CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

AGENDA

February 24, 2021

CITY COUNCIL
LAW & REGULATION COMMITTEE MEETING
4:00 p.m.
Council Chambers
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, California
www.roseville.ca.us

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE WELCOMES YOUR PARTICIPATION

If an agenda item is open to public comment, such public comment shall be addressed to the chair of the meeting.

Public Comment - Speakers have three minutes under Public Comment to speak on issues that are not listed on the agenda and are within the City's jurisdiction. The Brown Act does not permit any action or discussion on items not listed on the agenda.

Consent Calendar - If applicable, the Consent Calendar consists of routine items that may be approved by one motion. Any person can remove an item from the Consent Calendar to be discussed separately.

Agenda Items - Speakers have five minutes to address items that are listed on the agenda.

Americans with Disabilities Act - Notify the City Clerk or Secretary at least 72 hours in advance if special assistance is required to participate in a meeting including the need of auxiliary aids or services.

Audio/Visual Presentations - If making a presentation regarding an agenda item, audio/visual materials must be submitted to the City Clerk or Secretary at least 72 hours in advance.

Roseville City Clerk 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 916-774-5200 TDD 916-774-5220

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **ROLL CALL**
3. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
4. **PUBLIC COMMENTS**
5. **MINUTES**

5.1. Minutes of Prior Meetings

Memo from City Clerk Sonia Orozco recommending the Committee approve the minutes of the December 11, 2019 City Council Law & Regulation Committee meeting, February 26, 2020 City Council Law & Regulation Committee meeting, and September 23, 2020 City Council meeting.

CC #: 1294

File #: 0103-32-01

CONTACT: Sonia Orozco 916-774-5200 sorozco@roseville.ca.us

6. REPORTS/COMMENTS/COMMITTEE/STAFF

6.1. Electric Department Priority Legislation - February 2021

Memo from Utility Government Relations Administrator Amber Blixt and Electric Utility Director Michelle Bertolino with an update on key energy-related legislation and other activities that staff has been monitoring.

CC #: 1297

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT: Amber Blixt 916-774-5693 aablixt@roseville.ca.us

6.2. Environmental Utilities Priority Legislation - February 2021

Memo from Utility Government Relations Administrator Marisa Tricas and Environmental Utilities Director Richard Plecker with an update on the Environmental Utilities Staff Report. This staff report provides updates to the Law and Regulation Committee on priorities outlined in the 2021 City of Roseville Legislative Platform. This includes state and federal legislative, regulatory, and other relevant activities being tracked by the Environmental Utilities Department.

CC #: 1296

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT: Marisa Tricas 916-774-5553 mtricas@roseville.ca.us

6.3. Priority Legislation – February 2021

Memo from Government Relations Administrator and Deputy City Manager Megan MacPherson Scheid with an update on the State Legislature. 1,017 bills have been introduced as of February 9th. The deadline is Friday, February 19th to introduce additional bills. The following report includes an overview of some of the key priority bills with a particular focus on housing and public safety. It also includes an overview of coronavirus relief efforts at the federal level and regional activities.

CC #: 1295

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT: Mark Wolinski 916-223-7891 mwolinski@roseville.ca.us

7. ADJOURNMENT

CITY COUNCIL
Law & Regulation Committee

CC #: 1294
File #: 0103-32-01

Title:	Minutes of Prior Meetings
Contact:	Sonia Orozco 916-774-5200 sorozco@roseville.ca.us

Meeting Date: 2/24/2021
Item #: 5.1.

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

Approve the minutes of the December 11, 2019 City Council Law & Regulation Committee meeting, February 26, 2020 City Council Law & Regulation Committee meeting, and September 23, 2020 City Council meeting.

BACKGROUND

Not applicable.

FISCAL IMPACT

Not applicable.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT / JOBS CREATED

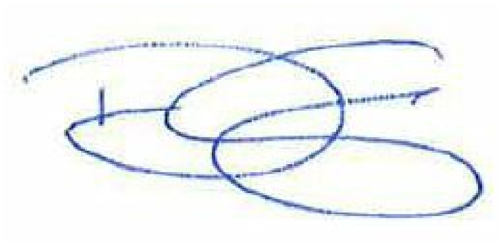
Not applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Not applicable.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sonia Orozco, City Clerk



Dominick Casey, City Manager

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

December 11, 2019 Minutes

February 26, 2020 Minutes

September 23, 2020 Minutes

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

MINUTES
December 11, 2019

CITY COUNCIL
LAW & REGULATION COMMITTEE MEETING
4:00 p.m.
Council Chambers
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, California
www.roseville.ca.us

1. CALL TO ORDER

Law and Regulation Committee Chair John B. Allard II called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Silent Roll Call: Present: Allard, Houdesheldt

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Committee member Bruce Houdesheldt led the Pledge of Allegiance.

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No public comment received.

5. MINUTES

5.1. Minutes of Prior Meetings

Memo from City Clerk Sonia Orozco recommending the Committee approve the minutes of the October 23, 2019 City Council Law & Regulation Committee meeting.

CC #: 0483

File #: 0103-32-01

CONTACT: Sonia Orozco 916-774-5263 sorozco@roseville.ca.us

Consensus to approve the minutes of the October 23, 2019 meeting.

6. REPORTS/COMMENTS/COMMITTEE/STAFF

6.1. Legislative Platform Review - 2020

This is an overview of the draft 2020 Legislative Platform, which includes a set of priorities, legislative principles and platforms that will guide the City's State and Federal legislative and regulatory advocacy programs.

CC #: 0482

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT: Mark Wolinski 916-774-5179 mwolinski@roseville.ca.us

Government Relations Administrator Mark Wolinski made the presentation to Council.

Legislative Platform Review - 2020

- The State and Federal priorities and legislative platform defined by the Legislative Platform are the result of the City Council's articulation of its legislative goals and priorities
- The platform authorizes the City's active participation to influence State and Federal decision-making on legislative, administrative, regulatory and funding issues that are consistent with the City's priorities
- Staff recommends that the Legislative Platform be updated annually to be responsive to changes to the State and Federal legislative and regulatory environments

Effective Platform Implementation

- The City Council Law and Regulation Committee provides a forum to introduce, discuss and more thoroughly analyze selected proposed State and Federal legislation, policies and regulations
- In addition to the City's lobbyists, staff interacts and participates with industry and state wide organizations to advocate on issues that are important to the City
- Internally, government relations staff works with each department on legislation, regulations, and project funding opportunities that are important to their departments
- Government relations staff also works closely with the staff of the City's State and Federal representatives to ensure the City's position on legislation is clearly understood

Proposed Changes (High level overview):

- Federal funding requests - Page 6 - Washington Andora widening project removed
- Priorities for 2020 - Page 7 - water supply reliability - environmental concerns
- Information Technology Platform - Page 8 - Support for legislation and regulations that ensure emergency communication capabilities and inter-operateability for information technology and public safety departments and agencies.
- Public Works - Page 9 - Support legislation that would clearly authority as it applies to platforms like cable, telecommunications, broadband video, cellular, and Net Neutrality for all current and future development and deployment; and support legislation that promotes artificial intelligence that is human-centric and socially beneficial, fair, explainable and transparent, secure

and safe, and accountable; and oppose legislation that places new restrictive burdens or oversights on local transit

- Public Safety - Page 12 - Support legislation that provides new and/or increased funding for mental health programs, services, and substance abuse treatment
- Housing and Community Investment - Page 13 - Support legislation that expands the local construction workforce through economic development training programs in an effort to reduce the cost of housing and promote economic opportunity for low-income households
- Electric - Page 15 - Support legislation that fosters the utility's role in local and regional economic development efforts; and support technology advancements and efficiencies that benefit our customers in a cost-effective and reliable manner
- Environmental Utilities - Page 16 - Changes to Platform to read: Roseville's Environmental Utilities (EU) Department operates waste services (solid waste), water and wastewater utilities. EU also oversee the City's groundwater, recycled water, and Stormwater programs for the dual benefit of Roseville's residential and business customers and the environment. There are many external factors that influence how EU operates, what it charges for utility services, and the types and quality of services provided to its customers; and challenges with State and Federal Permitting Processes
- Critical Concerns - Page 19 - Accessible, Affordable and Safe Drinking Water - While the customers of the City of Roseville enjoy access to safe reliable, and affordable drinking water, there are many in California that do not. Roseville is supportive of innovative statewide policies to help bridge that gap, so long as the financial burden is not carried by our customers ; and existing investments in Roseville's Circular Economy stated as: The City is concerned with proposed policies related to short-lived climate pollutants and the vehicle such as our refuse truck
- Staff is preparing for the upcoming 2020 legislative and congressional sessions to ensure the legislative advocacy effort continues to provide timely and effective representation of the City's adopted legislative platform

Staff will present the draft 2020 Legislative Platform to Council during the City Council's Legislative Platform Workshop on December 18, 2019 at 4:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers. The draft platform will include any comments provided by the Law and Regulation Committee during today's meeting.

No public comment received.

Item for information only. No official action taken.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Law and Regulation Chair John B. Allard II adjourned the meeting at 4:43 p.m.

MINUTES
February 26, 2020

CITY COUNCIL
LAW & REGULATION COMMITTEE MEETING
4:00 p.m.
Council Chambers
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, California
www.roseville.ca.us

1. CALL TO ORDER

Law and Regulation Committee Vice Chair Bruce Houdesheldt called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Present: Bernasconi, Houdesheldt

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Bella, a Woodcreek High School student.

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No public comment received.

5. REPORTS/COMMENTS/COMMITTEE/STAFF

5.1. Electric Department Priority Legislation - February 2020

Memo from Utility Government Relations Administrator Amber Blixt and Electric Utility Director Michelle Bertolino with an update on key energy-related legislation and other activities that staff has been monitoring.

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT: Amber Blixt 916-774-5693 aablixt@roseville.ca.us

Utility Government Relations Administrator Amber Blixt made the presentation to the Committee.

General overview of legislative landscape was presented.

February 21: Bill introduction deadline
August 31: Last day for each house to pass bills

- General Activities
  - Wildfire Safety Advisory Board Inaugural Meeting
  - Roseville supports SMUD's revised application for a community solar program - SB 942 (Wilk) - Watch

- State Legislative Issues:
  - Wildfire Related
  - Self-Generation
  - Climate Change
  - Political Contribution Prohibitions

Wildfire Related:
SB 378 (Weiner) - Watch
- Establishes procedure for those affected de-energization event to recover costs accrued during de-energization event
- Fines for de-energization events if electric corporation failed to act in prudent manner

SB 801 (Glazer) - Watch
- Requires de-energization protocols to include backup electrical resources for those on life support equipment that have financial need

Utility Redesign:
SB 917 (Wiener) - Watch
- Process for transforming PG&E into a publicly owned utility
- Creates California Consumer Energy and Conservation Financing Authority as well as Northern California Energy Utility District
- Authority can acquire assets by eminent domain and enter into agreements with the District and other POUs to transfer assets
- City is watching the bill to see if it gains momentum; uphill battle likely

Self-Generation:
SB 953 (Wiener/Nielsen) - Watch
- POUs to ensure customers with renewable energy/storage systems are not subject to discriminatory fees
- Current legislation does not contain language the City would oppose; however City opposed a similar, further reaching bill by same author last year
- City is monitoring to determine whether problematic language will be included and how "discriminatory fees" will be defined

State Legislation Continued:
AB 1839 (Bonta) California Green New Deal - Watch
- Carbon Free Utilities; may be a catalyst for new or accelerated RPS/GHG targets

Ab 2079 (Kiley) Contribution Prohibitions - Watch

- Prevents IOUs from making a contribution for a candidate for elective state office and also prohibits candidate from accepting contribution from IOU

No public comment received.

Item for information only. No official action taken.

5.2. Environmental Utilities Priority Legislation - February 2020

Memo from Utility Government Relations Administrator Noelle Mattock and Environmental Utilities Director Richard Plecker with an informational report on state and federal activities that staff have been engaged in and legislation that staff has identified as potentially having a significant impact on City utility customers and the Environmental Utilities Department.

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT: Noelle Mattock 916-774-5504 ncmattock@roseville.ca.us

Utility Government Relations Administrator Noelle Mattock made the presentation to the Committee.

Water:
State - Water Resiliency Portfolio

- Over 100 actions

Governor's Climate Resilience Bond

- $4.75 Billion
- Approximately $2 Billion currently that could be beneficial to region
- State Water Control Resources Board issued that AB401 report - options for a state low income to fund a program

Federal:

- Discussion Draft - Future Drought Resiliency Act (Jared Huffman)
- Mid-Pacific Water Users Conference

Waste Services:
SB 205 (Hertzberg) Implementation - enacted in October 2019 - requirements to ensure local governments or any business who are doing business with the Water Resources Control Resources Board be in compliance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination Permit Program.

Gualco Group Onboarding - consultants to assist with the implementation of SB 1383 - Short Lived Climate Pollutants Bill and the Advanced Clean Truck Rules and working on water bonds.

No public comment received.

Item for information only. No official action taken.

5.3. Priority Legislation – February 2020

Memo from Government Relations Administrator Mark Wolinski and Deputy City Manager Megan MacPherson with an overview of key issues and a limited number of bills that have been introduced that are of particular interest to the City.

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT: Mark Wolinski 916-774-5179 mwolinski@roseville.ca.us

Government Relations Administrator Mark Wolinski made the presentation to the Committee.

Priority Legislation:

- The Legislature returned to the Capitol in January for a very active first month of the 2020 legislative session
- Staff is completing the review of all introduced bills with a focus on bills that would impact local control and would have implications to other City services, programs and requirements

Review of Issues being tracked for City departments:

- Housing:
  - AB 5 - Singed into law in 2019
  - In response, this year new bills have been introduced to clarify elements of and/or negate the new law.
- Employee Classification:
  - AB 1850 (Gonzalez) Employee Classification
  - AB 1925 (Obernolte) - Worker status: independent contractors: small businesses (Watch)
  - Ab 1928 (Kiley) Employment Standards: Independent Contractors (Watch)
  - ACA 19 (Kiley) Right to Earn a Living (Watch)
- Homelessness
  - The Governor's 2020-21 State Budget proposal includes a new multi-pronged approach to address homelessness
  - Elements include funding to move people off the street quickly, transforming Medi-Cal, and a new mental health pilot program
  - An Executive Order signed by the Governor would provide additional resources to address homelessness
  - The Governor's State-of-the State address also focused on homelessness
- Government relations and city staff from all departments continue to develop advocacy strategies on bills that are important to the city
- Staff will continue to update the L&R Committee each month on the most critical bills on the list
- Staff will continue to work with the city's state an federal representatives regarding the city's positions on legislation and regulatory matters

No public comment received.

