

**San Luis Obispo County Legislation as of 10/4/2017
 Provided by: Shaw / Yoder/ Antwih, Inc.**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position	Notes
<p><u>AB 78</u> <u>Cooper D</u> Vessels: operation and equipment: blue lights.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/24/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 103, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law reserves the use of a distinctive blue light to law enforcement vessels. Existing law authorizes the blue light to be displayed during the day or night when the vessel is engaged in direct law enforcement activities as specified. Existing law prohibits the display of this blue light on vessels for other purposes. Existing law requires vessels approaching, overtaking, being approached, or being overtaken by a moving law enforcement vessel operating with a siren or an illuminated blue light to immediately slow to a speed sufficient to maintain steerage, alter course so as not to inhibit or interfere with the operation of the law enforcement vessel, and proceed at the reduced speed unless directed otherwise. Existing law requires the operator of a cable ferry to take whatever reasonable action is necessary to provide a clear course for a law enforcement vessel operating with a siren or an illuminated blue light. Existing law makes the violation of these provisions an infraction, punishable by a fine. This bill would reserve the use of this distinctive blue light to public safety vessels, defined to include law enforcement, fire department, or fire protection district vessels, that are engaged in direct law enforcement activities, or public safety activities conducted by a fire department or fire protection district, as provided. By expanding the law to cover fire department and fire protection district vessels, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby creating a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/13/2017</p>		
<p><u>AB 250</u> <u>Gonzalez Fletcher D</u> State Coastal Conservancy: Lower Cost Coastal Accommodations Program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/20/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy in state government, and prescribes the membership and functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified coastal lands in the coastal zone, as defined. Existing law establishes the California Coastal Commission, and prescribes the commission's duties with regard to, among other things, the review and issuance of coastal development permits for development within the coastal zone, as defined. Existing law authorizes the commission to charge various in-lieu fees to an applicant for a coastal development permit and use those fees for certain purposes related to coastal protection and preservation. This bill would require the conservancy to develop and implement a specified Lower Cost Coastal Accommodations Program intended to</p>		

		<p>facilitate improvement of existing, and development of new, lower cost accommodations within 1 1/2 miles of the coast. The bill would require the conservancy to take specified actions to develop and implement the program, as prescribed. The bill would require the conservancy to prepare a lower cost coastal accommodations assessment containing specified information relating to specific opportunities to improve existing, and generate new, lower cost coastal accommodations, and to update the assessment not less than every 5 years. The bill would also authorize the conservancy to develop and implement a pilot program for the purposes of identifying and testing measures that support development, improvement, maintenance, and the operation of lower cost coastal accommodations by nonprofit or for-profit private entities, and would require the conservancy to establish criteria for the selection of projects to be included in the pilot program. The bill would authorize the commission to reclaim any in-lieu fee, as defined, that has not been expended within 7 years of its deposit with the appropriate entity, and reassign any such fee for use for one or more lower cost coastal accommodation and visitor-serving facilities projects, as described, if the executive director of the commission makes a specified written determination that the in-lieu fee will be better utilized by the reassignment to those projects, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/5/2017</p>		
<p>AB 255 Gallagher R</p> <p>Sexually violent predators: out-of-county placement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/10/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 39, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing law generally requires a sexually violent predator who is conditionally released to be placed in the county that was the person's county of domicile prior to the person's incarceration. Existing law provides for placement outside of the county of domicile if specified circumstances exist. Existing law specifies certain information to be considered in determining the county of domicile, and provides that if that information cannot be identified or verified, that the county of domicile is the county in which the person was arrested for the crime for which he or she was last incarcerated in the state prison or from which he or she was last returned from parole. This bill would require the court to consider additional factors when determining the county of placement that is not the county of domicile, including if and how long the person has previously resided or been employed in the county and if the person has next of kin in the county. Last Amended on 3/22/2017</p>		
<p>AB 321 Mathis R</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/18/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by</p>	<p>Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be</p>		

