

Humboldt County Bill Report

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SPONSOR			
<p>AB 1256 Wood D</p> <p>Transactions and use taxes: County of Humboldt.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 572, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes various local governmental entities, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law, including a requirement that the combined rate of all taxes that may be imposed in accordance with that law in the county not exceed 2%.This bill would authorize the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors to impose a transactions and use tax for the support of countywide transportation programs at a rate of no more than 1% that would, in combination with other transactions and use taxes, exceed the above-described combined rate limit of 2%, if the ordinance proposing the tax is approved by the voters, subject to applicable voter approval requirements, as specified. The bill would provide that a transactions and use tax rate imposed pursuant to the bill will not be considered for purposes of that combined rate limit described above. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 3/23/2023</p>	<p>Sponsor</p>
SUPPORT			
<p>AB 665 Carrillo, Wendy D</p> <p>Minors: consent to mental health services.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 338, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, for some purposes, authorizes a minor who is 12 years of age or older to consent to mental health treatment or counseling on an outpatient basis, or to residential shelter services, if the minor is mature enough to participate intelligently in the outpatient services or residential shelter services, as specified, and either the minor would present a danger of serious physical or mental harm to themselves or to others or if the minor is the alleged victim of incest or child abuse. For other</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>purposes, existing law authorizes a minor who is 12 years of age or older to consent to mental health treatment or counseling services if the minor is mature enough to participate intelligently in the outpatient services or counseling services. This bill would align the existing laws by removing the additional requirement that, in order to consent to mental health treatment or counseling on an outpatient basis, or to residential shelter services, the minor must present a danger of serious physical or mental harm to themselves or to others, or be the alleged victim of incest or child abuse. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am signing Assembly Bill 665, which will allow youth 12 years of age or older to consent to mental health care services, whether covered by Medi-Cal or private health plans. Youth ages 12 and older with private health insurance already have the right to consent to their own mental health services, but youth with Medi-Cal coverage do not. This bill extends that right so that minors in Medi-Cal may also consent to their mental health care services. This bill eliminates an eligibility disparity which places lower-income youth who do not have private health insurance at a disadvantage, improving access to lifesaving care for young people. Last Amended: 6/12/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1057 Weber D</p> <p>California Home Visiting Program.</p>	<p>Assembly Vetoed</p> <p>10/8/2023-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which is responsible for various programs relating to the health and safety of people in the state. Existing law requires the department, to the extent resources are available, to maintain a program of maternal and child health that includes the provision of educational, preventative, diagnostic, and treatment services, including medical care, hospitalization and other institutional care and aftercare, appliances and facilitating services directed toward reducing infant mortality, and improving the health of mothers and</p>	<p>Support</p>

children. This bill would establish within the Health and Safety Code the California Home Visiting Program, a voluntary maternal, infant, and early childhood program originally created administratively, under which the State Department of Public Health provides funds to local health departments to support pregnant people and parents with young children who live in communities that face greater risks and barriers to achieving positive maternal and child health outcomes, as provided.

Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill I 057 without my signature. This bill would codify the existing California Home Visiting Program (CHVP) and require the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to allocate funds to participating Local Health Departments to implement the CHVP using any federally approved home visiting model. CDPH would be required to submit a report to the Legislature every two years on performance outcomes. I support the author's goal to improve maternal, child, and infant health outcomes, and cultivate strong families and communities. For this reason, I am instructing CDPH to ensure there is collaboration with home visiting partners, local health directors, local health officers, and other affected stakeholders to meet local CHVP needs. However, this bill creates new General Fund costs that are not included in the budget, as well as cost pressures if the CHVP approves additional home visiting models outside of the annual budget process. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19

		<p>billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 9/1/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1111 Pellerin D</p> <p>Cannabis: small producer event sales license.</p>	<p>Senate Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>9/1/2023-In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>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 and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions. Under MAUCRSA, the Department of Cannabis Control has sole authority to license and regulate commercial cannabis activity, which MAUCRSA defines to include, among other activities, the sale of cannabis and cannabis products. MAUCRSA authorizes the issuance of a state temporary event license to a licensee authorizing onsite cannabis sales to, and consumption by, persons 21 years of age or older at certain venues expressly approved by a local jurisdiction, as specified. MAUCRSA requires a licensee who submits an application for a state temporary event license to provide to the department a list of all licensees that will be providing onsite sales of cannabis or cannabis products at the event. This bill would require the department to issue small producer event sales licenses that authorize the licenseholder to sell cannabis or cannabis products, containing cannabis cultivated by that licensee, at state temporary events licensed under the act. The bill would</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>authorize a licensee who holds a valid state cultivation license and a valid license, permit, or other authorization for cannabis cultivation issued by a local jurisdiction, and who meets specified other requirements, to apply for a small producer event sales license. The bill would require a small producer event sales licensee to comply with all requirements imposed on licensees selling cannabis or cannabis products at a state temporary event, unless otherwise specified. The bill would specify that a small producer event sales license is valid for no more than 32 total days of sales at state temporary events per calendar year. The bill would provide that a cannabis event organizer licensee who submits an application for a state temporary event is required to provide to the department a list of all small producer event sales licensees providing onsite sales of cannabis or cannabis products at the event. The bill would authorize the department to take disciplinary action against a small producer event sales license, or any other licenses held by a small producer cannabis event sales licensee, for any violation of the requirements applicable to state temporary events. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/22/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1150 Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife Parks, recreation, and vessels: omnibus.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrolled 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the owner of a vessel, as described, to register the vessel in accordance with prescribed requirements governing the registration and transfer of vessels. Existing law requires vessel registration to be renewed every 2-year period, as specified. Existing law establishes a registration fee and a renewal fee for vessels, and imposes an additional fee, known as the quagga and zebra mussel infestation prevention fee, in specified amounts, as determined by the Division of Boating and Waterways in the Department of Parks and Recreation, on a vessel required to pay the registration fee or renewal fee.This bill would separately distinguish the issuance and collection of the quagga and zebra mussel infestation and</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>prevention fee from the registration fee and renewal fee for vessels, as specified. The bill would not prohibit the Department of Motor Vehicles from issuing registration or renewal registration of a vessel if the quagga and zebra mussel infestation and prevention fee has not been paid. The bill would authorize a vessel operator to be issued a citation for operating the vessel in nonmarine waters without a valid state-issued quagga and zebra mussel infestation and prevention fee sticker, as provided. To the extent that the bill would create a new infraction or expand an existing infraction, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/8/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1304 Papan D</p> <p>Weights and measures: inspection fees.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 575, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law also requires the sealer of a county to weigh or measure packages to determine whether they contain the amount represented, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, authorizes the board of supervisors of a county, by ordinance, to charge an annual registration fee, not to exceed the county's total cost of actually inspecting or testing weighing and measuring devices required of the county sealer, to recover the costs of the county sealer to perform these duties. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed by county sealers described above and for other specified duties, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund. This bill would extend</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>the authority of the board of supervisors of a county to charge an annual registration fee to recover the costs of the county sealer, as provided, until January 1, 2029, and would extend certain other related provisions. The bill would also continue the annual administrative fee to recover the costs incurred by the department described above until January 1, 2029. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/31/2023</p>	
<p>SB 20 Rubio D</p> <p>Joint powers agreements: regional housing trusts.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 9/1/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 147, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be governed. That act specifically authorizes the creation of the Orange County Housing Finance Trust and the San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust, both joint powers authorities, for the purpose of funding housing to assist the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within their respective regions, as specified. This bill would authorize 2 or more local agencies, as defined, to create a regional housing trust for the purpose of funding housing to assist the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within their jurisdictions by entering into a joint powers agreement pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act. The bill would also authorize a federally recognized tribal government to enter into the joint powers agreement. The bill would require a regional housing trust created pursuant to these provisions to be governed by a board of directors consisting of a minimum of 5 directors, as specified. The bill would authorize a regional housing trust to fund the planning, construction, and acquisition of housing, receive public and private financing and funds, and authorize and issue bonds, as specified. The bill</p>	<p>Support</p>

		would require the joint powers agreement establishing the regional housing trust to incorporate specified annual financial reporting and auditing requirements. Last Amended: 5/16/2023	
SB 319 McGuire D Electricity: transmission planning and permitting.	Senate Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 390, Statutes of 2023.	Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), on or before March 31, 2024, to provide transmission-focused guidance to the Independent System Operator about resource portfolios of expected future renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources, including the allocation of those resources by region based on technical feasibility and commercial interest in each region to allow the Independent System Operator to identify and approve transmission facilities needed to interconnect resources and reliably serve the needs of load centers, as specified. This bill would require the Energy Commission and PUC, in coordination with the Independent System Operator, every 5 years, to review the memorandum of understanding and a related workplan to ensure the memorandum and workplan reflect the coordination that is needed to help meet the state's energy goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/1/2023	Support
SB 548 Niello R Public employees' retirement: joint county and trial court contracts.	Senate Chaptered 10/4/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 307, Statutes of 2023.	Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations, and is administered by the Board of Administration (board) of the Public Employees' Retirement System. PERL authorizes a public agency to contract to make its employees members of PERS and prescribes a process for this. Existing law requires, for counties that contract for retirement benefits	Support

