

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA



ITEM: 2.2  
(ID # 13467)

**MEETING DATE:**  
Tuesday, September 15, 2020


**FROM :** EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

**SUBJECT:** EXECUTIVE OFFICE: State Legislative Update: Receive and File the Legislative Update Report, All Districts. [\$0]

**RECOMMENDED MOTION:** That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Receive and File the State Legislative Update Report.

**ACTION:** Consent


  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian Nestande 9/9/2020

---

**MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

On motion of Supervisor Jeffries, seconded by Supervisor Hewitt and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Hewitt  
Nays: None  
Absent: None  
Date: September 15, 2020  
xc: EO

Kecia R. Harper  
Clerk of the Board  
By:   
Deputy

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>	<b>Current Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Next Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Total Cost:</b>	<b>Ongoing Cost</b>
<b>COST</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>NET COUNTY COST</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS:</b>			<b>Budget Adjustment: No</b>	
			<b>For Fiscal Year: 20/21</b>	

**C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:** Approve

**BACKGROUND:**

**Summary**

The purpose of Riverside County's Legislative Coordination Policy Program is to support legislation which benefits the County and its residents, and to oppose/amend legislation which might adversely affect the County. The following specific procedures are instituted to facilitate active participation by Departments, allow the Executive Office to act as a centralized "clearinghouse" for legislative matters, and to ensure that all advocacy efforts are entirely consistent with Board-approved positions. Per Board Policy A-27, The County's Legislative Advocates and or the Executive Office shall provide to the Board, monthly reports on the progress of County-sponsored legislation and issues at the forefront of discussion at State/Federal levels that may have a fiscal and/or operational impact on the County. This Form 11 is a State Legislative report for the month of September 2020.

**STATE REPORT: TO ACCESS THE FULL REPORT, PLEASE OPEN ATTACHMENT(S)**

**Last Night of the 2019-20 Session Yields Assorted Wins and Losses**

**DJJ Realignment**

With just hours to spare on Friday night before the end of the 2019-2020 Legislative session and final deadline to amend bills, significant revisions to the Division of Juvenile Justice Realignment measure-SB 823, ended up being reflected in an agreement struck between the Administration and the Legislature. SB 823 would close the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and realign the associated service responsibilities to counties.

Counties and probation chiefs had been engaged, up to about 24 hours prior to the final agreement appearing in print. Intense negotiations took place with the Administration to shape and refine the framework for DJJ Realignment. However, the final agreement contained several key elements to the DJJ realignment structure to which the county coalition objected. Joined by the County Behavioral Health Directors Association (CBHDA), the three county associations – CSAC, UCC, and RCRC, along with the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) mounted a unified opposition campaign in the closing days of session. The Governor's Office deployed its own advocacy effort, which narrowly pushed the measure across the finish line.

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

The county coalition raised the following specific concerns about SB 823:

The agreement – unlike previous realignments – did not, in its final form, represent a partnership agreement with the entities charged with carrying out a new set of services.

The proposal risks disrupting the most foundational juvenile funding streams and programs, where counties have shown success with our current local juvenile justice population, which represents more than 90% of the statewide total. The funding formula creates inequitable by-county allocations and does not create a “bridge to success” for those communities needing to build out local programmatic capacity or the appropriate infrastructure.

The distribution methodology perpetuates concerns that the system will result in “justice by geography” and, because it is proposed to be revisited in its entirety in three years, does not create the certainty or stability for counties to make long-term investments. The proposal lacks a thoughtful, complete process for protecting against adult court commitments due to its rushed construction. Overall, counties are concerned that the approach to DJJ realignment in its totality does not provide counties the tools to succeed in delivering improved outcomes for this population of youth that has highly complex treatment needs. For your reference, attached are DJJ funding allocations to counties based on CA Department of Finance estimates.

Attached is a list of state bills that Riverside County took a position on, followed by their status or outcome. Bills that land on the Governor’s desk for his signature in the closing days of session fall into the 30-day signing period – meaning that the Governor must either sign or veto all enrolled measures sent to his desk by 11:59 pm on September 30, 2020.

END OF PREVIEW - PLEASE OPEN ATTACHMENT- TO VIEW FULL DOCUMENT



HURST+BROOKS+ESPINOSA

# This Week in Sacramento

INFORMATION & INSIGHTS FROM HURST BROOKS ESPINOSA ■ SEPTEMBER 4, 2020

---

## ► End-of-Session Round-Up ◀

### It's a Wrap: Chaotic Last Night of 2019-20 Session Yields Assorted Wins and Losses

The 2019-20 legislative session is one for the record books. Recalling that the final night of deliberations in 2019 was halted for hours when a member of the public threw blood onto the Senate floor, it was hard to imagine how this year's pandemic-marred closing act could be stranger. Well, it was.