Groundwater sustainability agencies.	Secretary of State - Chapter 67, Statutes of 2017.	managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. The act authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin, as prescribed. The act requires a groundwater sustainability agency to consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, including, among other interests, holders of overlying groundwater rights, including agricultural users and domestic well owners. This bill would specifically include farmers, ranchers, and dairy professionals in the agricultural users whose interests a groundwater sustainability agency is required to consider. Last Amended on 4/27/2017		
<u>AB 522</u> <u>Cunningham R</u> Alcoholic beverages: nonprofit corporations: raffles.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/3/2017 - Signed by the Governor	The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, prohibits any licensee from giving any premium, gift, or free goods in connection with the sale or distribution of any alcoholic beverage, but permits alcoholic beverages to be provided in consumer contests and sweepstakes subject to specified conditions. Existing law permits the department to issue a special temporary on-sale or off-sale beer or wine license to certain nonprofit corporations that entitles the licensee to sell beer or wine, as specified. Existing law generally makes it a misdemeanor for a person to sell chances in a lottery, but excepts from this prohibition a charitable organization that has been registered with the Department of Justice that conducts a raffle pursuant to certain requirements. This bill would authorize a nonprofit corporation issued a special temporary on-sale or off-sale beer or wine license and that also obtains a raffle registration to offer, provide, or award alcoholic beverages as a prize in a raffle. Last Amended on 7/6/2017		
<u>AB 725</u> <u>Levine D</u> State beaches and parks: smoking ban.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/20/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.	Existing law makes it an infraction for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area. This bill would make it an infraction for a person to smoke, as defined, on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system, with certain exceptions, as specifically provided. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains		

		other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/1/2017		
<u>AB 911</u> <u>Wood D</u> Radioactive materials: licensing and registration: exemption.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/24/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 128, Statutes of 2017.	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish rules or regulations for general or specific licensing of persons to receive, possess, or transfer radioactive materials, or devices or equipment utilizing these materials. Existing law authorizes the department to require registration and inspection of sources of ionizing radiation, as specified. Existing law authorizes the department to exempt certain sources of ionization radiation or kinds of uses or users from the licensing requirements when the department makes a finding that the exemption of those kinds of users will not constitute a significant risk to the health and safety of the public. Under its existing regulatory authority, the department has adopted regulations establishing requirements, including a requirement that an individual acting as a radiation machine radiographer be a certified radiation machine radiographer, for conducting field radiography. This bill would require the department to exempt bomb squads of specified public entities from the regulatory requirements for conducting field radiography, under specified conditions. Last Amended on 6/19/2017		
<u>AB 1083</u> <u>Burke D</u> Transportation electrification: electric vehicle charging infrastructure: state parks and beaches.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/25/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 12 p.m.	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), the State Air Resources Board (state board), electrical corporations, and the motor vehicle industry, to evaluate policies to develop infrastructure sufficient to overcome any barriers to the widespread deployment and use of plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles and, by July 1, 2011, to adopt rules that address specified issues. Existing law requires the PUC, in cooperation with the Energy Commission, the state board, air quality management districts and air pollution control districts, electrical and gas corporations, and the motor vehicle industry, to evaluate and implement policies to promote the development of equipment and infrastructure needed to facilitate the use of electric power and natural gas to fuel low-emission vehicles. Existing law, enacted as part of the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, requires the PUC, in consultation with the Energy Commission and state board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to reduce dependence on petroleum, meet air quality standards, achieve the goals set forth in the Charge Ahead California Initiative, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below		