		<p>through PERS for eligible employees as of the implementation date of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, that a trial court and a county in which the trial court is located jointly participate in the system by joint contract. Existing law requires the board to do one-time, separate computations of the assets and liabilities of 2 counties and the trial courts in the counties. Existing law, the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA), establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans, including limiting the benefits that may be provided to new members. This bill would authorize a county and the trial court located within the county to elect to separate their joint PERS contract into individual contracts, if the county and the trial court make that election jointly and voluntarily, and would prescribe a process for this. The bill would make the separation of a joint contract irrevocable and would make a county and trial court ineligible to reestablish a joint contract. The bill would prohibit the separation from being a cause for modification of employee retirement benefits, as specified. The bill would require the board, within its existing resources, to do a specified computation of assets and liabilities, within a prescribed time, for a county and trial court seeking to separate their joint contract after receiving specified information. For purposes of PEPRA, the bill would authorize a county and a trial court to provide employees the defined benefit plan or formula that those employees received from their respective employers prior to the exercise of the option to separate, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 9/6/2023</p>	
<p>SB 657 Caballero D Homelessness</p>	<p>Senate Vetoed 10/7/2023-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency. Existing law requires the department to designate various private nonprofit or public agencies as area agencies on aging to</p>	<p>Support</p>

<p>services staff training.</p>	<p>Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>work for the interests of older Californians within a planning and service area and provide a broad array of social and nutritional services. Existing law requires the area agencies on aging to develop systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments and to function as the community link at the local level for the development of those services. Existing law requires each area agency on aging to maintain a professional staff that is supplemented by volunteers, governed by a board of directors or elected officials, and whose activities are reviewed by an advisory council consisting primarily of older individuals from the community. This bill would require the council to coordinate with the California Department of Aging, the California continuums of care, and the area agencies on aging to convene a working group no later than March 1, 2024, to develop recommendations on best practices for assisting older adults to prevent and overcome homelessness and for training those who assist older adults to prevent and overcome homelessness. The bill would require the working group to develop a training for those who assist older adults with housing needs to help those individuals access resources to prevent and overcome homelessness, as specified, no later than March 1, 2025. The bill would require the working group, on or before March 1, 2025, to report to specified committees of the Legislature on their recommendations. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 657 without my signature. This bill would require the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Council) to coordinate with the Department of Aging, Continuums of Care, and Area Agencies on Aging to convene a working group to develop best practices and training for those assisting older</p>	
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		<p>adults to prevent and overcome homelessness. While I agree with the underlying intent of the bill, some of its provisions are duplicative of the Council's current efforts with member Departments, including the Department of Aging, to establish best practices and provide support for this population. These efforts include the State's recent partnership with the federal government through the ALL INside Initiative, which includes a specific focus on supporting older adults. In addition, the State has also produced the Master Plan for Aging, a comprehensive 10-year blueprint that outlines how the State will address housing solutions for older adults by 2030, including efforts for enriching services and housing for older Californians. I look forward to working with the author to build on these efforts thoughtfully, but at this time, legislation is not necessary. Last Amended: 7/12/2023</p>	
<p>SB 704 Min D</p> <p>Coastal resources: California Coastal Act of 1976: industrial developments: oil and gas developments: refineries: petrochemical facilities: offshore wind.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 9/30/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 292, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>(1)The California Coastal Act of 1976 regulates development along the state’s coast. The act requires that coastal-dependent industrial facilities be encouraged to locate or expand within existing sites and be permitted reasonable long-term growth where consistent with the act, and, where new or expanded coastal-dependent industrial facilities cannot feasibly be accommodated consistent with other policies of the act, they may nevertheless be permitted if (A) alternative locations are infeasible or more environmentally damaging, (B) to do otherwise would adversely affect the public welfare, and (C) adverse environmental effects are mitigated to the maximum extent feasible. This bill would prohibit new or expanded oil and gas development from being considered a coastal-dependent industrial facility, as provided, and would permit those developments only if they are found to be consistent with all applicable provisions of the Act and certain conditions are met. The bill would authorize the repair and maintenance of existing oil</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>and gas facilities to be permitted in accordance with the requirements for coastal-dependent industrial facilities, but would authorize that permitting only if the repair or maintenance does not result in expansion of capacity of the facility and the same conditions are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2023</p>	
<p>SB 833 McGuire D</p> <p>Cannabis licensing: cultivation licenses: changing license type: inactive status.</p>	<p>Senate Enrolled</p> <p>9/20/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities.This bill would require the department, beginning no later than March 1, 2024, to allow a cultivation licensee to change the type of size of a cultivation license or to place a cultivation license in inactive status. The bill would authorize a licensee, at the license renewal, to change an existing cultivation license to a type with a smaller maximum canopy size, and at each subsequent license renewal, to restore the original type, maintain the type that the license was changed to at the license renewal, or change to a different type with a maximum canopy size smaller than the original type. The bill would prohibit a licensee who holds a license in inactive status from engaging in the cultivation of cannabis, except as specified, would require a license in inactive status to remain in inactive status until the license is next renewed, and would require a licensee who holds a license in inactive status to pay a reduced license fee. The bill would require the department, in implementing these provisions, to allow each licensee a one-time opportunity to change the date of license renewal.</p>	<p>Support</p>

		This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/22/2023	
SUPPORT IF AMENDED			
AB 1373 Garcia D Energy.	Assembly Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 367, Statutes of 2023.	(1)Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in consultation with specified entities, to adopt a biennial integrated energy policy report containing certain information, including an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state.This bill would require, as part of the 2025 edition of the integrated energy policy report, the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to assess barriers to electricity interconnection and energization and provide recommendations on how to accelerate those processes, as appropriate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/7/2023	Support if Amended
OPPOSE			
AB 505 Ting D The Office of Youth and Community Restoration.	Assembly Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 528, Statutes of 2023.	(1)Existing law creates the Office of Youth and Community Restoration within the California Health and Human Services Agency to promote trauma-responsive, culturally informed services for youth involved in the juvenile justice system, as specified. Existing law grants the office the responsibility and authority to report on youth outcomes, identify policy recommendations, identify and disseminate best practices, and provide technical assistance to develop and expand local youth diversion opportunities.This bill would authorize an ombudsperson to access a facility at any time without prior notice to the operator of the facility. The bill would require the ombudsperson to have access to, review, receive, and make copies of any record of a local agency, including all juvenile facility records at all times, except as otherwise prohibited. The bill would authorize the ombudsperson to meet or communicate privately	Oppose

		<p>with any youth, personnel, or volunteer in a juvenile facility and interview any relevant witnesses. The bill would authorize the ombudsperson to interview sworn probation personnel in accordance with applicable federal and state law, local probation department policies, and collective bargaining agreements. The bill would require the ombudsperson to be granted access to youth at all times, and would require the ombudsperson to be able to take notes, audio or video recording, or photographs during the meeting or communication with youth, to the extent not otherwise prohibited by applicable federal or state law. The bill would also require the ombudsperson to include recommendations for improving the juvenile justice system in their regular reports regarding data annually collected and made publicly available on the office’s internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/8/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1207 Irwin D Cannabis: labeling and advertising.</p>	<p>Assembly Vetoed 10/8/2023-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>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, distribution, or manufacture of</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

		<p>cannabis, cannabis products, packaging, or labeling that are attractive to children, as defined. The bill would require the adoption of emergency regulations to implement these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1207 without my signature. This bill defines the term "attractive to children" under the Medicinal and Adult- Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (Proposition 64), and expressly prohibits the manufacture, distribution, and sale of cannabis or cannabis-related products that are attractive to children . When the voters passed Proposition 64, they enacted robust protections shielding youth from exposure to cannabis and cannabis-related products. Among other things, voters prohibited cannabis licensees from using packaging , labeling, marketing, and advertising that is attractive to children. To further this intent, the Department of Cannabis Control promulgated regulations establishing extensive labeling and advertising requirements to ensure commercial cannabis products are not marketed to children. While I deeply appreciate and agree with the author's intent, I am concerned that the definition of "attractive to children" used in this bill is overly broad. By prohibiting entire categories of images, this bill would sweep in commonplace designs, and I am not convinced that these additional limits will meaningfully protect children beyond what is required under existing law. California must continue to refine and advance its regulation of cannabis to protect the health and safety of children. As such, I am directing the Department of Cannabis Control to strengthen and expand existing youth- related cannabis protections - including measures to enhance enforcement of those protections. Last Amended: 9/8/2023</p>	
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OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION

<p>AB 3 Zbur D</p> <p>Offshore wind energy: reports.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 314, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in coordination with relevant federal, state, and local agencies, to develop a strategic plan for offshore wind energy developments installed off the California coast in federal waters, and requires the commission to submit the strategic plan to the Natural Resources Agency and the Legislature on or before June 30, 2023. Existing law requires the commission, on or before June 1, 2022, to evaluate and quantify the maximum feasible capacity of offshore wind to achieve reliability, ratepayer, employment, and decarbonization benefits and to establish megawatt offshore wind planning goals for 2030 and 2045. Existing law requires the commission, in coordination with specified state entities, to work with stakeholders, other state, local, and federal agencies, and the offshore wind energy industry to identify suitable sea space for wind energy areas in federal waters sufficient to accommodate those offshore wind planning goals. Existing law requires the commission, in coordination with relevant state and local agencies, based on those identified sea spaces, to develop a plan to improve waterfront facilities that could support a range of floating offshore wind energy development activities. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with specified state entities, to assess the transmission investments and upgrades necessary to support those offshore wind planning goals. Existing law requires the commission to develop and produce a permitting roadmap that describes timeframes and milestones for a coordinated, comprehensive, and efficient permitting process for offshore wind energy facilities and associated electricity and transmission infrastructure off the coast of California. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the State Lands Commission, other specified state entities, and the California</p>	
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		Coastal Commission, to develop a 2nd-phase plan and strategy for seaport readiness that builds upon the recommendations and alternatives in the strategic plan for offshore wind energy developments, as specified. The bill would require the commission to submit a report on its recommendations for a seaport readiness strategy to the Governor and the Legislature on or before December 31, 2026. The bill would additionally require the commission, in consultation with the California Workforce Development Board, to conduct a study on the feasibility of achieving 50% and 65% in-state assembly and manufacturing of offshore wind energy projects and specified federal domestic content thresholds for offshore wind energy projects, as provided. The bill would require the commission to submit a report on the study to the Governor and the Legislature on or before December 31, 2027. The bill would repeal these provisions, including the existing law provisions described above, on January 1, 2031. Last Amended: 9/1/2023	
AB 44 Ramos D California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System: tribal police.	Assembly Chaptered 10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 638, Statutes of 2023.	Existing law establishes the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) within the Department of Justice to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information between law enforcement agencies in the state. This bill would require the department to grant access to the system to the law enforcement agency or tribal court of a federally recognized Indian tribe meeting certain qualifications, as specified. Last Amended: 9/1/2023	
AB 50 Wood D Public utilities: timely service: customer energization.	Assembly Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 317, Statutes of 2023.	Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to enforce rules governing the extension of service by electrical corporations. This bill would require the commission to determine the criteria for timely service for	