In the Senate, all but one member of the Republican Caucus participated in floor votes remotely given their collective exposure to a colleague early last week who later tested positive for COVID-19. (Senator Jim Nielsen apparently did not join the gathering where the caucus was exposed to the virus, so he was on the floor in person for the last night of session.) In addition to typical challenges of a Zoom meeting (members speaking on mute when they meant to be heard and, just as frequently, speaking on an open mic when the conversation was meant to be private), there were major partisan disagreements about limitations being placed on the number and length of time afforded to speakers. Tension in the Senate boiled over at one point following rather effective filibustering by the Republicans on a measure that sought to expand exceptions to last year's AB 5 (regarding "gig" work), forcing the house to shut down for an hour-long recess while the Senate caucus leaders spoke in private and agreed to a "reset." In the meantime, with the clock ticking, it became clear that the houses were going to run out of time to dispose of bills given that the Constitution imposes – with very limited exceptions (e.g., urgency measures or those that impose a tax levy or make an appropriation for the normal operations of the state) – a hard stop on deliberations and voting at midnight on the last night of the final year of a two-year session. Without getting too much into the inside baseball commentary, between the kerfuffle on the Senate floor and the associated time loss **and** the non-cooperation of the Assembly on some very consequential measures close to the heart of the Senate President pro Tem Toni Atkins, a number of bills died simply because the clock ran out. The hostage taking (in the form of bills) and efforts at leveraging exposed a seemingly elevated level of inter-house dysfunction and hostility this year. Seems as though there are some wounds that will need healing before they get back at it next year.

Immediately below, we highlight several high-profile bills that were stranded due to time-clock issues, hostage taking, lack of sufficient votes, or some combination thereof. We then offer a rundown on the second round of 2020-21 trailer bills and associated status, followed by the outcomes on bills of interest organized by broad policy category. Remember, of course, that bills that land on the Governor's desk for action in the closing days of session fall into the 30-day signing period – meaning that the Governor must wrap up action on all enrolled measures by September 30.

## Bill Stranded When the Clock Ran Out

- **AB 6 (Reyes):** Would have conferred new authority on the Attorney General to settle opioid claims.  
**DIED in Senate budget committee:** No action was taken after the bill was heard in the full Senate budget committee, where considerable opposition by counties and other stakeholders was expressed.
- **AB 66 (Gonzalez):** Would have prohibited use of less-lethal weapons by police (e.g., tear gas and rubber bullets)  
**DIED in Senate:** The bill was not taken up prior to midnight for purposes of transmitting to the Assembly for a final vote. (Some speculate that this measure was held hostage while the Senate awaited the return of SB 731, which did not occur.)
- **SB 54 (Allen)/AB 1080 (Gonzalez, et al.):** Would have imposed a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use plastic packaging, as defined, and priority single-use plastic products.  
**Both measures DIED.**
- **SB 731 (Bradford):** Would have amended and expanded various provisions of existing law relating to police officer decertification and liability for civil rights violations.  
**DIED in Assembly:** The bill was not taken up before midnight on August 31. Note that Senate President pro Tem Atkins and Senator Bradford issued a joint [statement](#) this week committing to continued work in this area next year.
- **SB 776 (Skinner):** Would have expanded the categories of peace officer personnel records that are subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act  
**DIED in Senate:** The bill was not eligible to be taken up by the Senate under the 72-hour in-print prior to the end of session given that the Assembly amended the measure on August 30.
- **SB 977 (Monning):** Would have given the Attorney General greater oversight of health care acquisitions, mergers and other transactions between hospitals and health care providers.  
**DIED in Assembly:** The bill was not taken up due to substantial opposition.
- **SB 995 (Atkins):** Would have extended for four years the expedited California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) administrative and judicial review procedure established by the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act for “environmental leadership development projects” and expands the Act’s eligibility to include smaller housing projects.  
**DIED in Senate:** Time ran out before the Senate could concur in Assembly amendments and send to the Governor.
- **SB 1085 (Skinner):** Would have made various changes to density bonus law, including providing additional benefits to certain moderate-income housing developments.  
**DIED in Senate:** Time ran out before the Senate could concur in Assembly amendments and send to Governor’s desk.
- **SB 1120 (Atkins):** Would have promoted small-scale neighborhood residential development by streamlining the process for a homeowner to create a duplex or subdivide an existing lot in all residential areas.  
**DIED in Senate:** Time ran out before the Senate could concur in Assembly amendments and send to Governor’s desk.
- **SB 1138 (Wiener):** Would have amended housing element law requirements for zoning emergency shelters and expedited required rezoning for localities that fail to adopt a legally

compliant housing element.

