

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



ITEM: 3.2
(ID # 30811)

MEETING DATE:
Tuesday, June 23, 2026

FROM : SUPERVISOR JOSE MEDINA

SUBJECT: SUPERVISOR JOSE MEDINA: Support of illegal dumping legislation [All Districts]
[\$0]

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

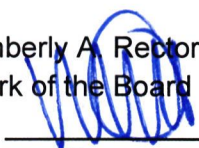
1. Authorize the Board Chair to sign letters of support for Assembly Bill 2310 (Carrillo-D) and Senate Bill 1230 (Valladares-R)
2. Direct the Executive Office to track related legislation of interest to the County.

ACTION:

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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

Ayes: Medina, Spiegel, Washington, Perez, and Gutierrez
Nays: None
Absent: None
Date: June 23, 2026
xc: BOS-D1, EO

Kimberly A. Rector
Clerk of the Board
By: 
Deputy

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

BACKGROUND:

Summary

At 7,300 square miles, Riverside County is larger than several states, and much of that territory is very rural and prone to illegal dumping. The First District has convened a task force of County agencies who have a role in stopping illegal dumping and cleaning up properties that have been dumped upon, including the Executive Office, Code Enforcement, Environmental Health, Transportation, Waste Resources, and the County Sheriff.

This task force is developing a coordinated response framework known as the RivCoCLEAN Initiative, a collaborative effort to improve coordination among County departments, simplify reporting for residents, increase enforcement and deterrence efforts, and promote community engagement and prevention strategies. In addition to improving reporting and enforcement coordination, RivCoCLEAN will focus on community education, beautification efforts, volunteer cleanup activities, school outreach, and public awareness campaigns intended to reduce illegal dumping and foster greater community pride. The initiative seeks to create a unified countywide approach that combines prevention, cleanup, enforcement, and community engagement into a single coordinated strategy. While the County of Riverside will do its part to combat illegal dumping and its impacts on residents, additional tools are needed at the state level.

Assembly Bill 2310 (Carrillo-D) and Senate Bill 1230 (Valladares-R) are two measures that are intended to strengthen enforcement and deterrence of illegal dumping activities. AB 2310 would strengthen enforcement against large-scale illegal dumping by closing loopholes in existing law, increasing accountability for property owners and waste transporters involved in unlawful dumping activities, and requiring responsible parties to remove illegally dumped material or reimburse cleanup costs. SB 1230 would increase penalties for repeat illegal dumping violations and direct CalRecycle to develop additional resources and best practices to assist local governments with prevention, enforcement, cleanup, and public education efforts.

This Board action authorizes the Board Chair to submit letters of support for AB 2310 (as amended May 18, 2026) and SB 1230 (as introduced) and directs the Executive Office to continue monitoring legislation that may assist the County's efforts to combat illegal dumping.

Impact on Residents and Businesses

This legislative change would positively benefit residents of Riverside County whose neighborhoods are targeted by illegal dumping, harming property values and creating public health hazards.

Introduced by Senator ValladaresFebruary 19, 2026

An act to amend Section 374.3 of the Penal Code, and to add Section 40509.5 to the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1230, as introduced, Valladares. Solid waste: illegal dumping: penalties: resources.

(1) Existing law prohibits the dumping of waste matter upon a road or highway or in other locations, as specified. A violation of this prohibition, generally, is an infraction punishable by specified fines that escalate for subsequent convictions. Under existing law, the dumping of commercial quantities of waste, as defined, is punishable as a misdemeanor and also includes escalating fines.

This bill would increase the fine for the dumping of waste matter from not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,500 to not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$3,000 for the 2nd conviction, and from not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000 to not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$5,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$6,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$15,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$20,000 to not

less than \$15,000 nor more than \$25,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions.

(2) Existing law establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and vests the department with all of the authority, duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the former California Integrated Waste Management Board, except as specified.