Item for information only. No official action taken.

6. ADJOURNMENT

Law and Regulation Committee Vice Chair Bruce Houdesheldt adjourned the meeting at 4:30 p.m.

MINUTES

September 23, 2020

VIDEO

CITY COUNCIL

LAW & REGULATION COMMITTEE MEETING

4:00 p.m.

Council Chambers

311 Vernon Street

Roseville, California

www.roseville.ca.us

1. CALL TO ORDER

Law & Regulation Committee Chair John B. Allard II called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Silent Roll Call: Present: Houdesheldt, Allard

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

City Clerk Sonia Orozco led the Pledge of Allegiance.

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No public comment received.

5. MINUTES

No minutes to approve.

6. REPORTS/COMMENTS/COMMITTEE/STAFF

6.1. Electric Department Priority Legislation - September 2020

Memo from Utility Government Relations Administrator Amber Blixt and Electric Utility Director Michelle Bertolino with an update on key energy-related legislation and other activities that staff has been monitoring.

CC #: 1008

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT: Amber Blixt 916-774-5693 aablixt@roseville.ca.us

Utility Government Relations Administrator Amber Blixt made the presentation to the Committee.

Legislative Landscape
-COVID causes few energy bills to be immediate
-Challenge to push new energy policies in COVID constrained environment
-End of session focus on heatwave, blackouts
-Confluence of clilmate change, wildfires and energy policy front and center
-Legislation to avoid future blackouts will be a prime focus next year

August 2020 Heatwave Recap
-Rolling blackouts have not occurred in 20 years
-Resulted in some utilities (not Roseville) forced to shed oad
-Heatwave across the West limits imports
-Statewide effort to bring more resources online, reduce demand, modify how grid is being used
-4,000 MW reduction in peak demand achieved
-Air quality regulations modified for limited time to make more generation available

Governor's Letter to Agencies
-Governor notes agencies failure to anticipate this event and provide CA with reliable power
-Asks why timely warnings were not provided
-Calls for a comprehensive review of forecasting, resource adequacy,capacity assumptions, procurement plans, demand response programs, imports and in-state generation

Joint Agency Letter to the Governor
-Insufficient resources are the cause
-Unanticipated loss of supply, high demand, severe constraints of imports
-Need better communication, advanced warning
-Clean energy and reliability not contradictory
-Changes contemplated could include statewide view of RA obligations, CAISO reliability rule changes, larger reserves, forecasting to address extreme weather

Assembly Utilities & Energy Letter
-Inexcusable failure of agencies to fulfill reliability mandate
-Cautious not to jump into billions of dollars in procurement in response to this event
-Lack of planning and execution caused these outages, not a specific resource
-No specific resource will prevent this from occurring in the future
-Upcoming oversight hearing to better understand and prevent these events in future

Heatwave Response Here at Home
-Roseville maintained reliable, affordable power to customers during the August 2020 heatwave
-Roseville operates in BANC, which does not experience supply shortages during the heatwave
-Local generation as well as electric system and resource planning played a significant role in providing electricity to Roseville in a reliable manner, despite

broader grid issues

Roseville's Heatwave Contribution

-Conservation Efforts

- Raised temperatures in non-emergency facilities

-Customer Engagement

- Called on customers and businesses to reduce energy use during peak hour

-Coordination with EU on WWTP back-up generation

-Proactive legislative involvement in demonstrating the City's conservation, reliability and grid assistance efforts

Implications for Next Year

-Expect 2021 to be a very busy year for energy

-Energy legislation held in 2020 will be back

-Heatwave response legislation could focus on reliability rule changes, procurement mandates, central procurement entity, demand response/load management, forecasting changes, clean energy acceleration

Ongoing Legislative Expectations

-More on public safety power shutoffs

-Intersection of climate change and wildfires

-Electric sector's role in GHG emission reductions

-Fuel switching and electric vehciles

-Customer programs, demand response

-Clean energy momentum, technology innovation

No public comment received.

For information only. No action taken.

6.2. Environmental Utilities Priority Legislation - September 2020

Memo from Utility Government Relations Administrator Noelle Mattock and Environmental Utilities Director Richard Plecker with an informational report on state and federal activities that staff have been engaged in and that staff has identified as potentially having a significant impact on City utility customers and the Environmental Utilities Department.

CC #: 1009

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT:Noelle Mattock 916-774-5504 ncmattock@roseville.ca.us
Marisa Tricas 916-774-5553 mtricas@roseville.ca.us

Utility Government Relations Administrator Noelle Mattock made the presentation to the City Council.

Water & Waste Services - State Activity

-AB 60 (Laura Friedman) Water Agency Accuracy Standards (Amend)

-AB 441 (Susan Eggman) Water: Underground storage (Watch)

-AB 1509 (Kevin Mullin) Solid waste: lithium-ion batteries (Support)

-AB 2860 (Patrick O'Donnell) - California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program - (Support)

Water & Waste Services - Federal Activity
-Economic Stimulus
-Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation ACT (WIIN ACT) Funding

Utility Government Relations Administrator Marisa Tricas continued the presentation.

Wastewater & Recycled Water - State Activity
-State Water Resources Control Board: Environmental Laboratory Accredidation Standards Adoption
-California Association of Sanitation Agencies Virtual Annual Conference 2020

Wastewater & Recycled Water - Federal Activity
-Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program Update
-United States Environmental Protection Agency Water Reuse Action Plan

No public comment received.

For information only. No action taken.

6.3. Priority Legislation Sent to the Governor – September 2020

Memo from Government Relations Administrator Mark Wolinski and Deputy City Manager Megan MacPherson with an overview of some of the key priority bills that remain on the city's list of priority legislation.

CC #: 1010

File #: 0103-32-02

CONTACT: Mark Wolinski 916-774-5179 mwolinski@roseville.ca.us

Government Relations Coordinator Mark Wolinski introduced Department Pubic Information Officer Rob Baquera who made the presentation to the Committee.

Public Safety
-51 bills being tracked by the Police Department went to the Governor's desk
-Legislation that failed, but will likely resurface next year includes: SB 731 (Bradford), SB 776 (Skinner), AB 66 (Gonzalez)
-Sample of bills aimed at increasing oversight and accountability in police departments:

- AB 1506 (McCarty) - Police Use of Force (Watch)
- AB 1196 (Gipson) - Peace Officers: Use of Force (Watch)
- AB 1185 (McCarty) - County Board of Supervisors: Sheriff Oversight (Watch)
- AB 1299 (Salas) - Peace Officers: Employment (Watch)

Government Relations Coordinator Mark Wolinski continued the presentation to the Committee.

Other Areas of Concern
-AB 685 (Reyes) - COVID 19 - Imminent Hazard to Employees: Exposure (Oppose)
-SB 1003 (Brian W. Jones) - Skateboard Parks: Other Wheeled Recreational Devices (Support)
-SB 1120 (Atkins) - Subdivisions: Tentative Maps (Oppose)
-AB 2405 (Burke) - Right to Safe, Decent, and Affordable Housing (Watch)

No public comment received.

For information only. No action taken.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Law & Regulation Committee Chair John B. Allard II adjourned the meeting at 5:13 p.m.

CITY COUNCIL
Law & Regulation Committee

CC #: 1297
File #: 0103-32-02

Title:	Electric Department Priority Legislation - February 2021
Contact:	Amber Blixt 916-774-5693 aablixt@roseville.ca.us

Meeting Date: 2/24/2021
Item #: 6.1.

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

Discuss and provide input on any state or federal legislation presented to the committee.

BACKGROUND

Staff has been reviewing newly introduced legislation to determine potential impacts to the Electric Department. Below is a list of key bills and related issues that staff has been monitoring:

State Legislation:

AB 33 (Ting): Natural Gas (Watch) – AB 33 prohibits new public buildings for which construction begins on or after January 1, 2022 from having natural gas connections. This bill also requires local publicly owned electric utilities to establish a schedule of rates and charges for the provision of electric service to all-electric homes. Finally, this bill prohibits gas corporations and publicly owned gas utilities from providing service extensions or line installation allowances to its customers on and after January 1, 2022. ***AB 33 is one of many legislative attempts to move toward an all-electric model. The City will continue to monitor this bill as it could result in an increasing role for the electric sector in serving the energy needs previously provided by other sectors.***

AB 52 (Frazier): California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan updates: wildfires (Watch) - This bill requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB), in each scoping plan update prepared after January 1, 2022, to include recommendations for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions of emissions from greenhouse gases and black carbon from wildfires. The bill also expresses the intent of the Legislature to appropriate an amount from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for wildfire mitigation and prevention. ***While this bill currently does not have a direct impact on publicly owned utilities, the City is watching this bill as it may encourage or expand the ability for greenhouse gas reduction funds to be used for wildfire prevention-related activities. The Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) is currently used to invest in a variety of emission-reduction programs including low-carbon transportation, clean energy and energy efficiency.***

AB 64 (Quirk): Electricity: renewable energy and zero-carbon resources: state policy: strategy (Watch) – This bill would require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), California Energy Commission (CEC), and CARB, in consultation with all the California balancing authorities to develop a strategy on how to achieve the state's 100 percent renewable energy and zero-carbon goals by 2045 in a cost-effective and environmentally beneficial manner. The bill would require the strategy to include a plan to promote the development of technologies that can help achieve this state policy. ***The City is watching this bill to see what cost-effective solutions may be presented for electric utilities in strategically meeting the state's long-term renewable energy and zero-carbon goal, and what the potential is for these proposals to become future requirements.***

SB 30 (Cortese) Building decarbonization (Watch) – On or after January 1, 2022, a state agency shall not design or construct a state facility connected to the natural-gas grid, where feasible. The Department of General Services shall develop the California State Building Decarbonization Plan that will lead to the operational carbon-neutrality of all state-owned buildings by January 1, 2035, where feasible. In addition, on or after January 1, 2023, a state agency would be prohibited from providing funding or other support for projects for the construction of residential and nonresidential buildings that are connected to the natural-gas grid. ***The City will continue to monitor this bill to see if it gains momentum as the session continues. This bill could set a precedent for future construction of residential and nonresidential buildings. If enacted, this bill could increase the electric sector's role in providing services that have historically been met by gas utilities.***

SB 67 (Becker): Clean Energy (Watch) - This bill states the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to accelerate the state's progress toward having 100 percent of electricity provided by renewable or other zero-carbon sources on a 24-hour, 7-day basis. This effort would include setting an earlier target for achieving 100 percent clean energy and directing CARB and the CPUC to establish a system to track clean energy on an hourly basis, while accounting for the ability of storage to move the timing of clean energy to other periods. The proposal also speaks to having the CPUC establish procurement targets based on time of day and season, which if expanded to apply to publicly owned utilities (POUs), could be problematic. These requirements would be in addition to the existing annual renewable portfolio standard (RPS) compliance targets that already exist. ***The City currently has a watch position on this bill; however, if the bill begins to move the City will reassess our position. The proposal for hourly and seasonal targets, if applied to POUs, may not align with our existing investments and operations, may affect our ability to maintain reliability in our service territory, and could lead to increased costs for the Electric Department.***

Federal Legislation:

H.R. 786 (Schneider): Supporting State and Local Leaders Act (Support) - The Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 required public employers to provide new paid sick and family leave, but excluded public employers from receiving tax credits made available to private employers. H.R. 786 removes this exclusion and allows tax credits to be used by state and local governments for this leave. Under H.R. 786 the tax credits would be eligible to help state and local governments cover the costs from 2020, as if they were originally included in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act; and, makes state and local governments eligible for the tax credit should they continue to offer this leave in the future. ***The City is supporting this measure through our membership in the American Public Power Association. This bill***

provides assistance to local governments that are providing critical services to their communities.

<u>Conclusion</u>
Staff will continue to actively advocate on key legislation this year along with its coalition partners. Staff will continue to keep the committee apprised of these important legislative proposals and request any direction as needed.

FISCAL IMPACT

The costs of these activities are contained within the City's current budget.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT / JOBS CREATED

The activities detailed in this report will not result in job development or creation.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

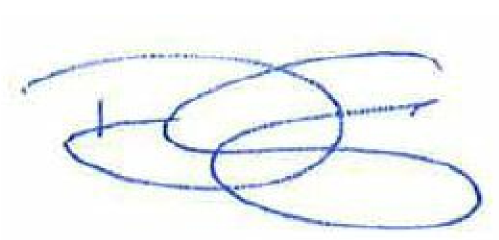
The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not apply to activities that will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, or is otherwise not considered a project as defined by CEQA Statute §21065 and CEQA State Guidelines §15060(c)(3) and §15378.

The action of reviewing legislation meets the above criteria and is not subject to CEQA. No additional environmental review is required.

Respectfully Submitted,

Amber Blixt, Utility Government Relations Administrator

Michelle Bertolino, Electric Utility Director



Dominick Casey, City Manager

CITY COUNCIL
Law & Regulation Committee

CC #: 1296
File #: 0103-32-02

Title:	Environmental Utilities Priority Legislation - February 2021
Contact:	Marisa Tricas 916-774-5553 mtricas@roseville.ca.us

Meeting Date: 2/24/2021
Item #: 6.2.

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

This staff report provides updates to the Law and Regulation Committee on priorities outlined in the 2021 City of Roseville Legislative Platform. This includes state and federal legislative, regulatory, and other relevant activities being tracked by the Environmental Utilities Department (EU).

BACKGROUND

General Environmental Utilities (Universal – Cross-Department Activities)

Federal

Legislation
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Update
The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) loan has entered the final stages to close. The finance agreement for this $65 million low-interest credit program should be finished this spring. The WIFIA program will help finance infrastructure that will dramatically improve the City's ability to manage our drinking water and recycled water resources, which benefits Roseville and the region's stability and economy.