**DIED in Senate:** Time ran out before the Senate could concur in Assembly amendments and send to Governor's desk.

## Round Two of 2020-21 Trailer Bills

The final set of trailer bills sent to the Governor is detailed below. Additional commentary on SB 823, the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) realignment measure, is provided below.

Bill No.	Topic
<a href="#">AB 107</a>	General Government (August clean-up)
<a href="#">AB 1864 (Limón)</a>	Financial institutions: regulation: Department of Financial Protection and Innovation
<a href="#">AB 1867</a>	Small employer family leave mediation: handwashing: supplemental paid sick leave
<a href="#">AB 1869</a>	Criminal Justice Administrative Fees
<a href="#">AB 1872</a>	Cannabis
<a href="#">AB 1876</a>	Personal income taxes: federal individual taxpayer identification number: earned income tax credits: young child tax credit
<a href="#">AB 1885</a>	Debtor exemptions: homestead exemption
<a href="#">AB 3330 (Calderon)</a>	Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: licensees: regulatory fees
<a href="#">SB 115</a>	Budget Bill Jr. (amendments to 2020 Budget Act)
<a href="#">SB 820</a>	Education (August clean-up)
<a href="#">SB 823</a>	Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Realignment

*\*Note that one budget trailer bill – SB 832 – died on the Assembly Floor. That measure would have increased the value of the state's homestead exemption, which protects the value of a homeowner's home during bankruptcy proceedings.*

**DJJ Realignment** – With just hours to spare on Friday night before the final deadline to amend bills, significant revisions to SB 823 (and its twin, AB 1868, although the Senate bill ended up being the vehicle that moved forward to the Governor) appeared in print. These amendments reflected an agreement struck between the Administration and the Legislature on the proposal to close the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and realign the associated service responsibilities to counties. Counties and probation chiefs had been engaged, up to about 24 hours prior to the final agreement appearing in print, in days of intense negotiations with the Administration to shape and refine the framework for DJJ Realignment. However, the final agreement contained several key elements to the DJJ realignment structure to which the county coalition objected. Joined by the County Behavioral Health Directors Association (CBHDA), the three county associations – CSAC, UCC, and RCRC, along with the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) mounted a unified opposition campaign in the closing days of session. The Governor's Office was forced to deploy its own advocacy effort, which ultimately – but narrowly – pushed the measure across the finish line.

The county coalition raised the following specific concerns about SB 823:

- The agreement – unlike previous realignments – did not, in its final form, represent a partnership agreement with the entities charged with carrying out a new set of services.

- The proposal risks disrupting the most foundational juvenile funding streams and programs, where counties have shown success with our current local juvenile justice population, which represents more than 90% of the statewide total.
- The funding formula creates inequitable by-county allocations and does not create a “bridge to success” for those communities needing to build out local programmatic capacity or the appropriate infrastructure. The distribution methodology perpetuates concerns that the system will result in “justice by geography” and, because it is proposed to be revisited in its entirety in three years, does not create the certainty or stability for counties to make long-term investments.
- The proposal lacks a thoughtful, complete process for protecting against adult court commitments due to its rushed construction.
- Overall, counties are concerned that the approach to DJJ realignment in its totality does not provide counties the tools to succeed in delivering improved outcomes for this population of youth that has highly complex treatment needs.

HBE is preparing additional informational materials outlining the provisions in SB 823, which we will share next week. In the meantime, we are working collaboratively with our county and probation partners as we work to jointly drive solutions to the identified problems. It was gratifying that many members of the Legislature engaged on our behalf and committed to working on advancing changes to address the practical and structural concerns identified. We thank our sister association partners and all the individual county supervisors, executives, and advocates who helped weigh in during the closing days of session. We have attached in a separate document the county-by-county estimated allocations for DJJ realignment funding prepared by the Department of Finance. More to come on this important issue.