This bill would require the department to be the lead state agency to act as a resource for cities and counties to address illegal dumping and would require the department to create an internet website with resources to help cities and counties combat, prevent, and clean up illegal dumping, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 374.3 of the Penal Code is amended to
2 read:

3 374.3. (a) It is unlawful to dump or cause to be dumped waste
4 matter in or upon a public or private highway or road, including
5 any portion of the right-of-way thereof, or in or upon private
6 property into or upon which the public is admitted by easement or
7 license, or upon private property without the consent of the owner,
8 or in or upon a public park or other public property other than
9 property designated or set aside for that purpose by the governing
10 board or body having charge of that property.

11 (b) It is unlawful to place, deposit, or dump, or cause to be
12 placed, deposited, or dumped, rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in
13 or upon a private highway or road, including any portion of the
14 right-of-way of the private highway or road, or private property,
15 without the consent of the owner or a contractor under contract
16 with the owner for the materials, or in or upon a public park or
17 other public property, without the consent of the state or local
18 agency having jurisdiction over the highway, road, or property.

19 (c) A person violating this section is guilty of an infraction.
20 Each day that waste placed, deposited, or dumped in violation of
21 subdivision (a) or (b) remains is a separate violation.

22 (d) This section does not restrict a private owner in the use of
23 their own private property, unless the placing, depositing, or
24 dumping of the waste matter on the property creates a public health

1 and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined
2 by a local health department, local fire department or district
3 providing fire protection services, or the Department of Forestry
4 and Fire Protection, in which case this section applies.

5 (e) A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be
6 punished by a mandatory fine of not less than two hundred fifty
7 dollars (\$250) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) upon
8 a first conviction, by a mandatory fine of not less than ~~five hundred~~
9 ~~dollars (\$500) nor more than~~ one thousand five hundred dollars
10 (\$1,500) *nor more than three thousand dollars (\$3,000)* upon a
11 second conviction, and by a mandatory fine of not less than ~~seven~~
12 ~~hundred fifty dollars (\$750) nor more than~~ three thousand dollars
13 (\$3,000) *nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000)* upon a third
14 or subsequent conviction. If the court finds that the waste matter
15 placed, deposited, or dumped was used tires, the fine prescribed
16 in this subdivision shall be doubled.

17 (f) The court may require, in addition to any fine imposed upon
18 a conviction, that a person convicted under this section remove,
19 or pay the cost of removing, any waste matter ~~which~~ *that* the
20 convicted person dumped or caused to be dumped upon public or
21 private property.

22 (g) The court may, in addition to the fine imposed upon a
23 conviction, require that a person convicted of a violation of this
24 section pick up waste matter at a time and place within the
25 jurisdiction of the court for not less than 12 hours.

26 (h) (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), a person
27 who places, deposits, or dumps, or causes to be placed, deposited,
28 or dumped, waste matter in violation of this section in commercial
29 quantities shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by
30 imprisonment in a county jail for not more than six months and
31 by a fine. The fine is mandatory and shall amount to not less than
32 one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more than three thousand dollars
33 (\$3,000) upon a first conviction, not less than ~~three thousand dollars~~
34 ~~(\$3,000) nor more than~~ six thousand dollars (\$6,000) *nor more*
35 *than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)* upon a second conviction,
36 and not less than ~~six thousand dollars (\$6,000) nor more than~~ ten
37 thousand dollars (\$10,000) *nor more than fifteen thousand dollars*
38 *(\$15,000)* upon a third or subsequent conviction.

39 (2) If a person convicted under paragraph (1) is the owner or
40 operator of the business involved in the illegal dumping, and that

1 business employs more than 10 full-time employees, the fine shall
2 amount to not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more
3 than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) upon a first conviction, not
4 ~~less than three thousand dollars (\$3,000) nor more than ten~~
5 ~~thousand dollars (\$10,000)~~ *six thousand dollars (\$6,000) nor more*
6 *than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)* upon a second conviction,
7 and not less than ~~six thousand dollars (\$6,000) nor more than~~
8 ~~twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000)~~ *fifteen thousand dollars*
9 *(\$15,000) nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000)*
10 upon a third or subsequent conviction.

11 (3) The court shall require, in addition to the fine imposed upon
12 a conviction, that a person convicted under this subdivision remove,
13 or pay the cost of removing, any waste matter ~~which~~ *that* the
14 convicted person dumped or caused to be dumped upon public or
15 private property.