Staff Comment: *Currently, staff plans to bring this item to council on April 21, 2021, with communications roll-out efforts beginning April 26.*

Other Activities
Advocacy on the Distribution of Federal Stimulus Funding for Utility
In late December, the federal government approved a second COVID-19 stimulus package totaling $900 billion to help with rent, utility arrearages and to implement the Low-Income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Emergency Assistance Program.

Staff Comment: *The State of California has not determined how the State will distribute its share of the $638 million for utility assistance. While this funding is limited, we do expect another round of stimulus funding in the near future, which is why staff is actively engaged in* *helping to shape how this money will flow through to water and wastewater agencies. Some key aspects of the federal legislation are:*

- *The funding be distributed to states based on the percentage of households with incomes at or below 150% of the federal poverty level or that spend more than 30% of monthly income on housing.*
- *The funding be paid directly to water and wastewater agencies.*
- *That the money flow through existing processes/programs to help low-income households.*
- *The money be used to reduce arrearages and/or to reduce rates charged.*

Some key tenets that the water industry has developed to advocate for the distribution of federal funds are:

- *The funding be distributed as quickly and efficiently as possible.*
- *The funding be distributed using current mechanisms and program.*
- *The funding be used to reduce arrearages since they are one-time funds.*

Advocating for funding in the 2022 Appropriations Bill
Annually the Federal Government prepares their budget and makes funding allocations through the appropriations process. They are currently working on the expenditure plan for 2022.

Staff Comment: *As the federal budget process ramps up and with the changeover in the administration at the federal level, we understand that earmarks for projects, as a renewed funding mechanism for local infrastructure projects, are likely to return. Staff has been working with our federal lobbying team to garner support for key projects that help provide resiliency and stability to meet the needs of our residents and business as well as the region.*

EU has identified four projects that we are currently seeking federal funding for:

- *Additional funding for the Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Groundwater Program.*
- *Funding for a solar photovoltaic array and battery energy storage system for our water treatment plant.*
- *Funding for a potential joint alternative conveyance project with the Placer County Water Agency.*
- *Additional funding for the Pure Water Roseville pilot facility.*

We believe these projects will fit within the priorities of the Biden Administration and would also be good candidates should Federal earmarks return.

State

<u>Regulation</u>
Implementation of SB 1383 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
In September 2016, Governor Brown signed into law SB 1383 establishing methane emissions reduction targets in a statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in various sectors of California's economy. SB 1383 establishes targets to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020, and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. The law provides CalRecycle the regulatory authority required to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets, and establishes an additional target that not

less than 20 percent of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025.

Staff Comment: *EU staff are working with industry associations like the California Association of Sanitation Agencies (CASA) and the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) who are in close communication with CalRecycle to understand these approved regulations and a path forward for implementation.*

<u>Other activities</u>

Regional Water Authority (RWA) – Economic Stimulus Funding

As staff reported at the October Law and Regulation Committee, through Roseville's leadership role on the Regional Water Authority's Federal Affairs Committee, EU staff have spearheaded the development of a $1.26 billion dollar regional project list of water, wastewater, and recycled water projects that could begin to put over 20,000 people to work in the next five years.

Staff Comment: *We anticipate the final project list to be reviewed by the Federal Affairs Committee and adopted by the RWA board by April. This timing positions the region well as we are hearing that discussions on a federal stimulus package are likely to begin in earnest by late spring or early summer.*

<u>Wastewater/Recycled Water Division</u>

State

<u>Legislation</u>

SB 230 (Portantino) State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern Program (Watch)

This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern (CEC) Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on, among other things, the occurrence of CEC's in drinking water sources and treated drinking water.

Staff Comment: *EU's Wastewater Division oversees the two laboratories that arrange for CEC testing. Staff is evaluating and will provide updates as this bill develops.*

SB 273 (Hertzberg) Waste Discharge Requirements in accordance with NPDES Permit Program (Watch)

This bill would authorize a municipal wastewater agency to partner with entities responsible for stormwater management for the purpose of managing stormwater and dry-weather runoff, to acquire, construct, expand, operate, maintain, and provide facilities for specified purposes relating to managing stormwater and dry-weather runoff.

Staff Comment: *Wastewater Division staff will work with the City Attorney's office and the Waste Services Division (which manages the City's stormwater compliance Program) to identify what, if any, impacts this may have.*

<u>Other Activities</u>

South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA) Board Meeting

SPWA met in January and discussed projects currently in progress at EU's Pleasant Grove

Wastewater Treatment Plant. Two new projects were proposed:

- Ultra Violet Disinfection Equipment additions at the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant. Staff is presently working to develop equipment procurement agreements. Equipment installation and should be complete within the next year.

- TA treatment plant capacity evaluation which will evaluate current treatment capacity in light of water quality that has been impacted over time by sewer system improvements and water efficiency measures.

US EPA's Workforce Development Grant
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) EPA is soliciting applications from eligible applicants until March 26, 2021, to (1) assist in the development and use of innovative activities relating to water workforce development and career opportunities in the drinking water and wastewater utility sector, and (2) expand public awareness about drinking water and wastewater utilities and to connect individuals to careers in the drinking water and wastewater utility sector for $4 million dollars.

Staff Comment: *The Wastewater Division met with the Utility Education Center and Roseville Electric on interests in partnership for application and are looking to do a joint application to meet workforce needs and highlighting successes on past trade interns through the City's recent partnership with BAYWORK.*

Federal

<u>Legislation</u>
Utility Shutoff Moratorium
Senator Merkley (D-OR) plans to file a utility disconnect moratorium amendment introduced on February 4, 2021. The exact bill language that will be proposed has not been finalized. At this point, Senator Merkley is likely to also file an amendment instituting a moratorium to the final COVID package.

Staff Comment: *An update will be provided as this is an emerging issue that will likely continue to be discussed in the coming weeks.*

<u>Regulation</u>
PFOA and PFOS Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Released
This month, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) released an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking public comments and data to assist in the consideration and potential development of future regulations pertaining to per- and poly-fluroualkyl substances (PFAS) due March 21, 2021. PFAS is a group of synthetic chemicals, which US EPA is looking to designate as hazardous under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This Act, also known as Superfund mandates the Federal government clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment.

Staff Comment: *Staff will provide comment on this rulemaking to ensure that the proposed regulation can be reasonably implemented and is protective of public health. Staff are additionally, taking preventative measures to address and explore disposal and destruction options for PFOA and PFAS, should this ever be necessary.*

<u>Water Division</u>

State

<u>Legislation</u>

SB 45 (Portantino) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection (Watch)

This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $5.51 billion pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

Staff Comment: *Due to COVID-19 and the uncertainty in the economy, this bond proposal did not move forward last year. Staff is engaged in working groups through our associations (Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) and the California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA)) who will be engaged in helping to shape this proposal before it is placed on a future ballot. Should this proposal get signed into law staff may come back to City Council to take a position on the ballot measure itself.*

SB 222 (Dodd) Water Affordability Assistance Program (Watch)

This bill would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. Money in the fund would be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for direct water bill assistance, water bill credits, water crisis assistance, affordability assistance, and short-term assistance to public water systems to administer program components.

Staff Comment: *This measure stems from the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Act established through the passage of AB 401 (Dodd, 2015). In fact, Roseville Water Division staff have worked on various related legislative proposals over the past few years. Interest in this potential statewide program has grown even stronger over the past year as a result of the economic hardships being experienced by so many due to the current pandemic.*

While we support the need and development of a statewide program, staff has concerns with this bill as it is introduced. The bill does not include a funding source for this program. Additionally, key definitions like 'water crisis assistance' are not defined and the bill proposes to expand the program to include sewer assistance, which was not contemplated in the AB 401 Report.

A rough estimate of a water only assistance program exceeds $141 million annually. It is also important to note that SB 222 does address the very real need for financial assistance for water agencies due to the mounting customer bill arrearages resulting from non-payment during the moratorium on shut-offs.

Staff notes that Roseville proactively made the decision, prior to the Governor signing the Executive Order, to temporarily eliminate water shutoffs as it is a vital health and safety issue *during this pandemic. Staff is actively engaged in several workgroups helping to provide feedback and in the crafting of amendments in hopes of supporting this measure.*

SB 223 (Dodd) Discontinuation of Residential Water Service (Oppose)
This bill would amend and extend existing statutorily required protocols and procedures on disconnections of water service due to nonpayment.

Staff Comment: *In 2018, SB 998 (Dodd) became law, which established protocols and procedures for water agencies with 200 connections or more to follow for shutoffs. One of the requirements was for water agencies to have a written policy that includes all the elements of the new law in place by February 1, 2020. Roseville is in compliance with this new law and City Council approved our written policy and procedures at the December 18, 2019 Council Meeting.*

Staff is recommending an oppose position at this time for two main reasons: 1) SB 223 proposes to undo a number of key points the City of Roseville helped negotiate into SB 998; and 2) SB 998 became effective on February 1, 2020 just before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the United States. All water providers have prohibited water shut-offs due to nonpayment during the pandemic and so the current law has not had the time nor benefit of full implementation.

<u>Other Activities</u>
California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA) Capitol Day
This year CMUA's Capitol Day event was held virtually and provided staff the opportunity to also hear from both state and federal officials on issues important to our utility and also provided insights on topics that they are likely to introduce legislation on.

Staff Comment: *In addition to the planned speakers, Mayor Krista Bernasconi, Vice Mayor Bruce Houdesheldt and Councilmember Pauline Roccucci, along with Roseville water and electric staff, met with Assembly member Kiley.*

Staff shared updates on the advancement of our Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) application and the advancement of our Aquifer Storage and Recovery program, our need for help in funding to implement a sustainable power project to reduce the impacts of Public Safety Power Shut-offs at the City of Roseville's water treatment plant, the desire of the City of Roseville to get essential workers access to vaccines as they keep the water flowing and provide vital health and sanitation service, and the impact of COVID-19 on the stability of our agency and the newly introduced state Low-Income Rate Assistance Fund and water shut-off legislation.

<u>**Waste Services (Solid Waste) Division**</u>

State

<u>Legislation</u>
AB 96 (O'Donnell) California Clean Truck, Bus and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program – (Support)
This measure is a re-introduction from last-year. This measure would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be used to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-

emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31, 2026. It also provides a technical and clarifying change to the definitions of zero- and near-zero emissions technologies. Near-zero-emission vehicles would include vehicles certified to meet the most stringent low oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emission standards.

Staff Comment: *This change to the definition of "Near-zero-emission" vehicles means that the investment Roseville has made in converting the solid waste fleet to CNG fueled engines will not go to waste. Additionally, by fully converting our fleet to renewable-compressed natural gas (R-CNG) engines the Wastewater Utility will be able to convert a waste by-product into useful vehicle fuel.*

AB 332 (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials (ESTM)) Treated Wood Waste Management Standards (TWW) – (Support)
This bill would require the Treated Wood Waste regulation that was adopted in 2007, that allowed for disposal of TWW in Class II and Class III composite-lined landfills, to continue until repealed at a future undefined date.

Staff Comment: *Last year, SB 68 (Galgiani) passed the California State Legislature and was vetoed by the Governor, due to the costs imposed on the Hazardous Waste Control Account. This ESTM Committee Bill would provide immediate relief for homeowners and businesses to properly dispose of treated wood waste. AB 1353 (Mathews, 2004) required treated wood waste to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill. The sunset to dispose of TWW in Class II and III composite lined landfills was extended to December 31, 2020 with the passage of SB 162 (Galgiani) in 2015. As of January 1, 2021 the ability to dispose of TWW in Class II and III was repealed. After 16 years of properly disposing of 1.3 billion pounds of TWW in composite-lined landfills, without significant environmental issues, business and homeowners must now abide by the full range of standards for the management of and disposal of TWW as a hazardous waste. This includes limitations on the length of time the material can remain onsite once removed, cumbersome storage and labeling requirements, required shipment on a hazardous waste manifest and disposal at a hazardous waste facility. This will result in increased illegal disposal.*

SB 38 (Weickowski) Beverage Containers Recycling Program – (Watch)
This bill would require beverage manufacturers in the state to form a beverage-container stewardship organization. The organization would be required to develop and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan, annual report, and budget for the recovery and recycling of empty beverage containers in the state similar to that described in the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act. The bill would require the organization to establish a stewardship fee, to be paid by beverage manufacturer members of the organization, to assist in covering the costs of implementing the beverage-container stewardship program.

Staff Comment: *Given the uncertainty in the recycling market, this measure looks to provide more reliability for beverage container recycling. Given issues being experienced in the carpet and mattress stewardship programs, staff would like to learn more about the proposed implementation before taking a formal position on this measure.*

SB 244 (Archuleta) Lithium-ion Batteries: Fire Prevention – (Watch)
This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly disposing of a lithium-ion battery in a container or receptacle that is intended for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials, unless the

container or receptacle is designated for the collection of batteries for recycling. Additionally, the measure sets up the following deadlines:

- By January 1, 2023 develop a model protocol and training that identifies best practices for the detection, safe handling, and suppression of fires that originate from discarded lithium-ion batteries or products that contain lithium-ion batteries on or in solid waste or recycling collection vehicles, transfer or processing stations, or disposal facilities.
- By July 1, 2023 solid waste enterprises, for every county they operate in, must adopt a protocol and arrange for necessary training of employees on procedures for the detection, safe handling and suppression of fires stemming from discarded lithium-ion batteries.
- By July 1, 2024 develop a guidance document for use by local governments to better inform, educate, and increase public awareness as to the proper handling of, and the risk of fire due to the mishandling or improper disposal of, lithium-ion batteries and products that contain lithium-ion batteries, and to reduce the likelihood of illegal disposal.