## Health

### **AB 1544 (Gipson) – Enrolled**

AB 1544 establishes the Community Paramedicine or Triage to Alternate Destination Act of 2020. The bill would permit local emergency medical services agencies (LEMSAs), with approval by the Emergency Medical Services Authority, to develop programs to provide community paramedic or triage to alternate destination services in one of the following specialties: 1) providing directly observed tuberculosis therapy; 2) providing case management services to frequent emergency medical services users; 3) providing hospice services to treat patients in their homes; and, 4) providing patients with transport to an alternate destination, which can either be an authorized mental health facility, or an authorized sobering center. The August 25th amendments reflect negotiations between the Newsom Administration and the sponsor (California Professional Firefighters). The provisions of the bill sunset on January 1, 2024. A coalition of county associations worked with the sponsor in 2019 to negotiate several amendments that allowed them to be neutral on the bill; the August 2020 amendments did not change the neutral position.

### **AB 2537 (Rodriguez) – Enrolled**

AB 2537 requires hospitals to maintain a stockpile of three months of unexpired personal protective equipment (PPE) effective April 2021. The measure is sponsored by the California Nurses Association and was sent to the Governor for his consideration. A similar bill, SB 275, was also enrolled. It is unclear whether the Governor will sign both bills, which would create two different stockpile requirements on hospitals. The California Hospital Association has maintained their opposition to AB 2537 while moving to a neutral position on SB 275, which is detailed below.

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



**ITEM: 2.2  
(ID # 13467)**

**MEETING DATE:**  
Tuesday, September 15, 2020

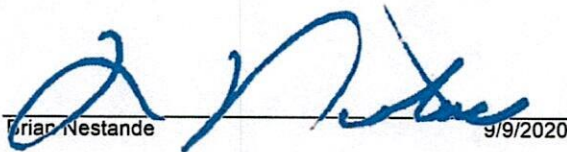
**FROM :** EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

**SUBJECT:** EXECUTIVE OFFICE: State Legislative Update: Receive and File the Legislative Update Report, All Districts. [\$0]

**RECOMMENDED MOTION:** That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Receive and File the State Legislative Update Report.

**ACTION:** Consent


  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian Nestande 9/9/2020

---

**MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

On motion of Supervisor Jeffries, seconded by Supervisor Hewitt and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Hewitt  
Nays: None  
Absent: None  
Date: September 15, 2020  
xc: EO

Kecia R. Harper  
Clerk of the Board  
By:   
Deputy



**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>	<b>Current Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Next Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Total Cost:</b>	<b>Ongoing Cost</b>
<b>COST</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>NET COUNTY COST</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS:</b>			<b>Budget Adjustment: No</b>	
			<b>For Fiscal Year: 20/21</b>	

**C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:** Approve

**BACKGROUND:**

**Summary**

The purpose of Riverside County's Legislative Coordination Policy Program is to support legislation which benefits the County and its residents, and to oppose/amend legislation which might adversely affect the County. The following specific procedures are instituted to facilitate active participation by Departments, allow the Executive Office to act as a centralized "clearinghouse" for legislative matters, and to ensure that all advocacy efforts are entirely consistent with Board-approved positions. Per Board Policy A-27, The County's Legislative Advocates and or the Executive Office shall provide to the Board, monthly reports on the progress of County-sponsored legislation and issues at the forefront of discussion at State/Federal levels that may have a fiscal and/or operational impact on the County. This Form 11 is a State Legislative report for the month of September 2020.

**STATE REPORT: TO ACCESS THE FULL REPORT, PLEASE OPEN ATTACHMENT(S)**

**Last Night of the 2019-20 Session Yields Assorted Wins and Losses**

**DJJ Realignment**

With just hours to spare on Friday night before the end of the 2019-2020 Legislative session and final deadline to amend bills, significant revisions to the Division of Juvenile Justice Realignment measure-SB 823, ended up being reflected in an agreement struck between the Administration and the Legislature. SB 823 would close the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and realign the associated service responsibilities to counties.

Counties and probation chiefs had been engaged, up to about 24 hours prior to the final agreement appearing in print. Intense negotiations took place with the Administration to shape and refine the framework for DJJ Realignment. However, the final agreement contained several key elements to the DJJ realignment structure to which the county coalition objected. Joined by the County Behavioral Health Directors Association (CBHDA), the three county associations – CSAC, UCC, and RCRC, along with the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) mounted a unified opposition campaign in the closing days of session. The Governor's Office deployed its own advocacy effort, which narrowly pushed the measure across the finish line.