16 (4) (A) If a person convicted under this subdivision holds a
17 license or permit to conduct business that is substantially related
18 to the illegal dumping for which the person was convicted, the
19 court shall notify the applicable licensing or permitting entity
20 subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Consumer Affairs
21 as set forth in Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code,
22 if any, of the conviction.

23 (B) The licensing or permitting entity shall record and post the
24 offense on the public profile of the license or permitholder on the
25 internet website of the entity.

26 (5) “Commercial quantities” means an amount of waste matter
27 generated in the course of a trade, business, profession, or
28 occupation, or an amount equal to or in excess of one cubic yard.
29 This subdivision does not apply to the dumping of household waste
30 at a person’s own residence.

31 (i) For purposes of this section, “person” means an individual,
32 trust, firm, partnership, joint stock company, joint venture, or
33 corporation.

34 (j) When setting fines pursuant to this section, the court shall
35 consider the defendant’s ability to pay, including consideration
36 of, without limitation, all of the following:

37 (1) The defendant’s present financial position.

38 (2) The defendant’s reasonably discernible future financial
39 position, provided that the court shall not consider a period of more
40 than one year from the date of the hearing for purposes of

1 determining the reasonably discernible future financial position
2 of the defendant.

3 (3) The likelihood that the defendant will be able to obtain
4 employment within one year from the date of the hearing.

5 (4) Any other factor that may bear upon the defendant's financial
6 capability to pay the fine.

7 SEC. 2. Section 40509.5 is added to the Public Resources Code,
8 to read:

9 40509.5. (a) The department shall be the lead state agency to
10 act as a resource for cities and counties to address illegal dumping.

11 (b) The department shall create an internet website with
12 resources to help cities and counties combat, prevent, and clean
13 up illegal dumping. The internet website may include, but shall
14 not be limited to, educational outreach materials, best practices,
15 enforcement tools, and grant opportunities available to cities and
16 counties. The department may collaborate with other state agencies
17 for the internet website.

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 18, 2026

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 9, 2026

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025–26 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2310

**Introduced by Assembly Members Carrillo and Irwin
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Alanis, Mark González,
Harabedian, and Schiavo)**

February 19, 2026

An act to amend Section 374.3 of the Penal Code, relating to crimes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2310, as amended, Carrillo. Illegal dumping.

Existing law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. A person violating these provisions is guilty of an infraction, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions in commercial quantities, as defined, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail and by a fine, as specified. Under existing law, a private owner is not restricted in the use of their own private property, unless the placing, depositing, or dumping of the waste matter on the property creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by a local health or fire department or the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris for the purpose of

placing, depositing, or dumping it in the locations described above. The bill would make a person violating these provisions 4 or more times guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. The bill would also make it unlawful to transport for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt or other construction debris in commercial quantities, as defined, in the locations described above. The bill would specify that the fact that a person is operating a vehicle with actual or apparent rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris in their vehicle does not in itself constitute reasonable suspicion to stop or detain the person, or probable cause to arrest the person. For a person who violates these provisions in commercial quantities in excess of 25 cubic yards, the bill would make that violation a misdemeanor punishable in a county jail for not more than one year and by a fine, as specified. For commercial quantities in excess of 50 cubic yards, the bill would make a violation punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. By expanding the application of a crime and creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would specify that a private owner or a person with the owner’s permission is prohibited from placing, depositing, dumping, or transporting waste matter, rocks concrete, asphalt, dirt, or construction debris on their property if the activity requires a permit or license from a state or local agency and one was not obtained, or creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by specified entities. The bill would prohibit a person from being charged with dumping commercial quantities under these provisions if it was completed during the course of the person’s employment and at the direction of their employer, as specified.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

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

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
 State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 374.3 of the Penal Code is amended to
 2 read:

1 374.3. (a) It is unlawful to dump, cause to be dumped, or
2 transport for the purpose of dumping waste matter in or upon a
3 public or private highway or road, including any portion of the
4 right-of-way thereof, or in or upon private property into or upon
5 which the public is admitted by easement or license, or upon private
6 property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public
7 park or other public property other than property designated or set
8 aside for that purpose by the governing board or body having
9 charge of that property.

