respect to a person who has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offenses listed in, or who is otherwise described in, paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 290 and who is a tier two offender, and with respect to a person who has been convicted of the commission or the attempted commission of Section 647.6, the Department of Justice shall make available to the public via the internet website the person's name and known aliases, a photograph, a physical description, including gender and race, date of birth, criminal history, the community of residence and ZIP Code in which the person resides or the county in which the person is registered as a transient, and any other information that the Department of Justice deems relevant, but not the information excluded pursuant to subdivision (a) or the address at which the person resides, except that information about persons required to register as a result of an adjudication as a ward of the juvenile court pursuant to Section 290.008 shall not be made available on the internet website. Any registrant whose information is listed on the public internet website on January 1, 2022, by the Department of Justice pursuant to this subdivision may continue to be included on the public internet website while the registrant is placed in the tier-to-be-determined category described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (d) of Section 290.

(2) Any registrant whose information was not included on the public internet website on January 1, 2022, and who is placed in the tier-to-be-determined category described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (d) of Section 290 may have the information described in this subdivision made available to the public via the public internet website.

(d) (1) (A) An offender who is required to register pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act may apply for exclusion from the internet website if the offender demonstrates that the person's only registerable offense is either of the following:

(i) An offense for which the offender successfully completed probation, provided that the offender submits to the department a certified copy of a probation report, presentencing report, report prepared pursuant to Section 288.1, or other official court document that clearly demonstrates that the offender was the victim's parent,

stepparent, sibling, or grandparent and that the crime did not involve either oral copulation or penetration of the vagina or rectum of either the victim or the offender by the penis of the other or by any foreign object.

(ii) An offense for which the offender is on probation at the time of the offender's application, provided that the offender submits to the department a certified copy of a probation report, presentencing report, report prepared pursuant to Section 288.1, or other official court document that clearly demonstrates that the offender was the victim's parent, stepparent, sibling, or grandparent and that the crime did not involve either oral copulation or penetration of the vagina or rectum of either the victim or the offender by the penis of the other or by any foreign object.

(B) If, subsequent to the offender's application, the offender commits a violation of probation resulting in the offender's incarceration in county jail or state prison, the offender's exclusion, or application for exclusion, from the internet website shall be terminated.

(C) For the purposes of this paragraph, "successfully completed probation" means that during the period of probation the offender neither received additional county jail or state prison time for a violation of probation nor was convicted of another offense resulting in a sentence to county jail or state prison.

(2) If the department determines that a person who was granted an exclusion under a former version of this subdivision would not qualify for an exclusion under the current version of this subdivision, the department shall rescind the exclusion, make a reasonable effort to provide notification to the person that the exclusion has been rescinded, and, no sooner than 30 days after notification is attempted, make information about the offender available to the public on the internet website as provided in this section.

(3) Effective January 1, 2012, no person shall be excluded pursuant to this subdivision unless the offender has submitted to the department documentation sufficient for the department to determine that the person has a SARATSO risk level of average, below average, or very low as determined by the Coding Rules for the SARATSO static risk assessment instrument.

(e) (1) A designated law enforcement entity, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 290.45, may make available information concerning persons who are required to register pursuant to Section 290 to the public via an internet website as specified in paragraph (2), provided that the information about that person is also displayed on the Department of Justice's Megan's Law internet website.

(2) The law enforcement entity may make available by way of an internet website the information described in subdivision (c) if it determines that the public disclosure of the information about a specific offender by way of the entity's internet website is necessary to ensure the public safety based upon information available to the entity concerning the current risk posed by a specific offender, including the offender's risk of sexual or violent reoffense, as indicated by the person's SARATSO static, dynamic, and violence risk levels, as described in Section 290.04, if available.

(3) The information that may be provided pursuant to this subdivision may include the information specified in subdivision (b) of Section 290.45. However, that offender's

address may not be disclosed unless the offender is a person whose address is on the Department of Justice's internet website pursuant to subdivision (b).