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

The county coalition raised the following specific concerns about SB 823:

The agreement – unlike previous realignments – did not, in its final form, represent a partnership agreement with the entities charged with carrying out a new set of services.

The proposal risks disrupting the most foundational juvenile funding streams and programs, where counties have shown success with our current local juvenile justice population, which represents more than 90% of the statewide total. The funding formula creates inequitable by-county allocations and does not create a “bridge to success” for those communities needing to build out local programmatic capacity or the appropriate infrastructure.

The distribution methodology perpetuates concerns that the system will result in “justice by geography” and, because it is proposed to be revisited in its entirety in three years, does not create the certainty or stability for counties to make long-term investments. The proposal lacks a thoughtful, complete process for protecting against adult court commitments due to its rushed construction. Overall, counties are concerned that the approach to DJJ realignment in its totality does not provide counties the tools to succeed in delivering improved outcomes for this population of youth that has highly complex treatment needs. For your reference, attached are DJJ funding allocations to counties based on CA Department of Finance estimates.

Attached is a list of state bills that Riverside County took a position on, followed by their status or outcome. Bills that land on the Governor’s desk for his signature in the closing days of session fall into the 30-day signing period – meaning that the Governor must either sign or veto all enrolled measures sent to his desk by 11:59 pm on September 30, 2020.

END OF PREVIEW - PLEASE OPEN ATTACHMENT- TO VIEW FULL DOCUMENT

## **Policing Reform**

In the wake of the death of George Floyd this spring, the Legislature introduced an array of proposals to enact additional policing reforms. Of those that were still alive at the end of session, we detail the final outcomes below.

### **AB 66 (Gonzalez) – Died**

AB 66 would have prohibited the use of specified less-lethal weapons by law enforcement.

### **AB 846 (Burke) – Enrolled**

AB 846 requires that prospective officers' evaluations for mental fitness include bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation.

### **AB 1185 (McCarty) – Enrolled**

AB 1185 authorizes a county board of supervisors to create a sheriff oversight board and an inspector general's office and confers to those entities subpoena powers, as specified.

### **AB 1196 (Gipson) – Enrolled**

AB 1196 prohibits law enforcement agencies from using a carotid restraint hold or a choke hold, as defined.

### **AB 1299 (Salas) – Enrolled**

AB 1299 establishes new notification requirements to the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training within 10 days following the termination or separation of a peace officer under specified circumstances.

### **AB 1506 (McCarty) – Enrolled**

AB 1506 establishes beginning July 1, 2023 the Police Practices Division within the Department of Justice that shall investigate any officer-involved shooting that resulted in the death of an unarmed civilian, as specified, and may, at the request of a law enforcement agency, review the use-of-force policy of the agency and make recommendations.

### **AB 2054 (Kamlager) – Enrolled**

AB 2054 establishes, subject to an appropriation, the Community Response Initiative to Strengthen Emergency Systems Act or the C.R.I.S.E.S. Act in the Office of Emergency Services for purposes of establish a misdemeanor or infraction if a person knowingly uses the 911 emergency system for the purpose of supporting community organizations' participation in emergency response for specified vulnerable populations.

### **SB 480 (Archuleta) – Enrolled**

SB 480 prohibits law enforcement officers from wearing uniforms substantially similar to a uniform of the United States Armed Forces or state active militia.

### **SB 629 (McGuire) – Enrolled**

SB 629 allows authorized members of the press to enter areas that have been closed by law enforcement due to a demonstration, march, protest, or rally and prohibits officers from citing members of the press for failure to disperse, a violation of a curfew, or a violation of resisting, delaying, or obstructing, as specified.