10 (b) It is unlawful to place, deposit, or dump, cause to be placed,
11 deposited, or dumped, or transport for the purpose of placing,
12 depositing, or dumping rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other
13 construction debris in or upon a private highway or road, including
14 any portion of the right-of-way of the private highway or road, or
15 private property, without the consent of the owner or a contractor
16 under contract with the owner for the materials, or in or upon a
17 public park or other public property, without the consent of the
18 state or local agency having jurisdiction over the highway, road,
19 or property.

20 (c) (1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (h), a person
21 violating this section is guilty of an infraction. After three
22 violations, a person violating this section for a fourth or subsequent
23 time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars
24 (\$5,000) or by imprisonment in the county jail for no more than
25 six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

26 (2) The fact that a person is operating a vehicle with actual or
27 apparent rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris
28 in their vehicle does not in itself constitute reasonable suspicion
29 to stop or detain the person, or probable cause to arrest the person.

30 (d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section does
31 not restrict a private owner in the use of their own private property.

32 (2) A private owner, including any person with the private
33 owner's permission, shall not place, deposit, dump, or transport
34 waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or construction debris
35 on their property if the placing, depositing, dumping, or
36 transporting of waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or
37 construction debris does either of the following:

38 (A) Requires a solid waste facility permit or license from a state
39 or local agency and one was not obtained.

1 (B) Creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance,
2 or a fire hazard, as determined by a local health department, local
3 fire department or district providing fire protection services, the
4 Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, or the state or local
5 agency with jurisdiction over the property.

6 (e) (1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (h) and
7 paragraph (2), a person convicted of a violation of this section
8 shall be punished by a mandatory fine of not less than two hundred
9 fifty dollars (\$250) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000)
10 upon a first conviction, by a mandatory fine of not less than five
11 hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than one thousand five hundred
12 dollars (\$1,500) upon a second conviction, and by a mandatory
13 fine of not less than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) nor more
14 than three thousand dollars (\$3,000) upon a third conviction. If
15 the court finds that the waste matter placed, deposited, or dumped
16 was used tires, the fine prescribed in this paragraph shall be
17 doubled.

18 (2) After three violations, a person violating this section for a
19 fourth or subsequent time shall be punished by a fine of no more
20 than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or by imprisonment in the
21 county jail for no more than six months, or by both that fine and
22 imprisonment. If the court finds that the waste matter, rocks,
23 concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris placed,
24 deposited, dumped, or transported was used tires, the fine
25 prescribed in this paragraph shall be doubled.

26 (f) (1) The court may require, in addition to any fine imposed
27 upon a conviction, that a person convicted under this section
28 remove, or pay the cost of removing, any waste matter which the
29 convicted person dumped or caused to be dumped upon public or
30 private property.

31 (2) The court shall require, in addition to any fine imposed upon
32 a conviction, that a person convicted under this section remove,
33 or pay the cost of removing, waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt,
34 dirt, or other construction debris that the convicted person placed,
35 deposited, or dumped, caused to be placed, deposited, or dumped,
36 or transported for these purposes if both of the following
37 circumstances are met:

38 (A) The person convicted is the owner of the property described
39 in subdivision (a) or (b) where the placing, depositing, dumping,

1 or transporting of waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or
2 other construction debris occurred.

3 (B) The placing, depositing, dumping, or transporting of waste
4 matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris
5 requires a permit or license from a state or local agency and one
6 was not obtained, or creates a public health and safety hazard, a
7 public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by a local health
8 department, local fire department or district providing fire
9 protection services, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection,
10 or the state or local agency with jurisdiction over the property.

11 (g) The court may, in addition to the fine imposed upon a
12 conviction, require that a person convicted of a violation of this
13 section pick up waste matter at a time and place within the
14 jurisdiction of the court for not less than 12 hours.