Staff Comment: *Last year we supported AB 1509, which would have prevented the improper disposal of lithium-ion batteries into the waste stream by creating a recycling program for both loose lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries and those embedded in products. While we support the prohibition of someone knowingly disposing of the batteries into the waste stream, we have concerns about the new provisions of the bill even though it does set up a recycling program to address the growing use of lithium-ion batteries.*

<u>Regulation</u>

California Air Resources Board (CARB) – Advanced Clean Truck Rule (ACT)

On June 25, 2020 the Advanced Clean Trucks regulation was approved. It has two main components: A manufacturers' zero-emissions vehicles sales mandate and a one-time reporting requirement for large entities and fleets. Information from the report will be used in further regulating fleets.

Staff Comment: *As the Waste Services and Wastewater utilities push forward with a joint project to turn organics into renewable natural gas to fuel the City's refuse fleet, these regulations establishing fleet rules are extremely important as they seem to be in conflict with other regulations surrounding short-lived climate pollutants. Over the course of the year, Roseville staff have met with CARB members to share our story of creating a closed loop system in Roseville. Our project was generally accepted and members spoke in favor of our plan and goals to meet the State's goals.*

In January, Roseville staff met with CARB's executive leadership to share our concerns with where the ACT is heading. The feedback we received from the executive team was less optimistic, as they spoke to the Governor's Executive Order (N-79-20) calling for the elimination of new internal combustion passenger vehicles sold in California by 2035.

CARB would like to push the conversion of refuse fleets to ZEV's within 15 years, which limits Roseville's energy project cost recovery. With four new CARB members joining the board and a new Board Chair, there are still opportunities for Roseville to educate and garner support for municipalities to be able to create waste conversion options that benefit the state in meeting multiple goals.

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) – Treated Wood Waste (TWW)

On December 31, 2020 alternative management standards for the disposal of treated wood waste expired. This means that all treated wood waste must now be disposed of in Class I hazardous waste landfills. With few options for disposal in California, DTSC is planning to provide disposal facility variances beginning on March 1, 2021 so local landfills can once again accept treat wood waste. Additionally, as discussed above, AB 332 has been introduced to help provide immediate relief for the continuation of disposal of TWW in Class II and Class III composite-lined landfills.

Staff Comment: *Treated wood is commonly sold in home improvement stores and used for a variety of construction purposes. The ability to cost effectively and efficiently dispose of this material is important for our community members and throughout the state. Without this staff anticipates an increase in illegal dumping of TWW.*

FISCAL IMPACT

The costs of these activities are contained within the City's current budget.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT / JOBS CREATED

The activities detained in this report will not result in job development or creation.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not apply to activities that will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, or is otherwise not considered a project as defined by CEQA Statute §21065 and CEQA State Guidelines §15060(c)(3) and §15378. The action of reviewing legislation meets the above criteria and is not subject to CEQA. No additional environmental review is required.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marisa Tricas, Utility Government Relations Administrator

Richard Plecker, Environmental Utilities Director

Dominick Casey, City Manager

CITY COUNCIL
Law & Regulation Committee

CC #: 1295
File #: 0103-32-02

Title: Priority Legislation – February 2021
Contact: Mark Wolinski 916-223-7891 mwolinski@roseville.ca.us

Meeting Date: 2/24/2021
Item #: 6.3.

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

Staff requests the committee's input on any of the bills and/or issues that are of particular importance to the committee.

BACKGROUND

The Legislature is taking further steps this year in an attempt to seek solutions to issues it was not able to address last year including public safety reforms, and the state's housing and homeless crisis. Due to the pandemic, the slate of housing bills introduced last year were largely not heard. In response, it is expected that the Legislature will introduce many bills that are similar to those not heard last year.

Through executive action the governor has made funding available for various homeless programs such as Project Homekey, which is the next phase in the state's response to protecting Californians experiencing homelessness and who are at high risk for serious illness and are impacted by COVID-19.

Administered by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), $600 million in grant funding is being made available to local public entities, including cities, counties, or other local public entities, including housing authorities or federally recognized tribal governments within California to purchase and rehabilitate housing, including hotels, motels, vacant apartment buildings, and other buildings and convert them into interim or permanent, long-term housing.

The following bills relate to public safety and housing:

Public Safety
As part of the City's Government Relations Team, the Police Department is closely monitoring and tracking new public safety legislation that is being introduced. As the deadline to introduce new bills approaches, many of the themes coming to the forefront include the following:
- Disqualification of officers from employment
- Use of force
- Homelessness

- Less lethal weapons
- Human trafficking
- Use of automated license plate readers

Our strategy to assess and evaluate new legislation remains consistent. We plan to work with our trade organizations like the California Police Officers Association, the California Police Chiefs Association, and the Peace Officers Research Association of California to analyze legislation which would likely have an impact on police operations in our City.

Three notable bills that have already been introduced are:

• **CA AB 17 (Cooper) Peace Officers: Disqualification from Employment (Watch)** - This bill disqualifies a person from being a peace officer if the person has been discharged from the military for committing an offense that would have been a felony if committed in the state or if the person has been certified as a peace officer and has had that certification revoked by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. *Staff Comments: The department is watching this bill to understand how the legislation might impact the department if it were signed into law. The department supports high professional standards in the law enforcement profession. As the language is refined for this piece of legislation, the impacts will become more apparent to our organization.*

• **CA AB 26 (Holden) Peace Officers: Use of Force (Watch)** - Requires law enforcement use-of-force policies to require peace officers to immediately report potential excessive force, and to intercede when present and observing an officer using excessive force. Requires those policies to, among other things, prohibit retaliation against officers who report violations of law or regulation of another officer to a supervisor, and requires that an officer who fails to intercede be disciplined in the same manner as the officer who used excessive force. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. *Staff Comments: The department is watching this bill to understand how the legislation might impact the department if it were signed into law. The department has existing policies in place for use-of-force reporting and review.*

• **CA SB 210 (Wiener) Automated License Plate Recognitions Systems: Data Use (Oppose)** - This bill requires immediate deletion of Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) data. Includes in those usage and privacy policies a requirement that ALPR data that does not match a hot list be destroyed within 24 hours. This bill would additionally require those procedures and practices to include an annual audit to review ALPR end-user searches during the previous year. *Staff Comments: The department is opposing this legislation due to the impact this bill would have on ALPR technology, which has tremendous potential to assist law enforcement in investigating incidents of crime. Restrictions on its use or data retention may impact the effectiveness of the tool.*

At this time, it's unknown what the final language and impact of this and other police-related legislation will be on the department. We will continue to monitor the progression of introduced bills that falls within the priorities of the public safety legislative platform.

Housing

Given the need to address the housing crisis in California, Senate President pro Tempore Atkins and Senators Anna Caballero, Nancy Skinner, and Scott Wiener have released the 'Building Opportunities for All' Senate Housing Package, which includes six bills aimed at offering housing opportunities and solutions for Californians.

Last year, the pro Tem established a group of Senators to work on housing production. Since then, the Senators have been working toward housing solutions for all Californians. Each one of the Senators has developed housing policy included in the package and is focused on working toward the common goal that housing production is, and will continue to be, an integral statewide issue.

The bills in the package include the following:

• **SB 5 (Atkins) - Housing: bond act (Watch)** - This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would authorize the issuance of bonds and would require the proceeds from the sale of those bonds to be used to finance housing-related programs that serve the homeless and extremely low income and very low income Californians. *Staff Comment: The city has taken a watch position on this bill to understand the full outcomes of the bond if the bond was enacted.*

• **SB 6 (Caballero) - Local planning: housing: commercial zones (Oppose)** - This bill, the Neighborhood Homes Act, would deem a housing development project, as defined, an allowable use on a neighborhood lot, which is defined as a parcel within an office or retail commercial zone that is not adjacent to an industrial use. The bill would authorize residential development on existing lots currently zoned for commercial office and retail space such as strip malls or large "big box" retail spaces. The bill requires the development of residential units be at a minimum density to accommodate affordable housing and abide by existing local planning and development ordinances. *Staff Comments: The city has taken an oppose position on this bill as it would allow by-right development of housing in commercial zones without regard for use compatibility. Furthermore, the presence of housing could unduly restrict permitted commercial uses from locating in a commercial center because they would cause noise or other conflicts with an existing residential use.*

• **SB 7 (Atkins) - Environmental quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 (Oppose)** - This bill would require a lead agency to prepare a master EIR for a general plan, plan amendment, plan element, or specific plan for housing projects where the state has provided funding for the preparation of the master EIR. The bill would allow for limited review of proposed subsequent housing projects that are described in the master EIR if the use of the master EIR is consistent with specified provisions of CEQA. *Staff Comments: The City is opposed to this bill as it would require the lead agency to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) if the state has provided funding, whether an EIR is required or not. Furthermore, the bill would insert the state into the lead agency role by giving the governor the ability to "certify" a project before the agency has. There is some uncertainty over what this means and if the state has that authority.*

• **SB 8 (Skinner) - Density Bonus Law (Watch)** - Existing law, known as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city, county, or city and county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the jurisdictional boundaries of that city, county, or city and county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units, or for the donation of land within the development, if the developer agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low income, low-income, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents and meets other requirements. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the definition of "development standard" for purposes of the Density Bonus Law. *Staff Comments: The City has taken a watch position on this bill since it proposes "nonsubstantive"* *changes. However, staff will continue to monitor the bill to ensure no further substantive changes would be proposed through amendments to the bill.*

• **SB 9 (Atkins) - Housing development: approval (Oppose)** - This bill, among other things, would require a proposed housing development containing two residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided, and that the development is not located within a historic district, is not included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is not within a site that is legally designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district. *Staff Comments: The City has taken an oppose position on this bill as it seeks to eliminate single-family zoning.*

• **SB 10 (Wiener) - Planning and zoning: housing development: density (Watch)** - This bill would, notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, authorize a local government to pass an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area, a jobs-rich area, or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. In this regard, the bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research, to determine jobs-rich areas and publish a map of those areas every 5 years, commencing January 1, 2022, based on specified criteria. *Staff Comment: The City has taken a watch position on this bill and is assessing the content of the bill further to understand how the bill might impact the city and/or provide opportunities for the city to further its housing objectives. The bill appears to allow cities to upzone areas close to job centers, transit, and existing urbanized areas to allow up to 10 units without having to go through the lengthy CEQA process.*

The Senate Housing Package builds on legislation that was vetted and supported last year. The Senators believe the package will provide housing solutions that are long overdue in California particularly since the pandemic has heightened California's affordable housing crisis that exists throughout the state.

COVID-19 Recovery
Coronavirus Relief Bill: American Rescue Plan
President Biden has released his proposed $1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan to change the course of the pandemic, build a bridge towards economic recovery, and invest in racial justice. The American Rescue Plan is focused on addressing the problems and economic uncertainty that have occurred due to the pandemic.

Specifically, the American Rescue Plan will:
• Mount a national vaccination program, contain COVID-19, and safely reopen schools, including by setting up community vaccination sites nationwide, scaling up testing and tracing, eliminating supply shortage problems, investing in high-quality treatments, providing paid sick leave to contain spread of the virus, addressing health disparities, and making the necessary investments to meet the president-elect's goal of safely reopening a majority of K-8 schools in the first 100 days.
• Deliver immediate relief to working families bearing the brunt of this crisis by sending $1,400 per-person checks to households across America, providing direct housing and nutrition

assistance, expanding access to safe and reliable childcare and affordable healthcare, increasing the minimum wage, extending unemployment insurance, and giving families with kids and childless workers an emergency boost this year.
• Support communities that are struggling in the wake of COVID-19 by providing support for the hardest-hit small businesses, especially small businesses owned by entrepreneurs of color, and protecting the jobs of the first responders, transit workers, and other essential workers we depend on.

In addition to addressing the public health and economic crises head on, the plan will provide emergency funding to upgrade federal information technology infrastructure and address the recent breaches of federal government data systems.

The administration recognizes that the plan is ambitious, but they believe it is achievable and that it will rescue the American economy and start defeating the virus. Speaker Pelosi has indicated the House hopes to have the bill finished for a floor vote the week of February 22. The massive relief bill is expected to include a round of $1,400 stimulus checks in addition to $350 billion in state and local aid and a boost in weekly federal unemployment benefits.

State Rental Assistance Program
SB 91 (Committee on Budget) – The bill was recently enacted and will extend the moratorium on evictions for residential rental properties, which would have otherwise ended last month. The bill also establishes a State Rental Assistance Program to allocate $1.5 billion of the state's share of $2.6 billion in rental assistance funds from the federal government's recent COVID-19 relief bill. Of those funds, $1.1 billion were sent directly to local governments with populations of more than 200,000 residents. The program under SB 91 will help landlords and tenants cover unpaid rent and utility bills, but the clear focus of the program is paying down unpaid rent thereby ensuring that people remain in their homes.

The Act extends tenant protections included in the Tenant, Homeowner, and Small Landlord Relief and Stabilization Act of 2020 (AB 3088) to June 30, 2021. These protections were originally set to expire on February 1, 2021.

The Act includes the same eligibility and program rules as before including:
• Prevents evictions for nonpayment of rent by tenants experiencing a COVID-19 hardship.
• Available to any tenant who timely attests under penalty of perjury that he/she has not been able to pay full rent due to COVID-19-related circumstances.
• If a tenant pays at least 25 percent of his/her rent owed between September 2020 and June 2021, they are permanently protected from eviction for not paying their full rent during this period; however they will still owe their landlord all unpaid rent.
• Landlords may still proceed with certain other types of "just cause" evictions unrelated to a tenant's failure to pay rent.

The Act also protects tenants impacted by COVID-19 in the following ways:
• Limiting public disclosure of eviction cases involving nonpayment of rent between March 4, 2020 and June 30, 2021.
• Protects low-income tenants from landlords assigning or selling their rental debt to a third-party debt collector.
• "Pay or Quit" Notice period for nonpayment of rent extended from 3 to 15 days.
• Protects tenants from being evicted for "just cause" if landlord is shown to be really evicting the tenant for COVID-19 related nonpayment of rent.
• Landlord may not charge late fees for nonpayment of rent between March 1, 2020 and June 30,

2021 to tenants who have attested they are experiencing a COVID-19-related hardship.
• Require landlords to notify all tenants who owe back rent about the availability of their rights and the rental assistance program via an informational notice by February 28, 2021.