		<p>electric customers to be energized, including, among other things, categories of timely electric service through energization, as specified. The bill would require each electrical corporation that energized less than 35% of customers with completed applications exceeding 12 months in duration by January 31, 2023, to submit a report to the commission, as specified, on or before December 1, 2024, demonstrating that the electrical corporation has energized 80% of customers with applications deemed complete as of January 31, 2023, as specified. To improve the accuracy of projected demand and facilitate achievement of the goal of timely electric service through energization, the bill would require each electrical corporation to evaluate and update, as necessary, its existing distribution planning processes. In order to inform the commission’s determination of criteria for timely service, the bill would require the commission to annually collect certain information from each electrical corporation until new reporting requirements are established. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/8/2023</p>	
<p>AB 120 Committee on Budget Human services.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 7/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 43, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including group home facilities, short-term residential therapeutic programs (STRTPs), and adult residential facilities (ARFs), by the State Department of Social Services. Under existing law, the department similarly regulates residential care facilities for the elderly. A violation of provisions relating to these facilities is a misdemeanor. Existing law requires administrators of these facilities, with specified exemptions, to complete a department-approved certification program, uniformly referred to as administrator certification training programs. Under existing law, these programs require a specified minimum number of</p>	

		<p>hours, depending on the facility type, of classroom instruction that provides training on a uniform core of knowledge in specified areas. Existing law also requires administrator certificates to be renewed every 2 years, conditional upon the certificate holder submitting documentation of a specified number of hours of continuing education, based on the facility type. Existing law permits up to one-half of the required continuing education hours to be satisfied through online courses, and the remainder to be completed in a classroom instructional setting, as prescribed. This bill would revise those provisions by deleting the classroom instruction requirement for initial certification and continuing education purposes, and instead would require instruction that is conducive to learning and allows participants to simultaneously interact with each other as well as with the instructor. The bill would authorize up to one-half of continuing education hours to be satisfied through self-paced courses, rather than online courses. The bill would make various conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/24/2023</p>	
<p>AB 242 Wood D</p> <p>Critical access hospitals: employment.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 641, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, authorizes the Medical Board of California to grant approval of the employment of licensees on a salary basis by licensed charitable institutions, foundations, or clinics if no charge for professional services is made, in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law provides an exception to the prohibition on charging for professional services for a federally certified critical access hospital that employs licensees and charges for professional services rendered by those licensees to patients under specified conditions, including that the medical staff concur by an affirmative vote that the licensee's employment is in the best interest of the communities served by the hospital. Existing law makes that exception operative only until January 1, 2024. This bill would delete the provision making</p>	

		the above-specified exception inoperative on January 1, 2024. The bill would make nonsubstantive changes by deleting inoperative reporting requirements.	
AB 286 Wood D Broadband infrastructure: mapping.	Assembly Chaptered 10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 645, Statutes of 2023.	Existing 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. Existing 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. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 6/29/2023	
AB 334 Rubio, Blanca D Public contracts: conflicts of interest.	Assembly Chaptered 9/30/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 263, Statutes of 2023.	Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing law makes a willful violation of this prohibition a crime. This bill would establish that an	

		<p>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. The bill would authorize a public agency to enter into a contract with an independent contractor who is an officer for a later phase of the same project if the independent contractor did not engage in or advise on, as specified, the making of the subsequent contract. This bill would establish that a person who acts in good faith reliance on these provisions is not in violation of the above-described conflict-of-interest prohibitions and would prohibit them from being subject to criminal, civil, or administrative enforcement under those prohibitions if the initial contract includes specified language and the independent contractor is not in breach of those terms. The bill would provide that it is a complete defense in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding if the person acts in good faith reliance on these provisions, and meets specified conditions, but fails to include the specified language in the initial contract. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended: 6/7/2023</p>	
<p>AB 351 Chen R</p> <p>Cannabis: license transfers.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>5/18/2023-In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, 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. AUMA authorizes legislative amendment of its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses, without submission to the voters, to further its purposes and intent, except as provided. Existing law, 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, and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions. MAUCRSA grants to the department the sole authority to create, issue, deny, renew, discipline,</p>	

		<p>condition, suspend, or revoke licenses for commercial cannabis activity. This bill would also grant to the department the sole authority to transfer, assign, or reassign those licenses. The bill would declare that its provisions further the purpose and intent of AUMA. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/23/2023</p>	
<p>AB 374 Haney D</p> <p>Cannabis: retail preparation, sale, and consumption of noncannabis food and beverage products.</p>	<p>Assembly Vetoed 10/8/2023-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>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. Existing law, 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. Existing 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. Existing administrative law specifies that a licensed retailer or licensed microbusiness authorized for retail sales who operates a consumption area on the licensed premises in accordance with this provision may also sell prepackaged, noncannabis-infused, nonalcoholic food and beverages if the applicable local jurisdiction allows. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction, if specified conditions are met, to allow for the preparation or sale of noncannabis food or beverage products, as specified, by a licensed retailer or microbusiness in the area where the consumption of cannabis is allowed, to allow</p>	

		<p>for the sale of prepackaged, noncannabis-infused, nonalcoholic food and beverages by a licensed retailer, and to allow, and to sell tickets for, live musical or other performances on the premises of a licensed retailer or microbusiness in the area where the consumption of cannabis is allowed. The bill would additionally specify that these provisions do not authorize a licensed retailer or microbusiness to prepare or sell industrial hemp or products containing industrial hemp, as provided.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 37 4 without my signature. This bill would allow local jurisdictions to permit certain cannabis retailers to prepare and sell food or drinks that do not contain cannabis, as well as host and sell tickets to live events at their licensed premises. I appreciate the author's intent to provide cannabis retailers with increased business opportunities and an avenue to attract new customers. However, I am concerned this bill could undermine California's long-standing smoke-free workplace protections. Protecting the health and safety of workers is paramount. I encourage the author to address this concern in subsequent legislation. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill. Last Amended: 8/22/2023</p>	
<p>AB 412 Soria D Distressed Hospital Loan Program.</p>	<p>Senate Health 6/14/2023-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>The California Health Facilities Financing Authority Act authorizes the California Health Facilities Financing Authority to, among other things, make loans from the continuously appropriated California Health Facilities Financing Authority Fund to participating health institutions, as defined, for financing or refinancing the acquisition, construction, or remodeling of health facilities. This bill would create the Distressed Hospital Loan Program, until January 1, 2032, for the purpose of providing loans to not-for-profit hospitals and public hospitals, as defined, in significant financial distress, or to governmental entities representing a closed hospital to prevent the closure or facilitate the reopening of a closed hospital. The bill would</p>	

		<p>require, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, the Department of Health Care Access and Information to administer the program and would require the department to enter into an interagency agreement with the authority to implement the program. The bill would require the department, in collaboration with the State Department of Health Care Services, the Department of Managed Health Care, and the State Department of Public Health, to develop a methodology to evaluate an at-risk hospital's potential eligibility for state assistance from the program, as specified. Notwithstanding that methodology, the bill would deem a hospital applying for aid to be immediately eligible for state assistance from the program if the hospital has 90 or fewer days cash on hand and has experienced a negative operating margin over the preceding 12 months. The bill would require a hospital or a closed hospital to provide the authority and the department with financial information, in a format determined by the authority, demonstrating the hospital's need for assistance due to financial hardship. The bill would additionally require that the department, in consultation with the authority, develop a loan forgiveness application and approval process, as specified. The bill would specify that the authority and the department may implement these provisions by information notices or other similar instructions, without taking any further regulatory action. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/24/2023</p>	
<p>AB 471 Kalra D Cannabis catering.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File 5/18/2023-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In</p>	<p>Existing law, 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. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-</p>	

	<p>committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. Under MAUCRSA, the Department of Cannabis Control has sole authority to license and regulate commercial cannabis activity, which MAUCRSA defines to include, among other activities, the delivery and sale of cannabis and cannabis products as provided for therein, and acting as a cannabis event organizer for temporary cannabis events. This bill would add acting as a cannabis caterer for a private event to the definition of commercial cannabis activity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/1/2023</p>	
<p>AB 504 Reyes D</p> <p>State and local public employees: labor relations: strikes.</p>	<p>Assembly Vetoed 10/8/2023-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act and the Ralph C. Dills Act, regulate the labor relations of employees and employers of local public agencies and the state, respectively. Those acts grant specified employees, including, among others, certain employees of fire departments, of local public agencies and the state the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their choosing and require public agency employers, among other things, to meet and confer with representatives of recognized employee organizations and exclusive representatives on terms and conditions of employment. The acts grant the Public Employment Relations Board the power to hear specified disputes in relation to these provisions and to make determinations regarding them. This bill would provide, except as specified, 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 strike, perform work for a public employer involved in a primary strike, or go through or work behind a primary strike line. The bill would prohibit a public employer from directing a public employee to take those actions. The bill would authorize a</p>	