		1990 levels by 2030 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. This bill would authorize an electrical corporation, in consultation with the department, PUC, Energy Commission, and state board, to file with the PUC, by July 30, 2018, a pilot program proposal for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations at state parks and beaches within its service territory. The bill would require the PUC to review, modify if appropriate, and decide whether to approve a pilot program proposal filed by an electrical corporation by December 31, 2018. The bill would require the department to determine which state parks or beaches are suitable for charging stations. The bill would require that the approved pilot program include a reasonable mechanism for cost recovery by the electrical corporation if the PUC makes specified findings. The bill would require an electrical corporation to prioritize in its proposal those state parks and beaches that serve residents of disadvantaged communities, as defined. The bill would require that state parks and beaches receiving charging stations pursuant to the approved pilot program participate in a time-variant rate approved by the PUC. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/8/2017		
<u>AB 1197</u> <u>Limón D</u> Oil spill contingency plans: spill management teams.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/19/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act generally requires the administrator for oil spill response, acting at the direction of the Governor, to implement activities relating to oil spill response, including drills and preparedness, and oil spill containment and cleanup, and to represent the state in any coordinated response efforts with the federal government. The act requires owners or operators of specified facilities and owners or operators of certain vessels to prepare and implement an oil spill contingency plan, containing specified provisions, that has been submitted to, and approved by, the administrator. Existing law provides for the rating of oil spill response organizations (OSROs) by the administrator pursuant to specified provisions and requires an oil spill contingency plan to identify at least one rated OSRO for each rating level established pursuant to those provisions. This bill would no longer require an oil spill contingency plan to identify at least one rated OSRO for each rating level and would instead require the plan to identify at least one OSRO rated pursuant to those provisions, and would authorize an owner or operator to rely on its own response equipment and personnel, if they have been rated by the administrator, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/21/2017		
<u>AB 1228</u> <u>Bloom D</u>	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 9/25/2017 - Enrolled and	Existing law, enacted as part of the Marine Life Management Act of 1998, generally establishes a comprehensive plan for the		

<p>Marine fisheries: experimental fishing permits.</p>	<p>presented to the Governor at 12 p.m.</p>	<p>management of marine life resources. Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to develop, and submit to the Fish and Game Commission for its approval, a fishery management master plan, and provides for the preparation and approval of fishery management plans, which form the primary basis for managing California's sport and commercial marine fisheries. Existing law declares various state policies with regard to the management of fishery resources. This bill would authorize the commission to approve experimental fishing permits to be issued by the department for specified purposes that would authorize commercial or recreational marine fishing activity otherwise prohibited by the Fish and Game Code or regulations adopted pursuant to that code, subject to certain requirements, including a requirement that activities conducted under the permit be consistent with specified policies enacted as part of the Marine Life Management Act of 1998 and any applicable fishery management plan and a requirement that the permit be subject to certain commission conditions. The bill would require the commission to post, and annually update, information regarding approved experimental fishing permits, as specified, on its Internet Web site. The bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2023, and every 5 years thereafter, to report to the appropriate legislative committees summarizing the benefits of the experimental fishing permit program, as specified. Because a violation of the terms of a permit would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/17/2017</p>		
<p><u>AB 1505 Bloom D</u> Land use: zoning regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/29/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 376, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances regulating zoning within its jurisdiction, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances to require, as a condition of development of residential rental units, that the development include a certain percentage of residential rental units affordable to, and occupied by, moderate-income, lower income, very low income, or extremely low income households or by persons and families of low or moderate income, as specified, and would declare the intent of the Legislature in adding this provision. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 9/8/2017</p>		
<p><u>AB 1712 Committee on Natural Resources</u> Private burning of lands.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/21/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by</p>	<p>Existing law provides that cooperation by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection with a person desiring to use prescribed burning as a means of converting brush-covered lands into forage lands, which has as its objective, among other things, the prevention of high intensity wildland fires, is a public purpose. This bill would instead</p>		