15 (h) (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), a person
16 who places, deposits, or dumps, causes to be placed, deposited, or
17 dumped, or transports for the purpose of placing, depositing, or
18 dumping waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other
19 construction debris in violation of this section in commercial
20 quantities shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by
21 imprisonment in a county jail for not more than six months and
22 by a fine. The fine is mandatory and shall amount to not less than
23 one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more than three thousand dollars
24 (\$3,000) upon a first conviction, not less than three thousand dollars
25 (\$3,000) nor more than six thousand dollars (\$6,000) upon a second
26 conviction, and not less than six thousand dollars (\$6,000) nor
27 more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) upon a third or
28 subsequent conviction.

29 (2) If a person convicted under paragraph (1) is the owner or
30 operator of the business involved in the illegal dumping, and that
31 business employs more than 10 full-time employees, the fine shall
32 amount to not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more
33 than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) upon a first conviction, not
34 less than three thousand dollars (\$3,000) nor more than ten
35 thousand dollars (\$10,000) upon a second conviction, and not less
36 than six thousand dollars (\$6,000) nor more than twenty thousand
37 dollars (\$20,000) upon a third or subsequent conviction.

38 (3) The court shall require, in addition to the fine imposed upon
39 a conviction, that a person convicted under this subdivision remove,
40 or pay the cost of removing, any waste matter, concrete, asphalt,

1 dirt, or other construction debris which the convicted person placed,
2 deposited, or dumped, caused to be placed, deposited, or dumped,
3 or transported for these purposes upon public or private property.

4 (4) (A) If a person convicted under this subdivision holds a
5 license or permit to conduct business that is substantially related
6 to the illegal dumping for which the person was convicted, the
7 court shall notify the applicable licensing or permitting entity
8 subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Consumer Affairs
9 as set forth in Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code,
10 if any, of the conviction.

11 (B) The licensing or permitting entity shall record and post the
12 offense on the public profile of the ~~license~~ *licensee* or permitholder
13 on the internet website of the entity.

14 (5) “Commercial quantities” means an amount of waste matter
15 generated in the course of a trade, business, profession, or
16 occupation, or an amount equal to or in excess of one cubic yard.
17 This subdivision does not apply to the dumping of household waste
18 at a person’s own residence.

19 (i) A person who places, deposits, or dumps, causes to be placed,
20 deposited, or dumped, or transports for the purpose of placing,
21 depositing, or dumping waste matter, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or
22 other construction debris in violation of this section in commercial
23 quantities in excess of 25 cubic yards shall be punished by
24 imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year and by
25 a fine. The fine is mandatory and shall amount to twenty-five
26 thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each conviction. If the commercial
27 quantity is in excess of 50 cubic yards, the person may be punished
28 by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or ~~by~~
29 ~~imprisonment in state prison for a term of 16 months, 2 years, or~~
30 ~~3 years pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170,~~ and by a fine.
31 The fine is mandatory and shall amount to fifty thousand dollars
32 (\$50,000) for each conviction.

33 (j) Any person who completed an illegal act of dumping during
34 the course of the person’s employment that was done at the
35 direction of their employer, if the person did not have ownership,
36 managerial, or decisionmaking authority over the business
37 responsible for the illegal dumping, shall not be charged with
38 dumping commercial quantities under subdivision (i) of this
39 section.

1 (k) For purposes of this section, “person” means an individual,
2 trust, firm, partnership, joint stock company, joint venture, or
3 corporation.

4 (l) When setting fines pursuant to this section, the court shall
5 consider the defendant’s ability to pay, including consideration
6 of, without limitation, all of the following:

7 (1) The defendant’s present financial position.

8 (2) The defendant’s reasonably discernible future financial
9 position, provided that the court shall not consider a period of more
10 than one year from the date of the hearing for purposes of
11 determining the reasonably discernible future financial position
12 of the defendant.

13 (3) The likelihood that the defendant will be able to obtain
14 employment within one year from the date of the hearing.

15 (4) Any other factor that may bear upon the defendant’s financial
16 capability to pay the fine.

17 SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
18 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
19 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school
20 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or
21 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty
22 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of
23 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
24 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
25 Constitution.