		<p>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 as against public policy, except that the bill would require the parties to negotiate over the bill's provisions if the bill is in conflict with a collective bargaining agreement entered into before January 1, 2024, as prescribed. The bill would exempt certain public employees of fire departments and certain peace officers from these provisions. The bill would include related legislative findings. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 504 without my signature. This bill would make it unlawful for public employers to take adverse action against public employees for refusing to enter the property of, or perform work for, a public employer involved in a primary strike and would void any policy or collective bargaining agreement prohibiting sympathy strikes. Unfortunately, this bill is overly broad in scope and impact. The bill has the potential to seriously disrupt or even halt the delivery of critical public services, particularly in places where public services are co-located. This could have significant, negative impacts on a variety of government functions including academic operations for students, provision of services in rural communities where co-location of government agencies is common, and accessibility of a variety of safety net programs for millions of Californians. Last Amended: 9/7/2023</p>	
<p>AB 531 Irwin D</p> <p>The Behavioral Health</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/12/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires assistance for projects under the program to be provided in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for eligible costs of specified types of</p>	

<p>Infrastructure Bond Act of 2023.</p>	<p>of State - Chapter 789, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>development, as provided. Existing law requires that specified funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses. This bill would provide that projects funded by the Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2024 that provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases and are disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program, or projects that are disbursed in accordance with the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program, are a use by right and subject to the streamlined, ministerial review process. The bill would define use by right for these purposes to mean that the local government's review of the project does not require a conditional use permit, planned unit development permit, or other discretionary local government review or approval that would constitute a project subject to the approval process in CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/11/2023</p>	
<p>AB 584 Hart D California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal development: emergency waiver.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 7/27/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 118, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, 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, as provided. The act 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</p>	

		<p>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. Last Amended: 3/6/2023</p>	
<p>AB 623 Chen R Cannabis: THC testing variances.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 9/30/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 267, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The existing Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA prohibits cannabis and cannabis products from being sold unless a representative sample of specified batches has been tested by a licensed testing laboratory. MAUCRSA requires the testing laboratory to issue a certificate of analysis for selected lots of each batch to report specified information, including whether the chemical profile of the sample conforms to the labeled content of compounds. Existing law, for edible cannabis products, requires the certificate of analysis to report that the milligrams of THC per serving does not exceed 10 milligrams per serving, plus or minus 10%. This bill would require the</p>	

		Department of Cannabis Control to establish regulations to adjust testing variances for edible cannabis products that include less than 5 milligrams of THC in total. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/16/2023	
AB 809 Bennett D Salmonid populations: California Monitoring Program.	Assembly Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 455, Statutes of 2023.	Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to contract with the University of California to conduct a study on the effects that reduced waterflows at the mouths and upstream estuaries of certain rivers would have on salmon and steelhead populations and restoration or reintroduction programs, subject to the availability of funds. Additionally, the Salmon, Steelhead Trout, and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act, among other things, requires the department, with the advice of specified committees, to prepare and maintain a detailed and comprehensive program for the protection and increase of salmon, steelhead trout, and anadromous fisheries. This bill would require the department to establish the California Monitoring Program to collect comprehensive data on anadromous salmonid populations, in coordination with relevant agencies, as defined, to inform salmon and steelhead recovery, conservation, and management activities. The bill would authorize the department to consult with local agencies, tribes, conservation organizations, and academic institutions to carry out monitoring efforts under the program. Last Amended: 9/1/2023	
AB 882 Davies R Coastal resources: State Coastal Conservancy: advance payments.	Assembly Enrolled 9/19/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the State Coastal Conservancy. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to award certain grants for specified purposes. This bill would permit the conservancy to authorize advance payments on a contract or grant awarded in accordance with the pilot program. The bill would repeal this authorization on the date the pilot program is repealed. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 3/29/2023	

<p>AB 910 Wilson D</p> <p>County officers: auditors: qualifications.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 669, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from being considered a legally qualified candidate for specified county offices and the office judge of the superior court unless the person has filed a declaration of candidacy, nomination paper, or statement of write-in candidacy, accompanied by documentation, which includes, among other things, declarations under penalty of perjury, sufficient to establish, in the determination of the official with whom the declaration or statement is filed, that the person meets each qualification established by specified provisions for service in that office. This bill would recast these provisions to expand the documentation to include college transcripts that include training courses taken, degrees, and other supporting documents and to specify that the filed documentation establish that the person meets the above-described qualifications for service in that office. The bill would require the person to file a declaration, under penalty of perjury, that the information contained within the filed documents is true and correct. The bill would specify that the official receiving the documentation is not required to verify specified information, including, the authenticity or accuracy of the submitted documentation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/6/2023</p>	
<p>AB 925 Ta R</p> <p>Vehicle removal: expired registration.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 7/21/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 92, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from driving, moving, or leaving standing upon a highway, or in an offstreet public parking facility, any motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, pole or pipe dolly or logging dolly, unless it is registered and the appropriate fees have been paid, except as specified. Existing law requires current month and year tabs indicating the month and year expiration of a vehicle's registration to be attached to the rear license plate assigned to the vehicle for the last preceding registration year in which the licensed plates were issued. This bill would require a peace</p>	

		<p>officer or a regularly employed and salaried employee who is engaged in directing traffic or enforcing parking laws and regulations to verify, using available Department of Motor Vehicles records, that no current registration exists for a vehicle before removing the vehicle. The bill would prohibit a vehicle from being removed if it has a current registration on file with the department or if the officer or employee does not have immediate access to the department's records. By requiring a higher level of service from law enforcement officers, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 966 Davies R</p> <p>Division of Boating and Waterways: report to the Legislature: shoreline erosion control and public beach programs.</p>	<p>Assembly Vetoed 9/30/2023-Vetoed by Governor.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Division of Boating and Waterways within the Department of Parks and Recreation to, among other things, study and monitor beach erosion and means for the stabilization of beaches and shoreline areas. This bill would require the division to, no later than January 1, 2025, and in cooperation with the State Coastal Conservancy, prepare and submit a joint report to the Legislature on shoreline erosion control and public beach restoration programs, as specified. The bill would require the report, among other things, to detail and discuss existing programs, evaluate the need for continued projects and program application requirements, and identify the beaches of the state that contain a critically eroded shoreline, as this bill would require the division to define the term. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 966 without my signature. This bill would require the Division of Boating and Waterways and the State Coastal Conservancy to submit a report to the Legislature about shoreline erosion control efforts. The cost of this one-time report is substantial. In addition, the 2022 and 2023 Budgets provide a combined total of \$930 million General</p>	

		<p>Fund to the State Coastal Conservancy for coastal resilience projects. While this funding is not specifically dedicated to coastal erosion, projects funded through these appropriations will address the concerns this measure intends to identify. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.</p> <p>Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 7/5/2023</p>	
<p>AB 993 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Cannabis Task Force.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrolled</p> <p>9/12/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.</p>	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure, 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 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Cannabis Control. Existing law authorizes local jurisdictions to enforce the provisions of MAUCRSA and to regulate cannabis businesses, as specified. Existing law, until January 1, 2025, establishes a task force on state and local regulation of commercial cannabis activity to promote communication between state and local entities engaged in the regulation of commercial cannabis activity and facilitate cooperation to enforce applicable state and local laws, consisting of specified members from state agencies and all local jurisdictions regulating commercial cannabis activity that opt to participate. This bill would expand the task force on regulation of commercial cannabis activity to include representatives from the Civil Rights Department and the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1074 Alanis R</p> <p>Horse racing.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered</p> <p>9/30/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered</p>	<p>The Horse Racing Law vests the California Horse Racing Board with jurisdiction and supervision over horse racing meetings in the state. The Horse Racing Law requires the board to issue licenses to</p>	