## Bill Stranded When the Clock Ran Out

- **AB 6 (Reyes):** Would have conferred new authority on the Attorney General to settle opioid claims.  
**DIED in Senate budget committee:** No action was taken after the bill was heard in the full Senate budget committee, where considerable opposition by counties and other stakeholders was expressed.
- **AB 66 (Gonzalez):** Would have prohibited use of less-lethal weapons by police (e.g., tear gas and rubber bullets)  
**DIED in Senate:** The bill was not taken up prior to midnight for purposes of transmitting to the Assembly for a final vote. (Some speculate that this measure was held hostage while the Senate awaited the return of SB 731, which did not occur.)
- **SB 54 (Allen)/AB 1080 (Gonzalez, et al.):** Would have imposed a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use plastic packaging, as defined, and priority single-use plastic products.  
**Both measures DIED.**
- **SB 731 (Bradford):** Would have amended and expanded various provisions of existing law relating to police officer decertification and liability for civil rights violations.  
**DIED in Assembly:** The bill was not taken up before midnight on August 31. Note that Senate President pro Tem Atkins and Senator Bradford issued a joint [statement](#) this week committing to continued work in this area next year.
- **SB 776 (Skinner):** Would have expanded the categories of peace officer personnel records that are subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act  
**DIED in Senate:** The bill was not eligible to be taken up by the Senate under the 72-hour in-print prior to the end of session given that the Assembly amended the measure on August 30.
- **SB 977 (Monning):** Would have given the Attorney General greater oversight of health care acquisitions, mergers and other transactions between hospitals and health care providers.  
**DIED in Assembly:** The bill was not taken up due to substantial opposition.
- **SB 995 (Atkins):** Would have extended for four years the expedited California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) administrative and judicial review procedure established by the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act for “environmental leadership development projects” and expands the Act’s eligibility to include smaller housing projects.  
**DIED in Senate:** Time ran out before the Senate could concur in Assembly amendments and send to the Governor.
- **SB 1085 (Skinner):** Would have made various changes to density bonus law, including providing additional benefits to certain moderate-income housing developments.  
**DIED in Senate:** Time ran out before the Senate could concur in Assembly amendments and send to Governor’s desk.
- **SB 1120 (Atkins):** Would have promoted small-scale neighborhood residential development by streamlining the process for a homeowner to create a duplex or subdivide an existing lot in all residential areas.  
**DIED in Senate:** Time ran out before the Senate could concur in Assembly amendments and send to Governor’s desk.
- **SB 1138 (Wiener):** Would have amended housing element law requirements for zoning emergency shelters and expedited required rezoning for localities that fail to adopt a legally

CSAC went neutral on the measure after amendments were taken to retain a maximum of up to four incentives and concessions under density bonus law for 100% affordable projects and to provide a clear exemption for local governments with an ordinance and/or housing program that allows for density bonuses that exceed those required by the current state law effective through December 31, 2020. The Legislature sent AB 2345 to the Governor and is pending action on his desk.

#### **AB 2405 (Burke) – Enrolled**

AB 2405 would, beginning on January 1, 2026 and upon appropriation of funds in the annual Budget Act, make it a state policy that every individual in the state has a right to safe, decent, and affordable housing, and among other things, would require all relevant state agencies and departments, as well as local jurisdictions, to revise existing programs and services to identify individuals experiencing homelessness or housing instability and connect them with housing resources. The Assembly concurred in Senate amendments on the last night of the legislative session sending the bill to the Governor for his consideration.

#### **AB 2746 (Gabriel) – Enrolled**

AB 2746 would require Whole Person Care pilot programs and entities that receive funding for CalWORKs Homeless Assistance or Housing and Disability Income Advocacy Program to submit annual reports to Department of Health Care Services and Department of Social Services, respectively. UCC, CSAC, and other county and health advocates removed opposition to AB 2746 in July after amendments were taken to allow recipients to indicate on an annual report if certain data and information is infeasible to collect and report and also allow recipients to meet the requirements of AB 2746 with existing reporting so long as it requires the same or substantially similar information and data. The Legislature sent AB 2746 to the Governor for action.

#### **AB 3088 (Chiu) – Signed (Chapter No. 37, Statutes of 2020)**

AB 3088 will mitigate the impacts on renters and landlords from the economic fallout caused by the ongoing COVID-19 public health crisis. AB 3088 does not forgive any payment obligations that a tenant has under a lease; rather, depending on the circumstances, some or all of any unpaid amount essentially turns into consumer debt. However, the unpaid amount cannot serve as a basis for throwing the tenant out of the home. AB 3088 provides a pathway for tenants enduring financial hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Governor signed AB 3088 within hours of the Legislature sending it to him for action.

### **Transportation**

#### **SB 1351 (Beall) – Enrolled**

SB 1351 would authorize the state to issue revenue bonds to fund capital improvements needed to preserve and protect the state highway system. The measure would use the state's share of transportation improvement fee revenues authorized by SB 1 – the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 – to repay the bond debt service. The measure is on the Governor's desk awaiting his action.