(f) For purposes of this section, "offense" includes the statutory predecessors of that offense, or any offense committed in another jurisdiction that, if committed or attempted to be committed in this state, would have been punishable in this state as an offense listed in subdivision (c) of Section 290.

(g) Notwithstanding Section 7921.505 of the Government Code, disclosure of information pursuant to this section is not a waiver of exemptions under Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1 of the Government Code and does not affect other statutory restrictions on disclosure in other situations.

(h) (1) Any person who uses information disclosed pursuant to this section to commit a misdemeanor shall be subject to, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

(2) Any person who uses information disclosed pursuant to this section to commit a felony shall be punished, in addition and consecutive to any other punishment, by a five-year term of imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(i) Any person who is required to register pursuant to Section 290 who enters an internet website established pursuant to this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(j) (1) A person is authorized to use information disclosed pursuant to this section only to protect a person at risk.

(2) Except as authorized under paragraph (1) or any other provision of law, use of any information that is disclosed pursuant to this section for purposes relating to any of the following is prohibited:

- (A) Health insurance.
- (B) Insurance.
- (C) Loans.
- (D) Credit.
- (E) Employment.
- (F) Education, scholarships, or fellowships.
- (G) Housing or accommodations.
- (H) Benefits, privileges, or services provided by any business establishment.

(3) This section shall not affect authorized access to, or use of, information pursuant to, among other provisions, Sections 11105 and 11105.3 of this code, Section 8808 of the Family Code, Sections 777.5 and 14409.2 of the Financial Code, Sections 1522.01 and 1596.871 of the Health and Safety Code, and Section 432.7 of the Labor Code.

(4) (A) Any use of information disclosed pursuant to this section for purposes other than those provided by paragraph (1) or in violation of paragraph (2) shall make the user liable for the actual damages, and any amount that may be determined by a jury or a court sitting without a jury, not exceeding three times the amount of actual damage, and not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), and attorney's fees,

exemplary damages, or a civil penalty not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(B) Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of misuse of the information available via an internet website established pursuant to this section in violation of paragraph (2), the Attorney General, any district attorney, or city attorney, or any person aggrieved by the misuse is authorized to bring a civil action in the appropriate court requesting preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order against the person or group of persons responsible for the pattern or practice of misuse. The foregoing remedies shall be independent of any other remedies or procedures that may be available to an aggrieved party under other provisions of law, including Part 2 (commencing with Section 43) of Division 1 of the Civil Code.

(k) The public notification provisions of this section are applicable to every person described in this section, without regard to when the person's crimes were committed or the person's duty to register pursuant to Section 290 arose, and to every offense described in this section, regardless of when it was committed.

(l) A designated law enforcement entity and its employees shall be immune from liability for good faith conduct under this section.

(m) The Attorney General, in collaboration with local law enforcement and others knowledgeable about sex offenders, shall develop strategies to assist members of the public in understanding and using publicly available information about registered sex offenders to further public safety. These strategies may include, but are not limited to, a hotline for community inquiries, neighborhood and business guidelines for how to respond to information posted on this internet website, and any other resource that promotes public education about these offenders.

(n) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2022.

(Amended (as amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 423, Sec. 58) by Stats. 2021, Ch. 615, Sec. 333. (AB 474) Effective January 1, 2022. Operative January 1, 2023, pursuant to Sec. 463 of Stats. 2021, Ch. 615.)

ADDITIONAL LAWS PERTAINING TO REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS IN CALIFORNIA^{1/}

1. International Travel

In order to satisfy federal law (42 U.S.C. § 16914(a)), registrants who plan to travel outside of the United States (i.e., international travel) should provide at least 21 days advance written notice of their travel plans to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over their residence. The written notice should include dates of travel and travel destination. Forms are available at the local registering agency to document notice of intention to travel internationally.