	<p>by Secretary of State - Chapter 275, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>associations and fairs that participate in horse racing meetings with parimutuel wagering and to allocate racing dates to those associations and fairs in accordance with that law. The Horse Racing law authorizes the board to issue a license to an association or a fair to conduct a horse racing meeting in accordance with its provisions at the track specified in the written application, as specified. Under the Horse Racing Law, the board may allocate racing weeks to an applicant, subject to specified limitations, and specify the racing days, dates, and hours for horse racing meetings that will be in the public interest and will subserve the purposes of that law. The Horse Racing Law requires the board to make allocations of racing weeks as it deems appropriate and specifies the maximum number of racing weeks that may be allocated for horse racing other than at fairs, including, for thoroughbred racing, a maximum of 44 weeks per year of racing weeks in the northern zone and a maximum of 49 weeks per year in the combined central and southern zones. If the board does not license a thoroughbred race meet to be conducted by a racing association at a racetrack located in a specified location in the northern zone after July 1, 2024, this bill would deem a thoroughbred racing association, or racing fair, licensed to meet in the southern or central zone to be operating in the northern zone during certain racing weeks for the purpose of conducting all permissible forms of wagering in the northern zone and making and receiving required distributions from those wagers. The bill would require mandatory distributions to be made in accordance with requirements applicable to the northern zone, as specified, and would require amounts generated for purses and commissions to be distributed in accordance with prescribed requirements. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/8/2023</p>	
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<p>AB 1126 Lackey R</p> <p>Cannabis: citation and fine.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 563, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>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 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Cannabis Control. Existing law authorizes certain employees of the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) or a peace officer to enter and inspect a place at which cannabis or cannabis products are sold, cultivate, or stored and authorizes the CDTFA or a law enforcement agency to seize cannabis or cannabis products in certain circumstances, such as if the person is unlicensed, among others. Existing law makes refusal or failure to allow an inspection a misdemeanor and a violation of the Cannabis Tax Law, generally a misdemeanor. This bill would make the possession of the universal symbol in connection with a commercial activity a violation, as described, and would make each individual package, label, advertisement, or other object bearing the universal symbol a separate violation. The bill would require a person using or possessing the universal symbol in connection with a commercial activity to maintain and produce records that the use or possession is in connection with licensed commercial activity. The bill would make a package, label, advertisement, or other document or object of any kind bearing the universal symbol contraband and require it to be seized and summarily forfeited. The bill would authorize the person from whom a package, label, advertisement, or other document or object is seized to petition for return of the object, as</p>	
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		<p>specified. The bill would make an exception for the educational, informational, or other noncommercial use or possession of the universal symbol. The bill would expand the places and items authorized for certain employees of the CDTFB or a peace officer to inspect and seize to include any place where any package, label, advertisement, or other document or object of any kind bearing the universal symbol are sold or stored. By expanding the locations authorized for entry and inspection, the bill expands the scope of a crime and imposes a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/21/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1171 Rubio, Blanca D</p> <p>Cannabis: private right of action.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 467, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA and any applicable local ordinances to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license, if conducted as prescribed. Existing law, 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 and, except as specified, prohibits a person or entity from engaging in commercial cannabis activity without a state license issued by the Department of Cannabis Control pursuant to MAUCRSA. Existing law provides that a person engaging in commercial cannabis activity without a license is subject to civil penalties, as specified, and authorizes the Attorney General, a county counsel, a city attorney, or a city prosecutor to bring an action, as specified. This bill would authorize a licensee under MAUCRSA to bring an action in superior court against a person engaging in commercial cannabis activity without a license as required by MAUCRSA. The bill would require the licensee to demonstrate actual harm resulting from the unlicensed commercial cannabis activity. The</p>	

		<p>bill would authorize a court in that action to enter an order enjoining the defendant from engaging in commercial cannabis activity without a license. The bill would entitle a licensee prevailing in that action to their reasonable attorney’s fees and costs and either actual damages or statutory damages not to exceed \$75,000, as specified. The bill would provide that its provisions do not apply to a violation of the Labor Code and would prohibit the provisions from forming the basis for a cause of action under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 7/5/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1287 Alvarez D</p> <p>Density Bonus Law: maximum allowable residential density: additional density bonus and incentives or concessions.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/11/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 755, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus and other concessions or incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified percentages of units for lower income households or very low income households, and meets other requirements. Existing law defines the term “density bonus” for these purposes to mean a density increase over the otherwise maximum allowable gross residential density as of the date of the application, as described. Existing law defines the term “maximum allowable residential density” for these purposes to mean the maximum number of units allowed under the zoning ordinance, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan, or, if a range of density is permitted, the maximum number of units allowed by the specific zoning range, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan applicable to the project. Existing law provides under that definition that if the density allowed under the zoning ordinance is inconsistent with the density allowed under the land use element of the general plan or specific plan, the greater density prevails. This bill would instead define “maximum allowable residential density” to mean the greatest number of units</p>	

		<p>allowed under the zoning ordinance, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan, or, if a range of density is permitted, the greatest number of units allowed by the specific zoning range, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan applicable to the project. The bill would also remove from that definition the provision stating that the greater density prevails if the density allowed under the zoning ordinance is inconsistent with the density allowed under the land use element of the general plan or specific plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/8/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1448 Wallis R</p> <p>Cannabis: enforcement by local jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrolled 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, 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. Existing law, 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 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. This bill would recast those provisions to require, in an action brought by a county counsel, city attorney, or city prosecutor, the penalty first be used to reimburse the prosecuting agency for specified costs in bringing the action, with 50% of the remainder, if any, paid to the county or city, as applicable, and the other 50% to be deposited into the General Fund. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/14/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1484 Zbur D</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/10/2023-Approved</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (act), authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of</p>	

<p>Temporary public employees.</p>	<p>by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 691, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations. Existing 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. Existing 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, subject to limited exceptions. In this regard the bill would require those temporary employees to be automatically included in the same bargaining unit as the permanent employees if the requested classification of temporary employees is not presently within the unit. The bill would further require the public employer to promptly participate in collective bargaining to establish certain employment conditions for the newly added temporary employees if the parties' current memorandum of understanding does not address them, as specified. The bill would also require a public employer to, upon hire, provide each temporary employee with their job description, wage rates, and eligibility for benefits, anticipated length of employment, and procedures to apply for open, permanent positions. By imposing new duties</p>	
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		<p>on local agencies that employ temporary employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require complaints alleging a violation of its provisions to be processed as unfair practice charges under the act. The bill would additionally include the same findings and declarations as set forth above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/8/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1505 Rodriguez D</p> <p>Seismic retrofitting: soft story multifamily housing.</p>	<p>Senate Inactive File</p> <p>9/14/2023-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator McGuire.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Earthquake Authority, administered under the authority of the Insurance Commissioner and governed by a 3-member board, to transact insurance in this state as necessary to sell policies of basic residential earthquake insurance. Under existing law, the California Residential Mitigation Program, also known as the CRMP, is a joint powers authority created in 2012 by agreement between the California Earthquake Authority and the Office of Emergency Services. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing law requires the CRMP to develop and administer the program, as specified. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2042, and repeals them as of January 1, 2043. Existing federal law, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency</p>	

		<p>Assistance Act, establishes various grant opportunities, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program, to support hazard mitigation projects. This bill would remove the requirement for the Legislature to 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. The bill would authorize the Office of Emergency Services to dedicate federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities application funding to specified projects to augment and support the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 7/3/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1609 Garcia D</p> <p>Air pollution: motor vehicle registration: pollution reduction.</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations Suspense File</p> <p>5/18/2023-In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a registration fee to be paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles for the registration of each vehicle or trailer coach of a type subject to registration under the Vehicle Code, except those vehicles that are expressly exempted from the payment of registration fees. Existing law, until January 1, 2024, increases vehicle registration fees by \$3 and requires revenues from those fees to be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for programs to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles. This bill would impose an additional annual \$4 charge on each motor vehicle registered in the state except those vehicles that are expressly exempted from the payment of registration fees, thereby imposing a tax. The bill would require the department to collect the charge and deposit revenues from the charge in the Air Quality Improvement Fee Fund, which the bill would create. The bill would continuously appropriate the revenues in the fund to the department for distribution to air pollution control districts and air quality management districts based upon the amount of the charges collected from motor vehicles registered within each air district, thereby</p>	

		<p>creating an appropriation. The bill would require these revenues to be used for the reduction of air pollution from motor vehicles and for related planning, monitoring, enforcement, and technical studies, as specified, or for the attainment or maintenance of state or federal ambient air quality standards or the reduction of toxic air contaminant emissions from motor vehicles. The bill would also authorize the department to withhold up to 1% of the annual revenues collected from the charge to cover its administrative costs, and the bill would authorize an air district to use not more than 6.25% of the revenues distributed to the air district for its administrative costs. The bill would require the charge to be increased annually based on the California Consumer Price Index, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 4/17/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1611 Lowenthal D</p> <p>Fish and Game Code: violations.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 7/27/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 129, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law generally makes any violation of the Fish and Game Code or any rule, regulation, or order made or adopted under the code a misdemeanor. Existing law makes a violation of specified regulations and provisions of the code an infraction or a misdemeanor. This bill would make the violation of specified regulations and provisions of the code, primarily relating to commercial fishing, an infraction or a misdemeanor. Last Amended: 3/9/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1616 Lackey R</p> <p>California Cannabis Tax Fund: Board of State and Community Corrections grants.</p>	<p>Senate Public Safety 6/26/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on PUB S. (Ayes 9. Noes 2.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on PUB S.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, 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. This bill would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to prioritize local governments whose</p>	

		<p>programs seek to address the unlawful cultivation and sale of cannabis. The bill would also authorize the board to make grants to local governments that ban both indoor and outdoor commercial cannabis cultivation, or ban retail sale of cannabis or cannabis products. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1658 Santiago D</p> <p>Tribal gaming: compact amendment ratification.</p>	<p>Assembly Enrolled 9/15/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude those compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts, and amendments to tribal-state gaming compacts, between the State of California and specified Indian tribes. This bill would ratify the amendments to the tribal-state gaming compacts entered into between the State of California and the Alturas Indian Rancheria, California, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California, the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California, the Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California, the Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians of California, the Bishop Paiute Tribe, the Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California, the Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California, the Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California, the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California, the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California, the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria, California, the Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California, the Picayune Rancheria of</p>	

		<p>Chukchansi Indians of California, the Pit River Tribe, California, the Redding Rancheria, California, the Resighini Rancheria, California, the Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California, and the Table Mountain Rancheria to extend the terms of those compacts. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to those amended compacts are not projects for the purposes of CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/29/2023</p>	
<p>AB 1684 Maienschein D</p> <p>Local ordinances: fines and penalties: cannabis.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 477, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty, as specified. Existing law requires the ordinance adopted by the local agency to provide for a reasonable period of time, as specified in the ordinance, for a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or otherwise remedy the violation prior to the imposition of administrative fines or penalties, when the violation pertains to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety. Existing law authorizes the ordinance to provide for the immediate imposition of administrative fines or penalties for the violation of building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural, health and safety, or zoning requirements if the violation exists as a result of, or to facilitate, the illegal cultivation of cannabis, except as specified. This bill would expand the authorization for an ordinance providing for the immediate imposition of administrative fines or penalties to include all unlicensed commercial cannabis activity, including cultivation, manufacturing, processing, distribution, or retail sale of cannabis, and would authorize the ordinance to declare unlicensed commercial cannabis activity a public nuisance. The bill would</p>	