The City's housing division staff is working tirelessly to understand the intricacies of how renters will apply for the rental assistance being provided by the federal pandemic relief bill and by the state's program. Currently, the process is still being developed by Placer County, for the federal funding, and by the state for the SB 91 funding. Once the processes have been finalized, renters in Roseville and Placer County will be able to apply for funding based on their eligibility. Placer County is still considering whether it will apply for the rental assistance funding available through SB 91.

Other Activities

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction: Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) – Green Means Go

When the California Air Resources Board (CARB) established SACOG's 19 percent greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction target, SACOG was the only region in the state to have its target conditioned on successful implementation of a pilot program. The pilot nature of Green Means Go allows it to be a model for other regions on how to effectively grow their communities while at the same time reducing GHG emissions.

"Green Means Go" is a multi-year pilot program proposed by SACOG to lower GHG emissions in the six-county Sacramento region by accelerating infill development through infrastructure investments and reducing and electrifying vehicle trips. The program would allocate a proportional share of existing state grant funding to public works infrastructure investments that will create more infill housing opportunities and greater mobility, while also achieving emission reductions.

Green Means Go, when adequately supported, will also stimulate recovery from the economic effects of Covid-19 and improve quality of life in the region by improving local economic development, increasing housing availability, and decreasing traffic congestion.

Last year, SACOG focused on securing funding for the program through the Legislature and the prospects for acquiring some level of funding were promising. However, the pandemic impacted the process and despite all of the efforts and support from SACOG members, the support of members of the legislature, and the interest of the Administration, the effort was not successful. Nevertheless, SACOG has renewed their efforts with the legislative delegation and have had many successful meetings. Additionally, since their first advocacy last year, 23 of the 28 cities and counties in our region have designated Green Zones, the areas where we will focus the Green Means Go funding and other efforts to accelerate infill development.

Roseville has been, and will continue to be, active in the advocacy effort to secure funding for the program and will explore opportunities the program may provide for infrastructure investment that will create more infill housing and opportunities for greater mobility and emission reductions.

Retention and Strengthening of Local Control
Last year, the City Council passed a resolution to support the efforts of an alliance of California Cities called the California Citizens FOR Local Control to make a stronger stand against the State's efforts to weaken the authority of local governments to manage their own land use and housing decisions. The group intends to build a stronger, collective voice to stymie the State's

efforts and to protect the rights and authorities of local governments to manage their communities' land use and housing.

Staff has exchanged information with the alliance and learned the initial list of bills they are opposing are SB 9 and 10, which are bills the city has taken an oppose position on as well. The alliance is continuing to review bills as they are introduced and will revise their list of active bills over the coming weeks. Staff will remain engaged with the alliance to identify opportunities to collaborate with them on specific legislation.

Conclusion

Government relations staff is working on the development of advocacy strategies on priority legislation and other bills being tracked for departments city-wide. Staff is working closely with the City's state lobbyists and industry associations to ensure the City's interests and positions are supported effectively. Staff will continue to provide the L&R Committee with a comprehensive overview of the bills and regulations being tracked and the City's advocacy positions as the legislative session progresses.

FISCAL IMPACT

The costs of these activities are contained within the City's current budget.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT / JOBS CREATED

The activities detained in this report will not result in job development or creation.

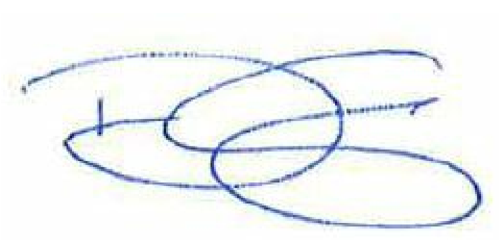
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not apply to activities that will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, or is otherwise not considered a project as defined by CEQA Statute §21065 and CEQA State Guidelines §15060(c)(3) and §15378. The action of reviewing legislation meets the above criteria and is not subject to CEQA. No additional environmental review is required.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mark Wolinski, Government Relations Administrator

Megan MacPherson Scheid, Deputy City Manager



Dominick Casey, City Manager

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Priority Legislation - March 2021 Attachment A

Attachment A

Priority List of Tracked Legislation – February 2021

1. CA AB 2

Author:	Fong (R)
Title:	Regulations: Legislative Review: Regulatory Reform
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review Committee
Code Section:	An act to amend Sections 11343.4 and 11349.3 of, and to add and repeal Chapter 3.6 (commencing with Section 11366) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of, the Government Code, relating to state government.
Summary:	Requires the Office of Administrative Law to submit to each house of the Legislature for review a copy of each major regulation that it submits to the Secretary of State. Requires each state agency to review that agency's regulations, identify any regulations that are duplicative, overlapping,

	inconsistent, or out of date, to revise those identified regulations, and report to the Legislature and Governor.
Digest:	This bill would require the office to submit to each house of the Legislature for review a copy of each major regulation that it submits to the Secretary of State. The bill would add another exception to those currently provided that specifies that a regulation does not become effective if the Legislature enacts a statute to override the regulation. This bill would require each state agency to, on or before January 1, 2023, review that agency' s regulations, identify any regulations that are duplicative, overlapping, inconsistent, or out of date, to revise those identified regulations, as provided, and report to the Legislature and Governor, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2024.
Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	01/11/2021 To ASSEMBLY Committee on ACCOUNTABILITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.
Department:	Building, CityAttorney, Clerk, DevelopmentSvcs, EconDevelop, Facilities, Finance, Fire, HR, Housing, IT, PD, PW, Parks, Planning, Transit
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority

2. CA AB 17

Author:	Cooper (D)
Title:	Peace Officers: Disqualification from Employment
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Assembly Public Safety Committee
Code Section:	An act ~~relating to employment.~~ to amend Section 1029 of the Government Code, and to amend Sections 832.7, 13503, 13506, 13510, and 13510.1 of, to amend the heading of Article 2 (commencing with Section 13510) of Chapter 1 of Title 4 of Part 4 of, and to add Sections 13509.5, 13510.8 and 13510.9 to, the Penal Code, relating to peace officers.
Summary:	Disqualifies a person from being a peace officer if the person has been discharged from the military for committing an offense that would have been a felony if committed in the state or if the person has been certified as a peace officer and has had that certification revoked by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.
Digest:	This bill would disqualify a person from being a peace officer if the person has been discharged from the military for committing an offense that would have been a felony if committed in California or if the person has been

certified as a peace officer and has had that certification revoked by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

This bill would include in the above exception investigations and proceedings by the commission.

This bill would grant the commission the authority to investigate and determine the fitness of a person to serve as a peace officer in the state and to audit any law enforcement agency that employs peace officers without cause and at any time. The bill would authorize the commission to suspend, revoke, or cancel a certificate issued to a peace officer because the person is ineligible to be a peace officer or because the person has been subject to a sustained termination for serious misconduct, as defined, on or after January 1, 2022. The bill would make each law enforcement agency responsible for investigation, findings, and actions by the agency on allegations of serious misconduct and would give the commission access to the agency files. The bill would require the commission to be notified of and to review a peace officer's file after 3 allegations of serious misconduct within 5 years.

The bill would establish the Peace Officer Standards Accountability Advisory Board, as specified, to make recommendations on the decertification of peace officers to the commission.

The bill would require every law enforcement agency to notify the commission when a peace officer employed by that agency separates from employment. When a peace officer resigns or retires with a pending complaint, charge, or investigation of serious misconduct, the bill would require the law enforcement agency to complete the investigation into the serious misconduct within 90 days and report to the commission whether the complaint of serious misconduct was sustained, not sustained, unfounded, frivolous, or exonerated. The bill would require the commission to refer the files of peace officers whose termination for serious misconduct was sustained to the board to make a recommendation regarding the status of the officer's certificate and would require the commission to accept that recommendation or set forth the analysis and reasons for reaching a different result in writing.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Introduced: 12/07/2020

Last Amend: 01/12/2021

Status:

01/12/2021	From ASSEMBLY Committee on PUBLIC SAFETY with author's amendments.
01/12/2021	In ASSEMBLY. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on PUBLIC SAFETY.

Department: PD
Position: Watch
Priority: StatePriority

3. CA AB 26

Author: Holden (D)
Title: Peace Officers: Use of Force
Fiscal Committee: yes
Urgency Clause: no
Disposition: Pending
Location: Assembly Public Safety Committee
Code Section: An act to amend Sections 1029 and 7286 of the Government Code, and to add Section 34 to the Penal Code, relating to peace officers.
Summary: Requires law enforcement use-of-force policies to require peace officers to immediately report potential excessive force, and to intercede when present and observing an officer using excessive force. Requires those policies to, among other things, prohibit retaliation against officers that report violations of law or regulation of another officer to a supervisor, and requires that an officer who fails to intercede be disciplined in the same manner as the officer who used excessive force.
Digest: This bill would require those law enforcement policies to require those officers to immediately report potential excessive force, and to intercede when present and observing an officer using excessive force, as defined. The bill would additionally require those policies to, among other things, prohibit retaliation against officers that report violations of law or regulation of another officer to a supervisor, as specified, and to require that an officer who fails to intercede be disciplined in the same manner as the officer who used excessive force. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

This bill would also disqualify a person from being a peace officer if they have been found by a law enforcement agency that employees them to have either used excessive force that resulted in great bodily injury or death or to have failed to intercede in that incident as required by a law enforcement agency' s policies.

This bill would make a peace officer who is present and observes another peace officer using excessive force, and fails to report the use of excessive force to a superior officer, an accessory in any crime committed by the other officer during the use of excessive force. By creating a new crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	01/11/2021 To ASSEMBLY Committee on PUBLIC SAFETY.
Department:	CityAttorney, PD
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority

4. CA AB 59

Author:	Gabriel (D)
Title:	Mitigation Fee Act: Fees: Notice and Timeliness
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Assembly Local Government Committee
Code Section:	An act to amend Sections 66013, 66014, 66016, 66019, and 66020 of, and to repeal Section 66022 of, the Government Code, relating to land use.
Summary:	Relates to the Mitigation Fee Act. Increases, for fees and service charges and for fees for specified public facilities, the time for mailing the notice of the time and place of the meeting to at least 45 days before the meeting. Requires the local agency to make that information available to the public at least 30 days before the meeting.
Digest:	This bill would increase, for fees and service charges and for fees for specified public facilities, the time for mailing the notice of the time and place of the meeting to at least 45 days before the meeting. The bill would require the local agency to make that information available to the public at least 30 days before the meeting. The bill would require a local agency to additionally make available to the public all of the data demonstrating the requisite relationship between the amount of a fee for public facilities and the need for the public facilities. The bill would require the data to also be made available to the public on the local agency' s internet website. The bill would authorize interested parties to file an electronic request to receive the notice of the meeting time and place, and would require the local agency to mail or electronically send the notice as requested by the party. The bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from establishing a reasonable annual charge for sending electronic notices. The bill would prohibit a local agency, when defending a protest or action filed for a fee or service charge, or for fees for specified public facilities, from using as evidence, or relying on in any way, data not made available to the public pursuant to these provisions. The bill would require revenues in excess of actual cost to be used to reimburse the payor of the fee or service charge. This bill would also delete the provisions requiring a judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an ordinance within 120 days of the effective date of the ordinance or increase, as applicable. The bill would instead require a judicial action or proceeding to be conducted

	in accordance with other procedures that, among other things, require a protest to be filed within 90 days after the imposition of the fees and an action to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the imposition of the fees to be filed within 180 days after delivery of a specified notice by the local agency. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.
Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	01/11/2021 To ASSEMBLY Committees on LOCAL GOVERNMENT and HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.
Department:	CityAttorney, Clerk, DevelopmentSvcs, EconDevelop, Finance, Housing, PW, Parks, Planning
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority

5. CA AB 68

Author:	Salas (D)
Title:	Affordable Housing: California State Auditor's Report
Fiscal Committee:	no
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	ASSEMBLY
Code Section:	An act relating to housing.
Summary:	States the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would implement recommendations made in the California State Auditor's Report 2020-108, issued on November 17, 2020, relating to affordable housing.
Digest:	This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would implement recommendations made in the California State Auditor' s Report 2020-108, issued on November 17, 2020, relating to affordable housing.
Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	12/07/2020 INTRODUCED.
Department:	CityAttorney, Housing, Planning
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority

6. CA AB 80

Author:	Assembly Budget Committee

Title:	COVID-19 Relief: Tenancy: Federal Rental Assistance
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Committee
Code Section:	An act ~~relating to the Budget Act of 2021.~~ to amend Sections 789.4, 1942.5, and 3273.1 of, to add Sections 1785.20.4, 1788.66, and 1942.9 to, and to add and repeal Section 1788.65 of, the Civil Code, to amend Sections 116.223, 1161.2, 1161.2.5, 1179.01, 1179.02, 1179.03, 1179.03.5, 1179.04, 1179.05, and 1179.07 of, to amend the heading of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 1179.01) of Title 3 of Part 3 of, to add Section 1179.04.5 to, and to add and repeal Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 871.10) of Title 10 of Part of, the Code of Civil Procedure, to amend Section 925.6 of the Government Code, and to add Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 50897) to Part 2 of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to tenancy, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.
Summary:	Extends the imposition of additional damages, if a tenant has provided a declaration of COVID-19 financial distress, on a landlord who violates the prohibition from interrupting or terminating utility service furnished to a tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy of the tenant. Relates to the evaluation of tenants using an alleged COVID-19 rental debt. Extends the prohibition from bringing an action for unlawful detainer based on a cause of action other than nonpayment of COVID-19 rent.
Digest:	This bill would extend the imposition of those additional damages from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. This bill would prohibit a housing provider, tenant screening company, or other entity that evaluates tenants on behalf of a housing provider from using an alleged COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, as a negative factor for the purpose of evaluating a prospective housing application or as the basis for refusing to rent a dwelling unit to an otherwise qualified prospective tenant. This bill, until July 1, 2021, would prohibit a person from selling or assigning unpaid COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for the time period between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would also prohibit a person from selling or assigning unpaid COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for that same time period for any person who would have qualified for rental assistance funding, provided pursuant to specified federal law, where the person's household income is at or below 80% of the area median income. This bill would extend this prohibition from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. This bill would also prohibit a landlord, with respect to a tenant who has COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, and has submitted a specified declaration, from (A) charging or attempting to collect fees assessed for the late payment of COVID-19 rental debt or (B) increasing fees charged to a tenant or

charging the tenant fees for services previously provided by the landlord without charge. The bill would also provide that a landlord who temporarily reduces or makes unavailable a service or amenity as the result of compliance with federal, state, or local public health orders or guidelines would not be deemed to have violated the rental or lease agreement, or to have provided different terms or conditions of tenancy or reduced services, as provided.