2. Campus Registration

Sex offender registrants who are enrolled as students or employed by, or who carry on a vocation or volunteer at a university, college, community college, or other institution of higher learning (including a certificate program, such as cosmetology or massage therapy, that takes at least 12 months to complete), must register with the campus police department. If the campus/institution does not have a police department, the registrant must register with the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the campus/institution. (Pen. Code, § 290.01.)

2. Proof of Registration to Probation/Parole Officer

Registrants who are on probation or parole must provide proof of registration to their probation or parole officer within six working days of release on probation or parole. Probationers/parolees must provide proof of any change in information or annual update to his or her registration information to his or her probation or parole officer at the next scheduled supervision appointment. (Pen. Code, § 290.85.)

3. Registrant Whose Victim was under 16 Cannot Work with Children

Registrants whose sex offense conviction was for a crime where the victim was a minor under age 16 cannot be an employer, employee, independent contractor, or volunteer with any person, group or organization where the registrant would be working directly and in an unaccompanied setting with minor children on more than an incidental and occasional basis or have supervision or disciplinary power over minor children. This prohibition shall not apply to a business owner or independent contractor who has the ability to hire, fire, or discipline minors, but who does not work directly in an unaccompanied setting with minors. It does include those who provide goods or services to children. Misdemeanor penalty. (Pen. Code, § 290.95.)

1. These laws apply in addition to the provisions of Penal Code section 290.

4. Registrant Whose Victim Was 16 or Older Must Notify Employer or Volunteer Organization Before Working with Children

Registrants must disclose their status as registered sex offenders before they can be an employee or volunteer with any person, group or organization where the registrant would be working directly and in an unaccompanied setting with minor children on more than an incidental and occasional basis, or who would have supervision or disciplinary power over minor children, and whose sex offense conviction was for a crime in which the victim was age 16 or older. (Pen. Code, § 290.95.) Also, the registrant cannot work with children even if another adult is present if he or she would have to touch the children on a more than occasional basis, effective January 1, 2007. (Pen. Code, § 290.95.) Misdemeanor penalty.

5. Certain Parolees Cannot Reside Near Schools

A registrant convicted pursuant to Penal Code section 288 or 288.5 (child molest/recurring child molest) who is a parolee on a high risk CDC-R caseload shall not be placed or reside, during parole, within 1/2 mile of any school including any or all of kindergarten and grades 1 through 8, inclusive. (Pen. Code, § 3003, subd. (g).)

6. Registrants Need Lawful Purpose and Written Permission to Be on School Campus

A registrant must not be on a school campus (grades K-12) unless he or she has both a lawful purpose and written permission from the school's chief administrative officer indicating the date or dates and times for which permission has been granted. Additionally, if the registrant is not a family member of a student who attends the school, the school's chief administrative officer must notify the parents or guardians of every child attending the school that permission was granted. (Pen. Code, § 626.81.)

7. Registrants Cannot Live Together in Single Family Dwellings Unless Related By Blood

A registrant who is on parole for any registrable offense may not, during parole, reside in any single family dwelling with any other person also required to register pursuant to Penal Code section 290, unless those persons are legally related by blood, marriage or adoption. "Single family dwelling" does not include a residential facility which serves six or fewer persons. (Pen. Code, §3003.5.)

8. Registrants Must Disclose Status as Registrant to Community Care Facility

Sex offender registrants must disclose their registration status to the licensee of a community care facility before they enter such a facility, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 1522.01. (A hospital is not a community care facility.) A community care facility is defined in Health & Saf. Code section 1502 as any facility, place, or building that is maintained and operated to provide nonmedical residential care, day treatment, adult day care, or foster family agency services for children, adults, or children and adults, including, but not limited to, the physically handicapped, mentally impaired, incompetent persons, and abused or neglected children, and includes the following: residential facility; adult day program; therapeutic day services facility. (Health & Saf. Code, §1502.)

Additionally, a registered sex offender cannot live in a community care facility that is within one mile of a school. (Health & Saf. Code, § 1564.)