		<p>prohibit the ordinance from imposing an administrative fine or penalty exceeding \$1,000 per violation or \$10,000 per day. The bill would authorize the ordinance to impose the administrative fine or penalty on the property owner and each owner of the occupant business entity engaging in unlicensed commercial cannabis activity and to hold them jointly and severally liable. The bill would authorize a local agency that adopts an ordinance authorized by this provision to refer a case involving unlicensed commercial cannabis activity to the Attorney General, as specified. Last Amended: 7/13/2023</p>	
<p>ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry D</p> <p>Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered 9/20/2023-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 173, Statutes of 2023</p>	<p>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, including downpayment assistance, 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, city and county, or special district, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or special district from placing a proposition on the ballot pursuant to these provisions if the voters have previously approved a proposition pursuant to these provisions or the below special tax provisions until all funds from the previous proposition are committed to programs and projects listed in the specific local program or ordinance, as described. The measure, subject to certain vote thresholds, would authorize the Legislature to enact laws establishing additional accountability measures and</p>	

		laws for the downpayment assistance programs authorized by the measure, as specified. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/5/2023	
ACA 13 Ward D Voting thresholds.	Assembly Desk 9/14/2023-Read third time. Adopted. (Ayes 28. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. Held at Desk by unanimous consent until November 1, 2023.	The California Constitution provides that a proposed constitutional amendment and a statewide initiative measure each take effect only if approved by a majority of the votes cast on the amendment or measure. This measure would further provide that an initiative measure that includes one or more provisions that would amend the Constitution to increase the voter approval requirement to adopt any state or local measure would be approved by the voters only if the proportion of votes cast in favor of the initiative measure is equal to or greater than the highest voter approval requirement that the initiative measure would impose. The measure would specify that this voter approval requirement would apply to statewide initiative measures that appear on the ballot on or after January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/11/2023	
SB 25 Skinner D Declaration of candidacy: notary.	Senate Chaptered 6/29/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 26, Statutes of 2023.	Existing law requires a candidate for public office to file a declaration of candidacy that contains, among other things, the residence address of the candidate. Existing law requires the declaration to be subscribed and sworn before a notary public or other official. This bill would authorize a candidate who will not be in the State of California during the entire nomination period to appear before a notary public of another state to complete the declaration of candidacy, as specified. Last Amended: 4/13/2023	

<p>SB 35 Umberg D</p> <p>Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 9/30/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 283, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, authorizes specified adult persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. Existing law requires all evaluations and reports, documents, and filings submitted to the court under CARE proceedings be kept confidential. This bill would authorize CARE Act proceedings to be conducted by a superior court judge or by a court-appointed commissioner or other subordinate judicial officer. The bill would require that there is no fee for filing a petition nor any fees charged by any public officer for services in filing or serving papers or for the performance of any duty enjoined by the CARE Act. The bill would authorize that the respondent is entitled to have an interpreter in all proceedings if necessary for the respondent’s full participation. This bill would require county behavioral health agencies to provide health information necessary to support findings in the filings to the court, as specified, and would exempt counties and their employees from civil or criminal liability for disclosure under these provisions. By increasing the reporting duties on county behavioral health agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/8/2023</p>	
<p>SB 38 Laird D</p> <p>Battery energy storage facilities:</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the commission to implement and enforce standards for the maintenance and operation of</p>	

<p>emergency response and emergency action plans.</p>	<p>Chapter 377, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>facilities for the generation and storage of electricity owned by an electrical corporation or located in the state to ensure their reliable operation. This bill would require each battery energy storage facility located in the state and subject to the requirement described above to have an emergency response and emergency action plan that covers the premises of the battery energy storage facility, as specified. The bill would require the owner or operator of the facility, in developing the plan, to coordinate with local emergency management agencies, unified program agencies, and local first response agencies. To the extent the bill would impose new duties on local government agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the owner or operator of the facility to submit the plan to the county and, if applicable, the city where the facility is located. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 8/31/2023</p>	
<p>SB 43 Eggman D Behavioral health.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 637, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, 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. Existing 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, as a result of a severe substance use disorder, or a co-occurring mental health disorder and a severe substance use disorder, is, in addition to the basic personal needs described above, unable to provide for their personal safety or necessary medical care, as defined. The bill would also expand the definition of “gravely disabled,” as it applies to specified sections, to include, in addition to the basic needs described above, the inability for a person to</p>	

		<p>provide for their personal safety or necessary medical care as a result of chronic alcoholism. The bill would authorize counties to defer implementation of these provisions to January 1, 2026, as specified. The bill would make conforming changes. To the extent that this change increases the level of service required of county mental health departments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/8/2023</p>	
<p>SB 51 Bradford D</p> <p>Cannabis provisional licenses: local equity applicants.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 593, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, 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. Existing law, 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, and establishes the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions. This bill, until January 1, 2031, would additionally authorize the department, in its sole discretion, to issue a provisional license for a local equity applicant for retailer activities if the applicant meets specified requirements. The bill would authorize the department, in its sole discretion, to renew a provisional license for a local equity applicant for retailer activities until it issues or denies the provisional licensee’s annual license, subject to specified requirements, or until 5 years from the date the provisional license was originally issued, whichever is earlier. By extending provisional licensure, the applications for which are required to be signed under penalty of perjury, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, and would thereby impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to report to the appropriate committees of the</p>	

		<p>Legislature on, among other things, the number of provisional licenses that have been granted under the bill's provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am signing Senate Bill 51, which allows, until January 1, 2031, the Department of Cannabis Control to issue provisional licenses for up to five years to a local equity applicant for retailer activities. After the voters enacted the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (Proposition 64), provisional cannabis licenses were created as a temporary bridge to allow pre-Proposition 64 operators to transition into a newly-regulated cannabis market. Though the state has made significant progress since the passage of Proposition 64, local opposition, rigid bureaucracy, and federal prohibition continue to pose challenges to the industry and barriers to entry. Equity applicants, who bore the brunt of California's failed history of cannabis prohibition, are disproportionately impacted by a lack of access to capital and technical support, steep licensing fees, lengthy land-use approvals, environmental requirements, and more. While I support the author's effort to bring temporary relief to equity applicants, this bill does not address the fundamental issues that continue to increase costs and uncertainty for those seeking to participate in the legal market. To the contrary, another extension may remove pressure to confront local permitting challenges and slow efforts to facilitate the transition of provisional licenses to annual licensure. I look forward to working with the Legislature to consider long-term solutions to streamline licensing requirements and move us beyond short-term fixes. These measures must balance the need for accountability and reform without further impeding applicants already burdened by restrictive local licensing processes.</p>	
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		GOVERNOR GAVIN NEWSOM Last Amended: 9/8/2023	
<p>SB 272 Laird D</p> <p>Sea level rise: planning and adaptation.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered</p> <p>10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 384, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law creates within the Ocean Protection Council the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative to provide state and regional information to the public and support to local, regional, and other state agencies for the identification, assessment, planning, and, where feasible, the mitigation of the adverse environmental, social, and economic effects of sea level rise within the coastal zone, as provided. This bill 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 develop a sea level rise plan as part of either a local coastal program, as defined, that is subject to approval by the California Coastal Commission, or a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline resiliency plan that is subject to approval by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, on or before January 1, 2034, as provided. 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 a sea level rise plan to be prioritized for funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of sea level rise adaptation strategies and recommended projects in the local government’s approved sea level rise plan. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, the California Coastal 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 the sea level rise plan. The bill would also require, on or before December 31, 2024, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the California Coastal Commission, the Ocean</p>	

		<p>Protection Council, and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of the sea level rise plan. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/7/2023</p>	
<p>SB 286 McGuire D Offshore wind energy projects.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 386, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, 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 with a certified local coastal program, as provided. The act authorizes the commission to process and act upon a consolidated coastal development permit application if a proposed project requires a coastal development permit from both a local government with a certified local coastal program and the commission and if the applicant, the local government, and the commission consent to consolidate the permit action.This bill would require the commission to process a consolidated coastal development permit for any new development that requires a coastal development permit and that is associated with, appurtenant to, or necessary for the construction and operation of offshore wind energy projects, and transmission facilities needed for those projects, located in the coastal zone, provided that public participation is not substantially impaired by the review of the consolidated coastal development permit, as provided. The bill would require the commission to forward an application for a consolidated coastal development permit to local governmental agencies having land use and related jurisdiction in the area in which the project would occur and</p>	

		<p>would authorize those local governmental agencies to review and comment on the application, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/7/2023</p>	
<p>SB 302 Stern D Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 484, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan’s Law, requires specified types of health care facilities to allow a terminally ill patient’s use of medicinal cannabis within the health care facility, as defined, subject to certain restrictions. Existing law requires that health care facilities permitting patient use of medicinal cannabis comply with other drug and medication requirements, as specified, and makes those facilities subject to enforcement actions by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law authorizes a health care facility to suspend compliance with these provisions if a regulatory agency, the United States Department of Justice, or the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services takes specified actions, including initiating an enforcement action against a health care facility related to the facility’s compliance with a state-regulated medical marijuana program. This bill would expand those provisions to a patient who is over 65 years of age with a chronic disease. The bill would expand the definition of health care facility to also include a home health agency, as defined. The bill would additionally require a health care facility permitting patient use of medicinal cannabis, as specified, to ensure a denial of admission to the health care facility is not because of the patient’s use of medicinal cannabis. The bill would also authorize a health care facility to suspend compliance with these provisions if a regulatory agency, the United States Department of Justice, or the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services makes an inquiry about the health care facility’s activities.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am signing Senate Bill 302 which will expand on Ryan's Law (Chapter 384,</p>	