This bill would, instead, define "effective time period" for these purposes as the period between the operational date of the act and September 1, 2021, thereby extending the duty of a mortgage servicer to provide written notice if the mortgage servicer denies a forebearance request.

This bill would extend these provisions from February 1, 2025, to July 1, 2025. The bill would also extend the above-described prohibition on commencing an action in small claims court to recover COVID-19 rental debt to August 1, 2021.

This bill, until July 1, 2027, and with specified exceptions, would require a plaintiff in an action seeking recovery of COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, to attach to the complaint documentation showing that the plaintiff has made a good faith effort to investigate whether governmental rental assistance is available to the tenant, seek governmental rental assistance for the tenant, or cooperate with the tenant's efforts to obtain rental assistance from any governmental entity or other third party, as provided. The bill would authorize the court to reduce the damages awarded for any amount of COVID-19 rental debt sought if the court determines that the landlord refused to obtain state rental assistance as provided by this bill, as described below, where the tenant met the eligibility requirements and funding was available. The bill would prohibit commencement of an action to recover COVID-19 rental debt subject to these provisions until July 1, 2021, and require that the court stay proceedings in any such action pending as of the operative date of the bill until that date.

The bill, until July 1, 2025, would prohibit a court from awarding attorneys' fees that exceed specified amounts, which vary based on whether the matter is contested or uncontested, in any action to recover COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, brought as a limited or unlimited civil case under normal circumstances, determined as provided.

This bill would extend this limitation on the access to court records from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. The bill would revise this limitation to, instead, include actions filed between March 4, 2020, and June 30, 2021, based on the alleged default in the payment of rent.

This bill would extend this provision from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

This bill would recast these provisions as the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act and extend the February 1, 2025, repeal date to July 1, 2025. The bill would instead define "COVID-19 rental debt" as unpaid rent or other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would make various conforming changes to align with these extended dates. By extending operation of those provisions, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury and thereby impose a state-mandated local program. This bill, for the duration of any tenancy that existed between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, would prohibit a landlord from applying a security deposit to satisfy COVID-19 rental debt, or applying a monthly rent payment to any COVID-19 rental debt other than the prospective month's rent, unless the tenant agrees in writing to allow the landlord to apply that security deposit or monthly rent payment in that manner.

This bill would extend operation of these requirements from January 31, 2021, to June 30, 2021. The bill, for notices provided on or after February 1, 2021, would revise the content of the text required to be included in the notice. The bill would also extend the duty of the Department of Real Estate to make available an official translation of that text to February 15, 2021.

This bill, on or before February 28, 2021, would require a landlord to provide an additional notice to tenants who, as of February 1, 2021, have not paid one or more rental payments that came due between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would prohibit a landlord from serving specified notices demanding payment of rent until the landlord has provided this notice.

This bill would establish a program for providing rental assistance, using funding made available pursuant to the above-described federal law, administered by HCD. In this regard, the bill would appropriate $1,500,000,000 from the federal Trust Fund to HCD for these purposes, permitting up to 10% of these funds to be used for administrative costs. The bill would specify eligible uses of funds allocated to grantees under these provisions, consistent with the above-described federal requirements. The bill would provide that assistance provided to an eligible household under these provisions would be deemed to be a "source of income" for purposes of the housing discrimination protections provided under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, but would otherwise not be deemed to be income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law or used to determine the eligibility of an eligible household, or member or an eligible household, for any state program or local program financed wholly or in part by state funds. The bill would authorize HCD to adopt, amend, and repeal rules, guidelines, or procedures to implement these provisions and exempt those rules, guidelines, and procedures from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

This bill would provide for the allocation of block grant funds to localities, as defined, that meet certain population requirements. The bill would require an eligible grantee under these provisions to request that allocation from HCD by February 12, 2021, and require HCD to complete the initial allocation of these funds no later than February 19, 2021. The bill would further require the grantee to contractually obligate 65% of those funds by June 1, 2021, and to expend the full amount of that allocation by August 1, 2021. If the grantee does not contractually obligate or expend the required amount of allocation by those dates, the bill would require the grantee to repay any unused amount of block grant funds and would require HCD to reallocate those funds, as provided.

This bill would also provide for the allocation of funds to counties with a population less than or equal to 200,000 and to localities that were eligible for, but did not receive, a direct allocation of assistance under the above-described federal law, or that were eligible for, but did not receive, block grant funds from HCD under this bill's provisions. The bill would authorize a federally recognized tribe, as defined, that receives rental assistance funds under the above-described federal law to add that direct allocation to the funds administered by HCD, as provided. The bill would authorize HCD to contract with a vendor to serve as program implementer, in accordance with specified requirements, to manage and fund services and distribute emergency rental assistance resources, as provided. The bill would require an eligible grantee to contractually obligate those funds by July 31, 2021, and would, except with respect to any funds administered on behalf of a federally recognized tribe, authorize HCD to reallocate funds not contractually obligated by that date to other grantees that meet certain requirements.

This bill, in any legal action to recover rent or other financial obligations under a lease that accrued between April 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, would require, before any entry of judgment in the plaintiff's favor, that the plaintiff verify certain information, under penalty of perjury, relating to state rental assistance. The bill, in any unlawful detainer action seeking possession of residential rental property based on nonpayment of rent or any other financial obligation under the lease, would similarly prohibit the court from entering judgment in favor of the landlord unless the landlord verifies certain information, under penalty of perjury, relating to state rental assistance. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-local program.

This bill would require each grantee to provide HCD information relating to all applicable performance metrics. The bill would provide that funds provided are subject to the same reporting and verification requirements specified in the above-described federal law and, in addition, require the grantee to provide any other information HCD deems necessary for these purposes. The bill would require that a grantee ensure, to the extent feasible, that any assistance provided to an eligible household is not duplicative of any other state-funded assistance provided to that eligible household.

This bill, notwithstanding this limitation, would require the Controller to draw a warrant for any claim submitted by HCD to advance the payment of funds to a vendor selected to serve as program implementer for purposes of the

	above-described rental assistance program. The bill would require the vendor to serve as the fiscal agent on behalf of HCD and be responsible for maintaining all records of claims for audit purposes. The bill would specify that these provisions would remain operative so long as funds are made available pursuant to the above-described rental assistance program or as otherwise provided under federal law. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.
Introduced:	12/07/2020
Last Amend:	01/25/2021
Status:	02/02/2021 Re-referred to SENATE Committee on BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW.
Department:	Budget, COVID-19, CityAttorney, Housing, PAC
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority

7. CA AB 115

Author:	Bloom (D)
Title:	Planning and Zoning: Housing Development
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee
Code Section:	An act to add and repeal Section 65583.7 of the Government Code, relating to land use.
Summary:	Requires that a housing development be an authorized use on a site designated in any local agency's zoning code or maps for commercial uses if certain conditions apply. Provides that among these conditions, the bill would require that the housing development be subject to a recorded deed restriction requiring that at least 20% of the units have an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for lower income households, as those terms are defined, and located on a site that satisfies specified criteria.
Digest:	This bill, notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of a city's or county's general plan, specific plan, zoning ordinance, or regulation, would require that a housing development be an authorized use on a site designated in any local agency's zoning code or maps for commercial uses if certain conditions apply. Among these conditions, the bill would require that the housing development be subject to a recorded deed restriction requiring that at least 20% of the units have an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for lower income households, as those terms are defined, and located on a site that satisfies specified criteria.

The bill would require the city or county to apply certain height, density, and floor area ratio standards to a housing development that meets these criteria. The bill would deem a housing development consistent, compliant, and in conformity with local development standards, zoning codes or maps, and general plan if it meets the requirements of the bill. The bill would require a jurisdiction to comply with these requirements only until it has completed the rezoning, required as described above, for the 6th revision of its housing element. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2031.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Introduced: 12/18/2020

Status: 01/11/2021 To ASSEMBLY Committees on HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT and LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Department: CityAttorney, Housing, Planning

Position: Oppose

Priority: StatePriority

Subject: Housing

8. CA AB 215

Author: Chiu (D)

Title: Housing Element

Fiscal Committee: yes

Urgency Clause: no

Disposition: Pending

Location: Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee

Code Section: An act to amend Section 65585 of the Government Code, relating to housing.

Summary: Adds the Housing Crisis Act of 2019 to specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law.

Digest: This bill would add the Housing Crisis Act of 2019 to those specified provisions of law.

Introduced: 01/11/2021

Status: 01/28/2021 To ASSEMBLY Committee on HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

Department: CityAttorney, Housing, Planning

Position: Watch

Priority: StatePriority
Subject: Housing

9. CA AB 303

Author: Rivas R (D)
Title: Aquaculture: Mariculture
Fiscal Committee: yes
Urgency Clause: no
Disposition: Pending
Location: ASSEMBLY
Code Section: An act to add Sections 831 and 832 to the Public Resources Code, relating to aquaculture.
Summary: Requires Department of Fish and Wildlife to consider, and, if appropriate, investigate whether and how to seek state verification authority from the United States Army Corps of Engineers to streamline the review and approval of federal permits issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers that may be required by a mariculture project intending to operate in this state.
Digest: This bill would require the department to consider, and, if appropriate, investigate whether and how to seek state verification authority from the United States Army Corps of Engineers to streamline the review and approval of federal permits issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers that may be required by a mariculture project intending to operate in this state. The bill would define "mariculture" for purposes of this provision.
Introduced: 01/25/2021
Status: 01/25/2021 INTRODUCED.
Department: CityAttorney, DevelopmentSvcs
Position: Watch
Priority: StatePriority

10. CA AB 325

Author: Irwin (D)
Title: Veterans: Discharge Upgrades
Fiscal Committee: yes
Urgency Clause: no
Disposition: Pending
Location: ASSEMBLY

Code Section:	An act to add Section 885 to the Military and Veterans Code, relating to veterans.
Summary:	Requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to establish the Veterans Military Discharge Upgrade Grant Program to help fund service providers who will educate veterans about discharge upgrades and assist veterans in filing discharge upgrade applications, as specified.
Digest:	This bill would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, require the department to establish the Veteran' s Military Discharge Upgrade Grant Program to help fund service providers who will educate veterans about discharge upgrades and assist veterans in filing discharge upgrade applications, as specified.
Introduced:	01/26/2021
Status:	01/26/2021 INTRODUCED.
Department:	Housing, PAC, PD
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority

11. CA AB 339

Author:	Lee (D)
Coauthor	Garcia (D)
Title:	State and Local Government: Open Meetings
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	ASSEMBLY
Code Section:	An act to amend Sections 9027, 54953, 54954.2, 54954.3, 11122.5, 11123, 11125.7 of, and to add Sections 9027.1 and 9028.1 to, the Government Code, relating to state and local government.
Summary:	Requires all meetings of the Legislature, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. Requires all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation, and requires translation services to be provided, as specified.
Digest:	This bill would require all meetings, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation, as provided, and requires translation services to be provided for the 10 most-spoken languages, other than English, in California, and would require those

persons commenting in a language other than English to have double the amount of time as those giving a comment in English, if time restrictions on public comment are utilized, except as specified. The bill would require instructions on how to attend the meeting to be posted at the time notice of the meeting is publicized, as specified.

This bill would require all meetings to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. The bill would require, even in the case of a declared state or local emergency, teleconferenced meetings to include an in-person public comment opportunity. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to address the legislative body remotely via call-in or internet-based service, as provided, and would require instructions on how to attend the meeting to be posted at the time notice of the meeting is publicized, as specified. The bill would also require the legislative bodies of the local agency to employ a sufficient amount of qualified bilingual persons to provide translation during the meeting in the language of a non-English-speaking person, in jurisdictions which govern a substantial number of non-English-speaking people, as defined.

This bill would require all meetings, as defined, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. The bill would require instructions on how to attend the meeting via call-in or internet-based service to be posted online along with the meeting agenda in an easily accessible location at least 72 hours before all regular meetings and at least 24 hours before all special meetings. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to address the legislative body remotely via call-in or internet-based service, as provided, and would require those persons commenting in a language other than English to have double the amount of time as those giving a comment in English, if time restrictions on public comment are utilized, except as specified.

This bill would require legislative bodies of local agencies, and state bodies, as defined, to translate agendas and instructions for accessing the meeting to be translated into all languages for which 5% of the population in the area governed by the local agency, or state body's jurisdiction, are speakers.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

Introduced: 01/28/2021

Status: 01/28/2021 INTRODUCED.

Department: CityAttorney, Clerk, PAC

Position: Oppose

Priority: StatePriority

12. CA AB 343

Author:	Fong (R)
Title:	California Public Records Act Ombudsperson
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	ASSEMBLY
Code Section:	An act to add Article 5 (commencing with Section 8549) to Chapter 6.5 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, relating to public records, and making an appropriation therefor.
Summary:	Establishes, within the California State Auditor's Office, the California Public Records Act Ombudsperson. Requires the California State Auditor to appoint the Ombudsperson subject to certain requirements. Requires the Ombudsperson to receive and investigate requests for review, determine whether the denials of original requests complied with the California Public Records Act, and issue written opinions of its determination.
Digest:	This bill would establish, within the California State Auditor's Office, the California Public Records Act Ombudsperson. The bill would require the California State Auditor to appoint the ombudsperson subject to certain requirements. The bill would require the ombudsperson to receive and investigate requests for review, as defined, determine whether the denials of original requests, as defined, complied with the California Public Records Act, and issue written opinions of its determination, as provided. The bill would require the ombudsperson to create a process to that effect, and would authorize a member of the public to submit a request for review to the ombudsperson consistent with that process. The bill would require the ombudsperson, within 30 days from receipt of a request for review, to make a determination, as provided, and would require the ombudsperson to require the state agency to provide the public record if the ombudsperson determines that it was improperly denied. The bill would authorize the ombudsperson to require any state agency determined to have improperly denied a request to reimburse the ombudsperson for its costs to investigate the request for review. The bill would require the ombudsperson to report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, on, among other things, the number of requests for review the ombudsperson has received in the prior year.
Introduced:	01/28/2021
Status:	01/28/2021 INTRODUCED.