9. Registrants Must Disclose Status and Proof Of Registration to Long-Term Health Facility

Officials in charge of confinement of a person required to register as a sex offender must notify in writing, at least 45 days prior to release to a long-term health facility, the facility of the fact that the person being placed there upon release is a registrant. (Health & Saf. Code, § 1312). The registrant is also required to notify the facility of his status as a registrant, on the same day he or she registers as a sex offender, and provide the facility with proof of registration or re-registration. The facility is then required to immediately provide notice to full-time employees and residents, or responsible persons for incompetent residents, of the presence of the registrant. (Stats. 2005, ch. 466 (AB 217), effective 1-1-06.)

10. Living Within 2000 Feet of a School or Park Where Children Regularly Gather

Penal Code section 3003.5(b), the law enacted by ballot initiative in 2006 prohibiting registered sex offenders from living within 2,000 feet of a school or park, was held unconstitutional in 2015. The California Supreme Court found that when there was insufficient affordable housing for registrants, the law had the opposite effect on public safety intended by creating a homeless population of transient sex offenders. CDCR now applies the residency restriction to parolees only on a case by case basis. In 2016, an appellate court ruled that the residency restriction does not apply to registrants on probation as a blanket restriction. The California Supreme Court had earlier ruled this law applied only to persons who were released from custody after November 7, 2006, rather than basing retroactivity on when the registrant gained a residence within the 2000 foot zone. Today, the restriction only applies if it is imposed as a probation or parole condition, based on an individual offender's record.

11. GPS Units for Persons Released on Parole for Life

A second law enacted by initiative (Proposition 83) on November 8, 2006, requires felony registered sex offenders who go to prison and are released on parole to wear a GPS unit, either for the period of parole or for life—the legislation is unclear and the courts will determine whether the lifetime period applies. Again, since the legislation was not made retroactive, at a minimum it does not apply to persons who were already released from prison before November 8, 2006, but applies only to persons paroled after that date. It is possible a court could rule it applies only to persons whose offenses were committed after the law's enactment. It has been the opinion of the Attorney General that the law did not create a criminal offense. Thus, while a parolee may be violated for refusing to wear a GPS, it is unclear how this law can be enforced as to persons no longer on parole.

12. Loitering Near Schools or Elder/Dependent Adult Facilities

Registered sex offenders may not loiter near schools or elder/dependent adult facilities. (Pen. Code, § 653b, 653c.)



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Tips on Protecting Yourself, Your Family, and Your Community

For Parents

- Inform children that it is wrong for anyone to ask them to engage in sexual activity.
- Stress to your child that he or she should feel comfortable telling you anything, especially if it involves another adult. If your child does not feel comfortable being completely honest with you, then together you should find another trusted adult your child can talk to in confidence.
- Make an effort to know the people with whom your child is spending time.
- Knowledge is power. This is especially true for protecting children from sexual assault. Teach your children about their bodies, give them the correct language to use when describing their private parts. Emphasize that those parts are private.
- Make sure you know where each of your children are at all times. Know your children's friends and be clear with your children about the places and homes that they may visit. Make it a rule that your children check in with you when they arrive at or depart from a particular location and when there is a change in plans. You should also let them know when YOU are running late or if your plans have changed so that they can see the rule is for safety purposes and not being used to "check up" on them.
- Be involved in your children's activities. As an active participant, you will have a better opportunity to observe how the adults in charge interact with your children. If you are concerned about anyone's behavior, take it up with the sponsoring organization.
- Talk to your children about personal safety issues as they relate to child sexual abuse. Do this when you talk to your children about bike safety, crossing the street, or talking to strangers. It is, in many ways, just another personal safety rule about which children need to be aware.
- Listen to your children. Pay attention if they tell you that they do not want to be with someone or go somewhere. This may be an indication of more than a personality conflict or lack of interest in the activity or event.
- Notice when someone shows one or all of your children a great deal of attention or begins giving them gifts. Take the time to talk to your



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children about this person and find out why the person is acting in this way.