		<p>Statutes of 2021), a bill I was proud to sign two years ago that allows patients with terminal conditions to use medicinal cannabis. This bill additionally allows seniors over 65 with a chronic disease to use medicinal cannabis in a skilled nursing facility, congregate living health facility, special hospital, hospice facility, or while receiving care from a home health agency. I anticipate clean-up legislation to this bill next year to clarify a drafting error. Specifically, the bill excludes hospitals from its provisions, but could be interpreted to narrow existing law for hospital patients that have both a terminal illness and chronic disease. It is my understanding this was not the intent. Many individuals with chronic diseases seek medicinal cannabis as an alternative to opioids for treatment of chronic pain, and their living situation should not be a barrier to access. I believe signing this legislation has greater benefits than recognizing that the policy will be clarified.</p> <p>GOVERNOR GAVIN NEWSOM Last Amended: 9/7/2023</p>	
<p>SB 326 Eggman D</p> <p>The Behavioral Health Services Act.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/12/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 790, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>(1) Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, funds a system of county mental health plans for the provision of mental health services. Existing law authorizes the MHSA to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendments are consistent with and further the intent of the MHSA. Existing law authorizes the Legislature to add provisions to clarify procedures and terms of the MHSA by majority vote. This bill would require a county, for behavioral health services eligible for reimbursement pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, to submit the claims for reimbursement to the State Department of Health Care Services (the department) under specific circumstances. The bill would require counties to pursue reimbursement through various channels</p>	

		and would authorize the counties to report issues with managed care plans and insurers to the Department of Managed Health Care or the Department of Insurance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/8/2023	
SB 360 Blakespear D California Coastal Commission: member voting.	Senate Chaptered 7/21/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 108, Statutes of 2023.	Existing law, 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 a member of a joint powers authority and a member of a local agency formation commission. The bill would also correct the name of an organization and make nonsubstantive changes. Last Amended: 6/14/2023	
SB 387 Dodd D State property: sale or lease: broadband development.	Senate Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 485, Statutes of 2023.	Existing law authorizes the Department of General Services to lease real property under the jurisdiction of a state agency, department, or district agricultural association if the Director of General Services determines that the real property is of no immediate need to the state but may have a potential future use. Existing law prohibits the director from leasing specified real property, including lands under the jurisdiction of the State Coastal Conservancy or another state conservancy, the Department of Transportation, the California State University system, the Department of Parks and Recreation, or the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Existing law requires the lease to be set at the amount of the lease's fair market value, as determined by the Director of General Services.	

		<p>Existing law authorizes the director to determine the length of term or a use of the lease, and specify any other terms and conditions that are determined to be in the best interest of the state. This bill, as an exception to the prohibition on leasing certain properties described above and the requirement to set the lease at fair market value, would authorize the Department of General Services to enter into a lease for real property under the jurisdiction of a state agency, department, or district agricultural association, with the consent of that state agency, department, or district agricultural association at an amount less than fair market value in support of broadband infrastructure deployment to connect unserved or underserved locations in the state, if specified conditions are met, including that the lease terms enable the state to recover all direct costs for the term of the lease. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/1/2023</p>	
<p>SB 410 Becker D</p> <p>Powering Up Californians Act.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 394, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the PUC to establish an expedited distribution grid interconnection dispute resolution process with the goal of resolving disputes over interconnection applications within the jurisdiction of the PUC in no more than 60 days from the time the dispute is formally brought to the PUC. Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in collaboration with the State Air Resources Board, the PUC, and other relevant stakeholders, to annually gather from state agencies, as provided, specified entities' fleet data for on-road and off-road vehicles in the medium- and heavy-duty sectors and share that data with electrical corporations to help inform electrical grid planning efforts, as specified. Existing law requires electrical corporations, as part of their distribution</p>	

		<p>planning processes, to consider that produced fleet data, and other available data, to facilitate the readiness of their distribution systems to support the state’s anticipated level of electric vehicle charging, as specified. This bill, the Powering Up Californians Act, would require the PUC to establish, on or before September 30, 2024, reasonable average and maximum target energization time periods, as defined, and a procedure for customers to report energization delays to the PUC, as provided. The bill would require the PUC to require the electrical corporation to take remedial actions necessary to achieve the PUC’s targets and would require all reports to be publicly available, among other reporting requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am signing Senate Bill 410, which addresses recent delays in grid connections and the energization of electric investor-owned utility (IOU) customers - including new facilities, housing developments, and other projects. It is imperative that we accurately plan, prepare, and prioritize the connection and energization of customers, especially as we electrify our economy to combat the climate crisis. I share the author's desire to ensure the timely grid connection and energization of customers. I am signing this bill because many of its provisions address this acute and critical issue with accountability metrics and a new, one-time revenue stream, with sensible customer protections. However, as general practice, matters relating to the revenue of our electric IOUs should be addressed by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to ensure that we effectively balance utility investments with the affordability of customer electric bills. Last Amended: 9/11/2023</p>	
<p>SB 420 Becker D</p>	<p>Senate Vetoed</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities,</p>	

<p>Electricity: electrical transmission facility projects.</p>	<p>10/7/2023-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law, implemented by the PUC through a general order, generally prohibits an electrical corporation from beginning the construction of a line, plant, or system, or of any extension thereof, without having first obtained from the commission a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require its construction, as specified. However, existing law exempts the extension, expansion, upgrade, or other modification of an existing electrical transmission facility, including transmission lines and substations, from that certification requirement. This bill would additionally exempt the rebuilding of an existing electrical transmission facility from that requirement, and would provide that the construction of a new electrical transmission facility, or the extension, expansion, upgrade, rebuilding, or other modification of an electrical transmission facility, including lines and substations, by an electrical corporation serving 10,000 or more retail customers does not require that certification, a permit to construct, or any other discretionary permit from the commission, if the new or modified electrical transmission facility meets certain requirements. The bill would also require the PUC, no later than January 1, 2025, to revise the general order to implement these changes, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 420 without my signature. This bill would revise the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) environmental permitting authority over specific types of electric transmission projects, which would largely reassign this responsibility to local agencies. While I agree with the author's intent to accelerate the development of new and needed electric</p>	
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<p>SB 500 McGuire D Fish and wildlife.</p>	<p>Senate Enrolled 9/21/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law regulating commercial fishing imposes, or authorizes the imposition of, various license, permit, and registration fees. Existing law requires specified persons to pay commercial fishing fees, referred to as landing fees, and sets forth requirements for the documentation of those landing fees in the form of a landing receipt, as prescribed.This bill would revise various provisions to refer to electronic fish tickets rather than to landing receipts. The bill would, for purposes of the required contents of an electronic fish ticket, define “accurate weight” and delete the requirement to include the price paid for live marine fish for use exclusively as live bait that are not brought ashore. The bill would require electronic fish tickets to be submitted to the department within 3 business</p>	

		days of the landing, as specified. By creating new requirements with respect to electronic fish tickets, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/1/2023	
SB 512 Bradford D Cannabis: taxation: gross receipts.	Assembly Appropriations Suspense File 7/10/2023-July 10 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file. July 10 hearing. Held in committee and under submission.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, 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. This bill, beginning January 1, 2024, would 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/3/2023	
SB 525 Durazo D Minimum wages: health care workers.	Senate Enrolled 9/26/2023-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2:30 p.m.	Existing law generally requires the minimum wage for all industries to not be less than specified amounts to be increased until it is \$15 per hour commencing January 1, 2022, for employers employing 26 or more employees, and commencing January 1, 2023, for employers employing 25 or fewer employees. Existing law makes a violation of	

		<p>minimum wage requirements a misdemeanor. This bill would establish 5 separate minimum wage schedules for covered health care employees, as defined, depending on the nature of the employer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 9/11/2023</p>	
<p>SB 540 Laird D</p> <p>Cannabis and cannabis products: health warnings.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 491, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>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) consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Cannabis Control. This bill would, on or before July 1, 2025, require the department to reevaluate regulations for the above-described warnings to determine whether any additional warnings are necessary to reflect evolving science, and would require the department to adopt regulations for cannabis and cannabis product labels or inserts reflecting the evolving science regarding the risks that cannabis use may cause consumers. The bill would, on or before January 1, 2030, and every 5 years thereafter, require the department to reevaluate the adopted regulations to determine whether the requirements reflect the state of the evolving science on cannabis health effects and on effective communication of health warnings. The bill would authorize cannabis or cannabis products manufactured before January 1, 2030, and every proceeding year new labeling requirements are imposed to be sold for up to 12 months or for a shorter period of time as prescribed by the department. This bill contains other related</p>	

		provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/28/2023	
SB 584 Limón D Laborforce housing: Short-Term Rental Tax Law.	Assembly Housing and Community Development 6/29/2023-June 28 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and sets forth its powers and duties. Existing law establishes various programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, homeownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. This bill would enact the Laborforce Housing Financing Act of 2023, and define “laborforce housing” as housing that, among other things, is owned and managed by specified entities solely for the benefit of residents and households unable to afford market rent, and whose residents enjoy certain protections. The bill would establish the Laborforce Housing Fund in the State Treasury, and would make moneys in the fund available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the creation of laborforce housing and other specified housing projects by public entities, local housing authorities, and mission-driven nonprofit housing providers, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/18/2023	
SB 605 Padilla D Wave and tidal energy.	Senate Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 405, Statutes of 2023.	Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to undertake various actions in furtherance of meeting the state’s clean energy and pollution reduction objectives, including actions related to energy infrastructure. This bill would require the Energy Commission, as part of a specified 2024 energy policy review, in consultation with other appropriate state agencies to evaluate the feasibility, costs, and benefits of using wave energy and tidal energy, as specified. The bill would require the commission, in coordination and consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the Department of Fish and Wildlife,	