### **Employee Relations**

#### **SB 1159 (Hill) – Enrolled**

SB 1159 is an urgency measure that codifies the Governor's Executive Order creating a rebuttable presumption that "essential employees" who contracted COVID-19 were infected on the job and therefore eligible for workers' compensation. "Essential employees" include peace officers, firefighters, some health care workers (including In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) workers), and

other frontline employees. SB 1159 also provides a rebuttable presumption for employees whose place of employment has experienced an outbreak; an “outbreak” is defined as follows: for employers of 5-100 employees, 5 or more employees have tested positive within a 14-day period; for employers with more than 100 employees, 5 percent of employees have tested positive within a 14-day period. These presumptions sunset on January 1, 2023. Stakeholders anticipate that the Governor will sign SB 1159.

### **SB 1383 (Jackson) – Enrolled**

SB 1383 expands the scope of the California Family Rights Act (CFRA) to prohibit employers with five or more employees to refuse to grant an employee request to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for family care and medical leave. Such leave includes caring for a grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or domestic partner who has a serious health condition and leave because of a family member’s active military duty. SB 1863 also expands the scope of Pregnancy Disability Leave to require employers with five or more employees to allow an employee to take leave, to maintain and pay for the employee’s health plan, and to provide reasonable accommodations. SB 1383 was approved by the Senate and Assembly and sent to the Governor. Again, stakeholders anticipate that the Governor signs this measure.

### **AB 196 (Gonzalez) – Died**

AB 196 would have created a rebuttable conclusive presumption for all employees deemed essential that COVID-19 is an industrial injury and therefore eligible for workers’ compensation. AB 196 died on the Senate Floor.

### **AB 664 (Cooper) – Died**

AB 664 would have provided a rebuttable presumption for firefighters, peace officers, correctional and law enforcement personnel, and certain health care employees that provide direct patient care at an acute care hospital, and certain employees at the Office of Emergency Services that a diagnosis of COVID-19 is a workplace injury and therefore eligible for workers’ compensation. AB 664 also included a requirement for employers to provide emergency equipment or personal protective equipment (PPE). AB 664 died on the Senate Floor.

## **Attorney General Authority**

### **AB 6 (Reyes) – Died**

AB 6 would have, among other things, authorized the Attorney General to facilitate a statewide settlement agreement with opioid manufacturers and encourage settlement agreements for those local governments that have been in litigation with opioid manufacturers for several years. While the bill was heard in Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee over the weekend, AB 6 was never voted on and failed passage.

## **Newsom Announcements**

On Thursday, Governor Newsom signed an emergency [proclamation](#) to free up additional energy capacity amid extreme temperatures across the state. The proclamation also permits power plants to generate more power by suspending certain permitting requirements with the intention of alleviating the heat-induced demands on the state’s energy grid. The proclamation also includes the use of generators and auxiliary ship engines.

Also on Thursday, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order [N-78-20](#), extending consumer protections against price gouging through March 4, 2021.

Earlier in the week, Governor Newsom [announced](#) the *Housing Is Key* campaign aimed at connecting renters and landlords experiencing economic hardship due to COVID-19 with helpful information and resources. The campaign will be run by the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency (BCSH) and kicks off with a new website and social media ads targeting vulnerable communities. Tenants and landlords can learn more about the new Tenant, Homeowner and Small Landlord Relief and Stabilization Act of 2020 by visiting [www.covid19.ca.gov](http://www.covid19.ca.gov) or going directly to [www.HousingIsKey.com](http://www.HousingIsKey.com). BCSH will also launch a mobile and web-based app, available on the website, to help landlords and tenants. It will include a personalized, downloadable report that explains what protections or obligations apply under the new law by answering a few questions.

### **Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (HCFC) News**

The Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (HCFC) announced that [allocations](#) for Round 2 of the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) are available. Recall that Round 2 includes \$300 million grant to support local jurisdictions in their efforts to continue to build on regional collaboration developed through previous rounds of HCFC funding and to develop a unified regional response to homelessness.

Also, on Tuesday, September 15, HCFC will convene a council meeting from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. to discuss the single [agenda](#) item: the development of a Council action plan to address homelessness. Those interested may participate via video or teleconference. For a rundown of HCFC activities, please see this [letter](#) from the BCSH Secretary Lourdes Castro Ramirez to the Council.

### **CARES Act CDBG Application Deadline Extended**

Due to recent wildfires, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) [announced](#) that it has amended the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Community Development Block Grant Coronavirus Response Round 1. The amendment extends the application deadline from August 31, 2020 to **September 21, 2020**. Funding for this NOFA is made available pursuant to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and is available on an allocation basis for eligible non-entitlement jurisdictions.