- Teach your children that they have the right to say NO to any unwelcome, uncomfortable, or confusing touch or actions by others. Teach them to tell you immediately if this happens. Reassure them that you are there to help and it is okay to tell you anything.
- Be sensitive to any changes in your children's behavior or attitude. Encourage open communication and learn how to be an active listener. Look and listen to small cues and clues that something may be troubling your children, because children are not always comfortable disclosing disturbing events or feelings. This may be because they are concerned about your reaction to their problems. If your children do confide problems to you, strive to remain calm, non-critical, and nonjudgmental. Listen compassionately to their concern and work with them to get the help they need to resolve the problem.
- Be sure to screen babysitters and caregivers. Many states now have public registries that allow parents to screen individuals for prior criminal records and sex offenses. Check references with other families who have used the caregiver or babysitter. Once you have chosen the caregiver, drop in unexpectedly to see how your children are doing. Ask your children how the experience with the caregiver was, and listen carefully to their responses.
- Never leave children unattended in an automobile, whether it is running or not. Children should never be left unsupervised or allowed to spend time alone, or with others, in automobiles, as the potential dangers to their safety outweigh any perceived convenience or "fun." Remind children NEVER to hitchhike, approach a car or engage in a conversation with anyone in a car who they do not know or trust, or go anywhere with anyone without getting your permission first.
- Practice basic safety skills with your children. Make an outing to a mall or a park a "teachable" experience in which your children can practice checking with you, going to the restroom with a friend, and locating the adults who can help if they need assistance. Remember that allowing your children to wear clothing or carry items in public on which their name is displayed can bring about unwelcome attention from inappropriate people who may be looking for a way to start a conversation with your children.
- Remember that there is no substitute for your attention and supervision. Being available and taking time to really know and listen to your children helps build feelings of safety and security.
- Adolescence is a scary time, and one in which teenagers are most at risk for sexual assault. Prepare for the possibility that as adolescents, they may engage in some risk-taking behavior and try to minimize that risk by educating them about the danger of sexual assault by friends, acquaintances, or others. This danger is enhanced when teenagers are using drugs or alcohol.
- Encourage your teenager to trust her or his instincts and if a situation makes him or her uneasy, to get out of it.
- Stress to them that they can always talk to you if they have been hurt or scared (regardless of the circumstances surrounding the incident).
- Reassure teens that regardless of their own behavior, they are never to blame for sexual assault. For example, colleges must reassure victims that there will be an amnesty policy regarding disciplinary action for illegal use of alcohol or drugs when a sexual assault has occurred, or victims may not report out of fear of the consequences to themselves.

For Everyone

California Sex Offender
Name Search

Item #3

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Tips on Protecting Yourself, Your Family, and Your Community

[For Parents](#)

[For Everyone](#)

- Trust your instincts when you are with someone about whom you feel uncomfortable (e.g., in an elevator, in a car, in your home). This can be especially difficult for both children and adults who have been socialized to be polite.
- Do not talk yourself out of feeling uncomfortable being alone with someone simply because he or she is an acquaintance or a friend of a friend. Most sexual abusers are someone the victim knows and may even trust. Be wary of friends or dates who test your boundaries by making unwanted physical advances to you and then ignore or minimize your protests and other signs that you do not like their behavior.
- Talk openly about the sexual assault of adults and children, men, women, boys, and girls.
- Understand the issues involved in sexual assault. Know the statistics.
- Assume preventing sexual assault is everyone's responsibility.
- Increase your knowledge about risk reduction measures you can take to protect yourself.
- Invite your local law enforcement, probation/ parole department, rape crisis center, or child abuse prevention organization to a neighborhood discussion group to learn about the issue and to process people's emotions.
- Get to know your neighbors.
- Organize neighborhood block watches, if desired by your neighbors.
- Do not wait until you are informed that a sex offender is living nearby to begin educating yourself and family on issues of sexual assault.
- Beware of the media's ability to sensationalize the most horrific of stories concerning the sexual assault of children or adults. These stories, while real and very frightening, are not the norm.

[California Sex Offender Name Search](#)