Department: CityAttorney, Clerk, PAC
Position: Watch
Priority: StatePriority

13. CA AB 411

Author:	Irwin (D)
Title:	Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	ASSEMBLY
Code Section:	An act to add Article 5aa (commencing with Section 998.700) to Chapter 6 of Division 4 of the Military and Veterans Code, relating to veterans' housing, by providing the funds necessary therefor through an election for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California and for the handling and disposition of those funds.
Summary:	Enacts the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2022 to authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount not to exceed a specified sum to provide additional funding for the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014 (VHHPA). Provides for the handling and disposition of the funds in the same manner as the 2014 bond act.
Digest:	This bill would enact the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2022 to authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount not to exceed $600,000,000 to provide additional funding for the VHHPA. The bill would provide for the handling and disposition of the funds in the same manner as the 2014 bond act. The bill would provide for the submission of the bond act to the voters at the March 8, 2022, statewide primary election.
Introduced:	02/03/2021
Status:	02/03/2021 INTRODUCED.
Department:	Finance, Housing, PAC, PD
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority
Subject:	Homelessness

14. CA ACA 1

Author:	Aguiar-Curry (D)
Coauthor	Levine (D), Quirk (D), Stone (D), Ting (D), Weber (D), Burke (D), Berman (D), Kalra (D), Rubio (D), Rivas R (D), Wicks (D), Gonzalez (D), Chiu (D), Wiener (D)
Title:	Local Government Financing: Affordable Housing
Fiscal Committee:	no

Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	ASSEMBLY
Code Section:	A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Sections 1 and 4 of Article XIIIA thereof, by amending Section 2 of, and by adding Section 2.5 to, Article XIIIC thereof, by amending Section 3 of Article XIIID thereof, and by amending Section 18 of Article XVI thereof, relating to local finance.
Summary:	Creates an additional exception to the 1% ad valorem tax rate limit on real property that would authorize a city, county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, if the proposition proposing the tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city or county, and the proposition includes accountability requirements.
Digest:	This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure. This measure would authorize a local government to impose, extend, or increase a sales and use tax or transactions and use tax imposed in accordance with specified law or a parcel tax, as defined, for the purposes of funding the construction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of its voters voting on the proposition and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. This measure would also make conforming changes to related provisions. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any local measure imposing, extending, or increasing a sales and use tax, transactions and use tax, or parcel tax for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure. This measure would expressly prohibit a special district, other than a board of education or school district, from incurring any indebtedness or liability exceeding any applicable statutory limit, as prescribed by the statutes governing the special district. The measure would also similarly require the approval of 55% of the voters of the city, county, city and county, or special district, as applicable, to incur bonded indebtedness, exceeding in any year

	the income and revenue provided in that year, that is in the form of general obligation bonds issued to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing projects, if the proposition proposing that bond includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that this 55% threshold applies to any proposition for the incurrence of indebtedness by a city, county, city and county, or special district for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.
Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	12/07/2020 INTRODUCED.
Department:	CityAttorney, Finance, Housing, PAC, Planning
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority
Subject:	Housing

15. CA SB 5

Author:	Atkins (D)
Coauthor	Caballero (D), Skinner (D), McGuire (D), Wiener (D), Rubio (D)
Title:	Housing: Bond Act
Fiscal Committee:	no
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Rules Committee
Code Section:	An act relating to housing.
Summary:	States the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would authorize the issuance of bonds and would require the proceeds from the sale of those bonds to be used to finance housing-related programs that serve the homeless and extremely low income and very low income Californians.
Digest:	This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would authorize the issuance of bonds and would require the proceeds from the sale of those bonds to be used to finance housing-related programs that serve the homeless and extremely low income and very low income Californians.
Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	01/28/2021 To SENATE Committee on RULES.
Department:	CityAttorney, Finance, Housing, PAC, Planning
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority
Subject:	Housing

16. CA SB 6

Author:	Caballero (D)
Coauthor	Hueso (D), Quirk-Silva (D), Cooper (D), Gipson (D), Arambula (D), Carrillo (D), Rivas R (D), Atkins (D), Eggman (D), Wiener (D), Durazo (D), Rubio (D), Gonzalez (D)
Title:	Local Planning: Housing: Commercial Zones
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Governance and Finance Committee
Code Section:	An act to amend Section 65913.4 of, and to add Section 65852.23 to, the Government Code, relating to land use.
Summary:	Deems a housing development project, as defined, an allowable use on a neighborhood lot, which is defined as a parcel within an office or retail commercial zone that is not adjacent to an industrial use. Requires the density for a housing development under these provisions to meet or exceed the density deemed appropriate to accommodate housing for lower income households according to the type of local jurisdiction, including a density of a certain number of units per acre for a suburban jurisdiction.
Digest:	This bill, the Neighborhood Homes Act, would deem a housing development project, as defined, an allowable use on a neighborhood lot, which is defined as a parcel within an office or retail commercial zone that is not adjacent to an industrial use. The bill would require the density for a housing development under these provisions to meet or exceed the density deemed appropriate to accommodate housing for lower income households according to the type of local jurisdiction, including a density of at least 20 units per acre for a suburban jurisdiction. The bill would require the housing development to meet all other local requirements for a neighborhood lot, other than those that prohibit residential use, or allow residential use at a lower density than that required by the bill. The bill would provide that a housing development under these provisions is subject to the local zoning, parking, design, and other ordinances, local code requirements, and procedures applicable to the processing and permitting of a housing development in a zone that allows for the housing with the density required by the act. If more than one zoning designation of the local agency allows for housing with the density required by the act, the bill would require that the zoning standards that apply to the closest parcel that allows residential use at a density that meets the requirements of the act would apply. If the existing zoning designation allows residential use at a density greater than that required by the act, the bill would require that the existing zoning designation for the parcel would apply. The bill would also require that a housing development under these provisions comply with public notice, comment, hearing, or other procedures applicable to a housing development in a zone with the applicable density. The bill would require that the housing development is subject to a recorded deed restriction with an unspecified

affordability requirement, as provided. The bill would require that a developer either certify that the development is a public work, as defined, or is not in its entirety a public work, but that all construction workers will be paid prevailing wages, as provided, or certify that a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, will be used to perform all construction work on the development, as provided. The bill would require a local agency to require that a rental of any unit created pursuant to the bill' s provisions be for a term longer than 30 days. The bill would authorize a local agency to exempt a neighborhood lot from these provisions in its land use element of the general plan if the local agency concurrently reallocates the lost residential density to other lots so that there is no net loss in residential density in the jurisdiction, as provided. The bill would specify that it does not alter or affect the application of any housing, environmental, or labor law applicable to a housing development authorized by these provisions, including, but not limited to, the California Coastal Act, the California Environmental Quality Act, the Housing Accountability Act, obligations to affirmatively further fair housing, and any state or local affordability laws or tenant protection laws. The bill would require an applicant of a housing development under these provisions to provide notice of a pending application to each commercial tenant of the neighborhood lot.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by the Neighborhood Homes Act address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

The bill would provide that for purposes of the Housing Accountability Act, a proposed housing development project is consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if the housing development project is consistent with the standards applied to the parcel pursuant to specified provisions of the Neighborhood Homes Act and if none of the square footage in the project is designated for hotel, motel, bed and breakfast inn, or other transient lodging use, except for a residential hotel, as defined.

This bill would permit the development to be proposed for a site zoned for office or retail commercial use if the site has had no commercial tenants on 50% or more of its total usable net interior square footage for a period of at least 3 years prior to the submission of the application. The bill would also provide that a project located on a neighborhood lot, as defined, shall be deemed consistent with objective zoning standards, objective design standards, and objective subdivision standards if the project is consistent with the applicable provisions of the Neighborhood Homes Act.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for specified reasons.

Introduced:	12/07/2020	
Status:	01/28/2021	To SENATE Committees on GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE and HOUSING and JUDICIARY.

01/28/2021	In SENATE. Rescinds referral to Committee on JUDICIARY due to limitations concerning COVID-19 virus.

Department:	CityAttorney, EconDevelop, Housing, PAC, Planning
Position:	Oppose
Priority:	StatePriority
Subject:	Housing

17. CA SB 7

Author:	Atkins (D)
Coauthor	Rubio (D), Gonzalez (D)
Title:	Jobs and Economic Improvement Environmental Leadership
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	yes
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Environmental Quality Committee
Code Section:	An act to add Section 21157.8 to, and to add and repeal Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 21178) of Division 13 of, the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.
Summary:	Requires a lead agency to prepare a master environmental impact report (EIR) for a general plan, plan amendment, plan element, or specific plan for housing projects where the state has provided funding for the preparation of the master EIR. Allows for limited review of proposed subsequent housing projects that are described in the master EIR if the use of the master EIR is consistent with specified provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
Digest:	This bill would require a lead agency to prepare a master EIR for a general plan, plan amendment, plan element, or specific plan for housing projects where the state has provided funding for the preparation of the master EIR. The bill would allow for limited review of proposed subsequent housing projects that are described in the master EIR if the use of the master EIR is consistent with specified provisions of CEQA. This bill would reenact the leadership act, with certain changes, and would authorize the Governor, until January 1, 2024, to certify projects that meet specified requirements for streamlining benefits related to CEQA. The bill would additionally include housing development projects, as defined, meeting certain conditions as projects eligible for certification. The bill would, except for those housing development projects, require the quantification and mitigation of the impacts of a project from the emissions of greenhouse gases, as provided. The bill would revise and recast the labor-related requirements for projects undertaken by both public agencies and private entities. The bill would provide that the Governor is authorized to certify a project before the lead agency certifies the final EIR for the project. The bill

also would provide for the certification by the Governor of a project alternative described in an EIR for a certified project, as provided. The bill would additionally require an applicant for certification of a project for which the environmental review has begun to demonstrate that the record of proceedings for the project is being prepared concurrently with the administrative process. The bill would require the project applicant, as a condition of certification, to agree to pay the costs of the trial court in hearing and deciding a case challenging a lead agency' s action on a certified project. The bill would authorize the Office of Planning and Research to charge a fee to an applicant seeking certification for costs incurred by the Governor' s office in the implementation of the reenacted leadership act. The bill would require resolution, to the extent feasible, of judicial review of action taken by a lead agency within 270 business days after the filing of the record of proceedings with the court. The bill would provide that if a lead agency fails to approve a project certified by the Governor under the reenacted leadership act before January 1, 2025, the certification is no longer valid. The bill would repeal the reenacted leadership act on January 1, 2025. Because the bill would require the lead agency to prepare concurrently the record of proceedings for projects that are certified by the Governor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would further provide that projects certified by the Governor under the former leadership act that are approved by a lead agency on or before January 1, 2022, are entitled to the benefits of and are required to comply with the requirements set forth in the former leadership act as it read on January 1, 2020.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	01/28/2021 To SENATE Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.
Department:	CityAttorney, DevelopmentSvcs, Housing, Planning
Position:	Oppose
Priority:	StatePriority
Subject:	Housing

18. CA SB 8

Author:	Skinner (D)
Coauthor	Caballero (D)
Title:	Density Bonus Law
Fiscal Committee:	no
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Rules Committee

Code Section:	An act to amend Section 65915 of the Government Code, relating to housing.
Summary:	Makes a nonsubstantive change to the definition of development standard for purposes of the Density Bonus Law.
Digest:	This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the definition of " development standard" for purposes of the Density Bonus Law.
Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	01/28/2021 To SENATE Committee on RULES.
Department:	CityAttorney, Housing, Planning
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority
Subject:	Housing

19. CA SB 9

Author:	Atkins (D)
Coauthor	McGuire (D), Rivas R (D), Gonzalez (D), Caballero (D), Wiener (D), Rubio (D)
Title:	Housing Development: Approvals
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Housing Committee
Code Section:	An act to amend Section 66452.6 of, and to add Sections 65852.21 and 66411.7 to, the Government Code, relating to land use.
Summary:	Requires a proposed housing development containing two residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements that the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate or low income.
Digest:	This bill, among other things, would require a proposed housing development containing 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the proposed housing development would not require demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided, and that the development is not located within a historic district, is not included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is not within a site that is legally

designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district.

The bill would set forth what a local agency can and cannot require in approving the construction of 2 residential units, including, but not limited to, authorizing a city or county to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards, as defined, unless those standards would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of up to 2 units, prohibiting the imposition of setback requirements under certain circumstances, and setting maximum setback requirements under all other circumstances.

This bill, among other things, would require a city or county to ministerially approve a parcel map or tentative and final map for an urban lot split that meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the urban lot split would not require the demolition or alteration of housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income, that the parcel is located within a residential zone, and that the parcel is not located within a historic district, is not included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or is not within a site that is legally designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district.

The bill would set forth what a local agency can and cannot require in approving an urban lot split, including, but not limited to, authorizing a city or county to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards, as defined, unless those standards would have the effect of physically precluding the construction of 2 units on either of the resulting parcels, prohibiting the imposition of setback requirements under certain circumstances, and setting maximum setback requirements under all other circumstances.

The bill would also extend the limit on the additional period that may be provided by ordinance, as described above, from 12 months to 24 months and would make other conforming or nonsubstantive changes.

This bill, by establishing the ministerial review processes described above, would thereby exempt the approval of projects subject to those processes from CEQA.