### **Opportunity to Join Health Care and Homelessness Learning Community**

To assist in meeting the health care needs of individuals experiencing homelessness, the Center for Health Care Strategies, with support from the California Health Care Foundation, is launching the California [Health Care and Homelessness Learning Community](#). This peer network will bring together stakeholders from across California to learn from each other and from experts around the nation about best and emerging practices to improve health services for this population.

Organizations providing health care services to people experiencing homelessness (provider organizations, community-based organizations, health care systems, county agencies, etc.) or those that financially or programmatically support this work (managed care plans, association or membership groups, etc.) are encouraged to apply. Participants will be chosen through a competitive selection process with applications due **September 25, 2020**. An informational webinar is scheduled for September 11, 2020 from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Click [here](#) to learn more and register.

**Please feel free to contact any one of us at Hurst Brooks Espinosa with questions ...**

**JEAN HURST**

916-272-0010 | [jkh@hbeadvocacy.com](mailto:jkh@hbeadvocacy.com)

**KELLY BROOKS**

916-272-0011 | [kbl@hbeadvocacy.com](mailto:kbl@hbeadvocacy.com)

**ELIZABETH ESPINOSA**

916-272-0012 | [ehe@hbeadvocacy.com](mailto:ehe@hbeadvocacy.com)



## DJJ Realignment Allocations

	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23*</u>	<u>2023-24*</u>
	50/30/20	50/30/20	50/30/20
Alameda	\$1,195,158	\$3,540,359	\$5,865,306
Alpine	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Amador	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Butte	\$303,312	\$898,488	\$1,488,523
Calaveras	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Colusa	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Contra Costa	\$1,461,598	\$4,329,622	\$7,172,877
Del Norte	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
El Dorado	\$250,000	\$404,110	\$669,488
Fresno	\$1,548,816	\$4,587,984	\$7,600,904
Glenn	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Humboldt	\$250,000	\$331,454	\$549,118
Imperial	\$253,439	\$750,749	\$1,243,764
Inyo	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Kern	\$1,410,496	\$4,178,245	\$6,922,091
Kings	\$423,500	\$1,254,512	\$2,078,348
Lake	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$266,261
Lassen	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Los Angeles	\$8,298,608	\$24,582,568	\$40,725,895
Madera	\$250,000	\$561,730	\$930,617
Marin	\$250,000	\$345,929	\$573,099
Mariposa	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Mendocino	\$250,000	\$370,370	\$613,591
Merced	\$575,934	\$1,706,061	\$2,826,428
Modoc	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Mono	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Monterey	\$980,809	\$2,905,404	\$4,813,377
Napa	\$250,000	\$418,411	\$693,181
Nevada	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Orange	\$2,244,572	\$6,648,989	\$11,015,367
Placer	\$250,000	\$706,047	\$1,169,707
Plumas	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Riverside	\$2,257,262	\$6,686,577	\$11,077,640
Sacramento	\$1,876,169	\$5,557,685	\$9,207,407
San Benito	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
San Bernardino	\$3,572,323	\$10,582,121	\$17,531,380
San Diego	\$2,739,713	\$8,115,721	\$13,445,299
San Francisco	\$794,598	\$2,353,800	\$3,899,536
San Joaquin	\$1,176,058	\$3,483,780	\$5,771,572
San Luis Obispo	\$250,000	\$434,113	\$719,194
San Mateo	\$670,571	\$1,986,401	\$3,290,866
Santa Barbara	\$424,182	\$1,256,533	\$2,081,696
Santa Clara	\$1,348,919	\$3,995,837	\$6,619,895
Santa Cruz	\$250,000	\$594,212	\$984,429
Shasta	\$250,000	\$522,800	\$866,121
Sierra	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Siskiyou	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Solano	\$496,773	\$1,471,567	\$2,437,942
Sonoma	\$294,512	\$872,420	\$1,445,337
Stanislaus	\$565,401	\$1,674,859	\$2,774,736
Sutter	\$250,000	\$450,107	\$745,691
Tehama	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$313,244
Trinity	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Tulare	\$1,824,262	\$5,403,924	\$8,952,670
Tuolumne	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Ventura	\$659,207	\$1,952,738	\$3,235,098
Yolo	\$280,100	\$829,728	\$1,374,609
Yuba	\$250,000	\$439,078	\$727,420

\*By county distributions will be updated based on updated total eligible DJJ population and county population ages 10-17.