		<p>the Ocean Protection Council, and the State Lands Commission, to work with other state and local agencies and stakeholders to identify suitable sea space for offshore wave energy and tidal energy projects in state and federal waters. The bill would require the Energy Commission to submit a written report to the Governor and the Legislature on or before January 1, 2025, that includes a summary of findings from the evaluation and considerations that may inform legislative and executive actions, as specified. Last Amended: 9/5/2023</p>	
<p>SB 619 Padilla D</p> <p>State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: certification of facilities: electrical transmission projects.</p>	<p>Senate Vetoed</p> <p>10/7/2023-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>(1)The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires preparation of specified documentation before a public agency approves or carries out certain projects. Existing law makes an environmental leadership development project, as defined, that meets specified requirements and is certified by the Governor eligible for streamlined procedures under CEQA. In particular, existing law requires the adoption of rules of court that expedite certain CEQA actions and proceedings related to an environmental leadership development project to resolve those actions and proceedings, to the extent feasible, within 270 days.This bill would expand the facilities eligible to be certified as environmental leadership development projects by the Energy Commission to include electrical transmission projects. The bill would require an applicant applying for certification of an electrical transmission project to take certain actions, including, among other actions, to avoid or minimize significant environmental impacts in any disadvantaged community. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate : I am returning Senate Bill 619 without my signature. This bill would allow an electric investor-owned utility (IOU) that applies to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for a certificate or a permit authorizing the new construction of any electrical transmission project</p>	

		<p>to separately apply to the California Energy Commission (CEC) for environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Building out the electric transmission system is critical for delivering clean electricity to customers from our growing portfolio of zero-carbon resources. While I share the author's goal to improve electric transmission permitting to expedite needed project development, decentralizing permitting between two agencies creates new coordination challenges, requires duplicative staffing, disrupts the sequencing of permitting workstreams and impedes the ability of either agency to consider the full scope of an electric transmission project. Ensuring that a single agency can account for and mitigate both significant costs to electric ratepayers and environmental impacts can lead to better results for Californians. I welcome further partnership with the Legislature to develop targeted policies that would accelerate the development of needed electric infrastructure. Last year and this year, I signed a number of bills that advance our electric infrastructure needs, helping us progress towards our decarbonization goals. We should build on these efforts thoughtfully. To that end, I'm directing my Administration to work through the infrastructure Strike Team established by Executive Order N-8-23 to do just this. For these reasons I cannot sign this bill. Last Amended: 9/1/2023</p>	
<p>SB 622 Allen D Cannabis regulation: plant identification program: unique identifier.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 496, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use</p>	

		<p>cannabis activities. This bill would instead require the unique identifier to be recorded in a manner as determined by the department by regulation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/15/2023</p>	
<p>SB 624 Alvarado-Gil D</p> <p>Horse racing: state-designated fairs: allocation of revenues: gross receipts for sales and use tax.</p>	<p>Assembly Revenue and Taxation Suspense File</p> <p>7/10/2023-July 10 set for first hearing. Placed on REV. & TAX. suspense file. July 10 hearing. Held in committee and under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a tax return filed with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) that reports gross receipts for sales and use tax purposes to segregate the gross receipts of the seller and the sales price of the property on a line or a separate form when the place of sale in this state or for use in this state is on or within the real property of a state-designated fair, as defined, or any real property of a state-designated fair that is leased to another party. Existing law requires, on or before November 1 of each year, the CDTFA to report to the Department of Finance the amount of the total gross receipts segregated on these tax returns for the prior fiscal year, and that 3/4 of 1% of the total gross receipts be included in the next annual Governor’s Budget for use by the Department of Food and Agriculture for allocation to fairs and that those funds be transferred by the Controller to the Fair and Exposition Fund, which is continuously appropriated, as prescribed. Existing law provides that certain revenues deposited into the Fair and Exposition Fund are appropriated without regard to fiscal years for allocation by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture for capital outlay to California fairs, as specified. This bill would increase the amount of the total gross receipts required to be included in the next annual Governor’s Budget for use by the Department of Food and Agriculture and transferred to the Fair and Exposition Fund, as specified, from 3/4 of 1% to 3.5%. From the funds subject to allocation by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture for capital outlay to California fairs, which the bill would increase by adding this 3.5% gross receipts transfer, the bill would require, each fiscal year, the sum of \$2,500,000, or an amount</p>	

		<p>equal to 5% of the fund, whichever is greater, to be paid to the department for purposes of providing administrative services to fairs, as specified. The bill would also require, each fiscal year, from the amounts available in the Fair and Exposition Fund after the payment made to the department, the sum of \$500,000 to be paid to the nonprofit organization representing all fairs in the network of California fairs for purposes of providing services to fairs, as specified. The bill would make other nonsubstantive changes regarding appropriations to the department for fairs. This bill would require the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, by May 15 of each year, to prepare an annual expenditure plan for funds from the Fair and Exposition Fund for review and approval by the Joint Committee on Fairs Allocation and Classification, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/26/2023</p>	
<p>SB 700 Bradford D</p> <p>Employment discrimination: cannabis use.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 408, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, prohibits various forms of employment discrimination and empowers the Civil Rights Department to investigate and prosecute complaints alleging unlawful practices. Existing law, on and after January 1, 2024, makes it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or any term or condition of employment, or otherwise penalize a person because of the person’s use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace, except as specified. This bill would make it unlawful for an employer to request information from an applicant for employment relating to the applicant’s prior use of cannabis, as specified. Under the bill, information about a person’s prior cannabis use obtained from the person’s criminal history would be exempt from the above-described existing law and bill provisions relating to prior cannabis use if the employer is permitted to consider or inquire about that information under a specified provision of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act or</p>	

		other state or federal law. Last Amended: 9/1/2023	
<p>SB 753 Caballero D</p> <p>Cannabis: water resources.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered</p> <p>10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 504, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. Under AUMA, a person 18 years of age or older who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes more than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, may be charged with a felony if specified conditions exist, including when the offense causes substantial environmental harm to public lands or other public resources. This bill would amend AUMA by adding to the above-described conditions planting, cultivating, harvesting, drying, or processing marijuana that results in substantial environmental harm to surface or groundwater. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 6/29/2023</p>	
<p>SB 756 Laird D</p> <p>Water: inspection: administrative procedure: notice: service.</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered</p> <p>9/1/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 158, Statutes of 2023.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate all streams, stream systems, lakes, or other bodies of water, take testimony relating to the rights to water or the use of water, and ascertain whether water filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of the state. Existing law requires the board to take all appropriate proceedings or actions to prevent waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water in this state. This bill would authorize the board, in conducting an investigation or proceeding for these purposes, to inspect the property or facilities of any person or entity to ascertain certain purposes are</p>	

		<p>being met or compliance with specified requirements. The bill would authorize the board, if consent is denied for an inspection, to obtain an inspection warrant, as specified, or in the event of an emergency affecting public health and safety pertaining to the particular site under which the inspection is being sought, to conduct an inspection without consent or a warrant. The bill would authorize the board to participate in an inspection of an unlicensed cannabis cultivation site, as specified. Because the willful refusal of an inspection lawfully authorized by an inspection warrant is a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the application of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended: 5/15/2023</p>	
<p>SB 799 Portantino D</p> <p>Unemployment insurance: trade disputes: eligibility for benefits.</p>	<p>Senate Vetoed 9/30/2023-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and extended benefits to eligible individuals who meet specified requirements. This bill would restore eligibility after the first 2 weeks for an employee who left work because of a trade dispute. The bill would codify specified case law that holds that employees who left work due to a lockout by the employer, even if it was in anticipation of a trade dispute, are eligible for benefits. The bill would specify that the bill's provisions do not diminish eligibility for benefits of individuals deprived of work due to an employer lockout or similar action, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 799 without my signature. This bill allows individuals who left work due to a trade dispute to become eligible for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. The bill also codifies case law that employees who left work due to a lockout by their employer, even if it was in anticipation of a trade dispute, are eligible for UI benefits. California</p>	

		<p>employers fund UI benefits through contributions to the state's UI Trust Fund on behalf of each employee. The UI financing structure has not been updated since 1984, which has made the UI Trust Fund vulnerable to insolvency. Any expansion of eligibility for UI benefits could increase California's outstanding federal UI debt projected to be nearly \$20 billion by the end of the year and could jeopardize California's Benefit Cost Ratio add-on waiver application, significantly increasing taxes on employers. Furthermore, the state is responsible for the interest payments on the federal UI loan and to date has paid \$362.7 million in interest with another \$302 million due this month. Now is not the time to increase costs or incur this sizable debt. I have deep appreciation and respect for workers who fight for their rights and come together in collective action. I look forward to building on the progress we have made over the past five years to improve conditions for all workers in California. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom Last Amended: 8/22/2023</p>	
<p>SB 849 Stern D</p> <p>Air pollution: emissions from ports.</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p> <p>3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Air Resources Board has adopted the Ocean-Going Vessels At Berth Regulation to increase emissions reductions from oceangoing vessels at berth in state ports to provide more air quality and health benefits to the people living and working in and around California's busiest seaports. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to reduce emissions at the ports of California.</p>	