This bill would exempt a local government from being required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit applications for housing developments and urban lot splits pursuant to the above provisions.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	01/28/2021 To SENATE Committees on HOUSING and GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE and ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. 01/28/2021 In SENATE. Rescinds referral to Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY due to limitations concerning COVID-19 virus.
Department:	CityAttorney, Housing, PAC, Planning
Position:	Oppose
Priority:	StatePriority
Subject:	Housing

20. CA SB 10

Author:	Wiener (D)
Coauthor	Caballero (D), Atkins (D), Rivas R (D)
Title:	Planning and Zoning: Housing Development: Density
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Housing Committee
Code Section:	An act to add Section 65913.5 to the Government Code, relating to land use.
Summary:	Authorizes a local government to pass an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area, a jobs-rich area, or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. Requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine jobs-rich areas and publish a map of those areas on a certain frequency.
Digest:	This bill would, notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, authorize a local government to pass an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area, a jobs-rich area, or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. In this regard, the bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research, to determine jobs-rich areas and publish a map of those areas every 5 years, commencing January 1, 2022, based on specified criteria. The bill would specify that an ordinance adopted under these provisions is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would prohibit a residential or mixed-use residential project consisting of 10 or more units that is located on a parcel rezoned pursuant to these provisions from being approved ministerially or by right.

	This bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.
Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	01/28/2021 To SENATE Committees on HOUSING and GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE and ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. 01/28/2021 In SENATE. Rescinds referral to Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY due to limitations concerning COVID-19 virus.
Department:	CityAttorney, Housing, PAC, Planning
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority
Subject:	Housing

21. CA SB 32

Author:	Cortese (D)
Title:	Energy: General Plan: Building Decarbonization
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Governance and Finance Committee
Code Section:	An act to add Section 65302.0.5 to the Government Code, relating to energy.
Summary:	Requires a city or county to amend, by January 1, 2023, the appropriate elements of its general plan to include goals, policies, objectives, targets, and feasible implementation strategies to decarbonize newly constructed commercial and residential buildings. Requires a city or county to submit these draft general plan amendments to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission at least 45 days prior to the adoption of the amendments.
Digest:	This bill would require a city or county to amend, by January 1, 2023, the appropriate elements of its general plan to include goals, policies, objectives, targets, and feasible implementation strategies, as specified, to decarbonize newly constructed commercial and residential buildings. The bill would require a city or county to submit these draft general plan amendments to the commission at least 45 days prior to the adoption of the amendments. The bill would require the legislative body of the city or county to consider the commission' s advisory comments, if any, prior to adopting the amendments.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Introduced:	12/07/2020
Status:	01/28/2021 To SENATE Committee on GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE.
Department:	Building, DevelopmentSvcs, Planning
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority

22. CA SB 91

Author:	Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Committee
Title:	COVID-19 Relief: Tenancy: Federal Rental Assistance
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Enacted
Location:	Chaptered
Code Section:	An act to amend Sections 789.4, 1942.5, and 3273.1 of, to add Sections 1785.20.4, 1788.66, and 1942.9 to, and to add and repeal Section 1788.65 of, the Civil Code, to amend Sections 116.223, 1161.2, 1161.2.5, 1179.01, 1179.02, 1179.03, 1179.03.5, 1179.04, 1179.05, and 1179.07 of, to amend the heading of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 1179.01) of Title 3 of Part 3 of, to add Section 1179.04.5 to, and to add and repeal Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 871.10) of Title 10 of Part of, the Code of Civil Procedure, to amend Section 925.6 of the Government Code, and to add Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 50897) to Part 2 of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to tenancy, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget. [Approved by Governor January 29, 2021. Filed with Secretary of State January 29, 2021.]
Summary:	Extends the imposition of additional damages, if a tenant has provided a declaration of COVID-19 financial distress, on a landlord who violates the prohibition from interrupting or terminating utility service furnished to a tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy of the tenant. Relates to the evaluation of tenants using an alleged COVID-19 rental debt. Extends the prohibition from bringing an action for unlawful detainer based on a cause of action other than nonpayment of COVID-19 rent.

Digest: This bill would extend the imposition of those additional damages from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021.

This bill would prohibit a housing provider, tenant screening company, or other entity that evaluates tenants on behalf of a housing provider from using an alleged COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, as a negative factor for the purpose of evaluating a prospective housing application or as the basis for refusing to rent a dwelling unit to an otherwise qualified prospective tenant.

This bill, until July 1, 2021, would prohibit a person from selling or assigning unpaid COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for the time period between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would also prohibit a person from selling or assigning unpaid COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, for that same time period of any person who would have qualified for rental assistance funding, provided pursuant to specified federal law, where the person's household income is at or below 80% of the area median income for the 2020 calendar year.

This bill would extend this prohibition from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. This bill would also prohibit a landlord, with respect to a tenant who has COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, and has submitted a specified declaration, from (A) charging or attempting to collect fees assessed for the late payment of COVID-19 rental debt or (B) increasing fees charged to a tenant or charging the tenant fees for services previously provided by the landlord without charge. The bill would also provide that a landlord who temporarily reduces or makes unavailable a service or amenity as the result of compliance with federal, state, or local public health orders or guidelines would not be deemed to have violated the rental or lease agreement, or to have provided different terms or conditions of tenancy or reduced services, as provided.

This bill would, instead, define "effective time period" for these purposes as the period between the operational date of the COVID-19 Small Landlord and Homeowner Relief Act of 2020 and September 1, 2021, thereby extending the duty of a mortgage servicer to provide written notice if the mortgage servicer denies a forbearance request.

This bill would extend these provisions from February 1, 2025, to July 1, 2025. The bill would also extend the above-described prohibition on commencing an action in small claims court to recover COVID-19 rental debt to August 1, 2021.

This bill, until July 1, 2027, and with specified exceptions, would require a plaintiff in an action seeking recovery of COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, to attach to the complaint documentation showing that the plaintiff has made a good faith effort to investigate whether governmental rental assistance is available to the tenant, seek governmental rental assistance for the tenant, or cooperate with the tenant's efforts to obtain rental assistance from any governmental entity or other third party, as provided. The bill would authorize the court to reduce the damages awarded for any amount of COVID-19 rental debt sought if the court determines that the landlord refused to obtain state rental assistance as provided by this bill, as described below, where the tenant met the eligibility requirements and funding was available. The bill would prohibit commencement of an action to recover COVID-19 rental debt subject to these provisions until July 1, 2021, and require that the court stay proceedings in any such action pending as of the operative date of this bill until that date.

The bill, until July 1, 2025, would prohibit a court from awarding attorneys' fees that exceed specified amounts, which vary based on whether the matter is contested or uncontested, in any action to recover COVID-19 rental debt, as defined, brought as a limited or unlimited civil case under normal circumstances, determined as provided.

This bill would extend this limitation on the access to court records from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021. The bill would revise this limitation to, instead, include actions filed between March 4, 2020, and June 30, 2021, based on the alleged default in the payment of rent.

This bill would extend this provision from February 1, 2021, to July 1, 2021.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

This bill would recast these provisions as the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act and extend the February 1, 2025, repeal date to July 1, 2025. The bill would instead define "COVID-19 rental debt" as unpaid rent or other unpaid financial obligation of a tenant that came due between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would make various conforming changes to align with these extended dates. By extending operation of those provisions, the bill would expand the scope of the crime of perjury and thereby impose a state-mandated local program. This bill, for the duration of any tenancy that existed between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, would prohibit a landlord from applying a security deposit to satisfy COVID-19 rental debt, or applying a monthly rent payment to any COVID-19 rental debt other than the prospective month's rent, unless the tenant agrees in writing to allow the landlord to apply that security deposit or monthly rent payment in that manner.

This bill would extend operation of these requirements from January 31, 2021, to June 30, 2021. The bill, for notices provided on or after February 1, 2021, would revise the content of the text required to be included in the notice. The bill would also extend the duty of the Department of Real Estate to make available an official translation of that text to February 15, 2021.

This bill, on or before February 28, 2021, would require a landlord to provide an additional notice to tenants who, as of February 1, 2021, have not paid one or more rental payments that came due between March 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021. The bill would prohibit a landlord from serving specified notices demanding payment of rent until the landlord has provided this notice.

This bill would establish a program for providing rental assistance, using funding made available pursuant to the above-described federal law, administered by HCD. In this regard, the bill would appropriate $1,500,000,000 from the federal Trust Fund to HCD for these purposes, permitting up to 10% of these funds to be used for administrative costs. The bill would specify eligible uses of funds allocated to grantees under these provisions, consistent with the above-described federal requirements. The bill would provide that assistance provided to an eligible household under these provisions would be deemed to be a "source of income" for purposes of the housing discrimination protections provided under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, but would otherwise not be deemed to be income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law or used to determine the eligibility of an eligible household, or member or an eligible household, for any state program or local program financed wholly or in part by state funds. The bill would authorize HCD to adopt, amend, and repeal rules, guidelines, or procedures to implement these provisions and exempt those rules, guidelines, and procedures from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

This bill would provide for the allocation of block grant funds to localities, as defined, that meet certain population requirements. The bill would require an eligible grantee under these provisions to request that allocation from HCD by February 12, 2021, and require HCD to complete the initial allocation of these funds no later than February 19, 2021. The bill would further require the grantee to contractually obligate 65% of those funds by June 1, 2021, and to expend the full amount of that allocation by August 1, 2021. If the grantee does not contractually obligate or expend the required amount of allocation by those dates, the bill would require the grantee to repay any unused amount of block grant funds and would require HCD to reallocate those funds, as provided.

This bill would also provide for the allocation of funds to counties with a population less than or equal to 200,000 and to localities that were eligible for, but did not receive, a direct allocation of assistance under the above-described federal law, or that were eligible for, but did not receive, block grant funds from HCD under this bill's provisions. The bill would authorize a federally recognized tribe, as defined, that receives rental assistance funds under the above-described federal law to add that direct allocation to the funds administered by HCD, as provided. The bill would authorize HCD to contract with a vendor to serve as program implementer, in accordance with specified requirements, to manage and fund services and distribute emergency rental assistance resources, as provided. The bill would require an eligible grantee to contractually obligate those funds by July 31, 2021, and would, except with respect to any funds administered on behalf of a federally recognized tribe, authorize HCD to reallocate funds not contractually obligated by that date to other grantees that meet certain requirements.

This bill, in any legal action to recover rent or other financial obligations under a lease that accrued between April 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, would require, before any entry of judgment in the plaintiff's favor, that the plaintiff verify certain information, under penalty of perjury, relating to state rental assistance. The bill, in any unlawful detainer action seeking possession of residential rental property based on nonpayment of rent or any other financial obligation under the lease, would similarly prohibit the court from entering judgment in favor of the landlord unless the landlord verifies certain information, under penalty of perjury, relating to state rental assistance. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-local program.

This bill would require each grantee to provide HCD information relating to all applicable performance metrics. The bill would provide that funds provided are subject to the same reporting and verification requirements specified in the above-described federal law and, in addition, require the grantee to provide any other information HCD deems necessary for these purposes. The bill would require that a grantee ensure, to the extent feasible, that any assistance provided to an eligible household is not duplicative of any other state-funded assistance provided to that eligible household. The bill would require HCD to submit a monthly report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, containing specified information, for the duration of the rental assistance program.

This bill, notwithstanding this limitation, would require the Controller to draw a warrant for any claim submitted by HCD to advance the payment of funds to a vendor selected to serve as program implementer for purposes of the above-described rental assistance program. The bill would require the vendor to serve as the fiscal agent on behalf of HCD and be responsible for maintaining all records of claims for audit purposes. The bill would specify that these provisions would remain operative so long as funds are made available pursuant to the above-described rental assistance program or as otherwise provided under federal law.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Introduced: 12/16/2020

Last Amend: 01/25/2021

Status: 01/29/2021 Signed by GOVERNOR.
01/29/2021 Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter No. 2021-002

Department: Budget, COVID-19, CityAttorney, Finance, Housing, PAC

Position: Watch

Priority: StatePriority

23. CA SB 106

Author:	[Umberg (D)]
Title:	Mental Health Services Act: Homelessness
Fiscal Committee:	no
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Rules Committee
Code Section:	An act relating to mental health.
Summary:	States the intent of the Legislature that the Mental Health Services Act be updated to better focus on people with mental illness who are also experiencing homelessness, who are involved in the criminal justice system, and for early intervention for youth.
Digest:	This bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the MHSA be updated to better focus on people with mental illness who are also experiencing homelessness, who are involved in the criminal justice system, and for early intervention for youth.
Introduced:	01/05/2021
Status:	01/28/2021 To SENATE Committee on RULES.
Department:	CityAttorney, Housing, PAC, PD, Parks
Position:	Watch
Priority:	StatePriority
Subject:	Homelessness

24. CA SB 210

Author:	[Wiener (D)]
Title:	Automated License Plate Recognitions Systems: Data Use
Fiscal Committee:	yes
Urgency Clause:	no
Disposition:	Pending
Location:	Senate Judiciary Committee
Code Section:	An act to amend Sections 1798.90.51, 1798.90.52, and 1798.90.53 of, and to add Section 1798.90.56 to, the Civil Code, relating to personal information.
Summary:	Requires immediate deletion of Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) data. Includes in those usage and privacy policies a requirement that ALPR data that does not match a hot list be destroyed within 24 hours.

Digest: This bill would include in those usage and privacy policies a requirement that ALPR data that does not match a hot list be destroyed within 24 hours.

This bill would additionally require those procedures and practices to include an annual audit to review ALPR end-user searches during the previous year and the destruction of all ALPR information that does not match information on a hot list within 24 hours.

This bill would additionally require an ALPR operator that accesses or provides access to ALPR information to conduct an annual audit to review ALPR end-user searches during the previous year and to confirm that all ALPR information that does not match a hot list is routinely destroyed in 24 hours or less.

This bill would require the Department of Justice, on or before July 1, 2022, to draft and make available on its internet website a policy template and would permit local law enforcement agencies to use the template as a model for their ALPR policies. The bill would also require the Department of Justice to develop and issue guidance to help local law enforcement agencies identify and evaluate the types of data they are currently storing in their ALPR database systems.

Introduced: 01/12/2021

Status: 01/28/2021 To SENATE Committee on JUDICIARY.

Department: CityAttorney, IT, PD

Position: Oppose, Oppose

Priority: StatePriority

25. CA 2 2022

Title: Challenging a 2020 law on Flavored Tobacco Sales

Summary: Prohibits the retail sale of certain flavored tobacco products and tobacco flavor enhancers.

Department: PAC, Parks

Position: Watch

Priority: StatePriority