	Secretary of State - Chapter 93, Statutes of 2017.	provide that cooperation by the department with a person desiring to use prescribed burning as a means of converting brush-covered lands into forage lands or to help meet wildland management goals, which has as its objective, among other things, restoring ecological integrity and resilience, community wildfire protection, carbon resilience, and enhancement of culturally important resources, is a public purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<p>SB 1 Beall D</p> <p>Transportation funding.</p>	SENATE CHAPTERED 4/28/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 5, Statutes of 2017.	(1) Existing law provides various sources of funding for transportation purposes, including funding for the state highway system and the local street and road system. These funding sources include, among others, fuel excise taxes, commercial vehicle weight fees, local transactions and use taxes, and federal funds. Existing law imposes certain registration fees on vehicles, with revenues from these fees deposited in the Motor Vehicle Account and used to fund the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides for the monthly transfer of excess balances in the Motor Vehicle Account to the State Highway Account. This bill would create the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt performance criteria, consistent with a specified asset management plan, to ensure efficient use of certain funds available for the program. The bill would provide for the deposit of various funds for the program in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to a \$0.12 per gallon increase in the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax imposed by the bill with an inflation adjustment, as provided, 50% of a \$0.20 per gallon increase in the diesel excise tax, with an inflation adjustment, as provided, a portion of a new transportation improvement fee imposed under the Vehicle License Fee Law with a varying fee between \$25 and \$175 based on vehicle value and with an inflation adjustment, as provided, and a new \$100 annual vehicle registration fee applicable only to zero-emission vehicles model year 2020 and later, with an inflation adjustment, as provided. The bill would provide that the fuel excise tax increases take effect on November 1, 2017, the transportation improvement fee takes effect on January 1, 2018, and the zero-emission vehicle registration fee takes effect on July 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/3/2017		

<p><u>SB 2</u> <u>Atkins D</u></p> <p>Building Homes and Jobs Act.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/29/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 364, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Existing law requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Building Homes and Jobs Act. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to the need to establish permanent, ongoing sources of funding dedicated to affordable housing development. The bill would impose a fee, except as provided, of \$75 to be paid at the time of the recording of every real estate instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded, per each single transaction per single parcel of real property, not to exceed \$225. By imposing new duties on counties with respect to the imposition of the recording fee, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require that a county recorder quarterly send revenues from this fee, after deduction of any actual and necessary administrative costs incurred by the county recorder, to the Controller for deposit in the Building Homes and Jobs Fund, which the bill would create within the State Treasury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/29/2017</p>		
<p><u>SB 3</u> <u>Beall D</u></p> <p>Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/29/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 365, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. Existing law, the Veterans' Bond Act of 2008, authorized, for purposes of financing a specified program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, the issuance, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of bonds in the amount of \$900,000,000. This bill would enact the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law.</p>		

		<p>Of the proceeds from the sale of these bonds, \$3,000,000,000 would be used to finance various existing housing programs, as well as infill infrastructure financing and affordable housing matching grant programs, as provided, and \$1,000,000,000 would be used to provide additional funding for the above-described program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/29/2017</p>		
<p>SB 5 De León D</p> <p>California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLED 9/21/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 5:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities. Existing law, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$7,545,000,000 to finance a water quality, supply, and infrastructure improvement program. Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 84 at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,388,000,000 for the purposes of financing safe drinking water, water quality and supply, flood control, natural resource protection, and park improvements. Existing law, the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002, approved by the voters as Proposition 40 at the March 5, 2002, statewide primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$2,600,000,000, for the purpose of financing a program for the acquisition, development, restoration, protection, rehabilitation, stabilization, reconstruction, preservation, and interpretation of park, coastal, agricultural land, air, and historical resources. This bill would enact the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. The bill, upon voter approval, would reallocate \$100,000,000 of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of Propositions 1, 40, and 84 to finance the purposes of a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 9/10/2017</p>		

<p><u>SB 35</u> Wiener D</p> <p>Planning and zoning: affordable housing: streamlined approval process.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/29/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 366, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>(1)The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. The Planning and Zoning Law requires a planning agency, after a legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, to provide an annual report to the legislative body, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development on the status of the general plan and progress in meeting the community’s share of regional housing needs. Existing law requires the housing element portion of the annual report to be prepared through the use of forms and definitions adopted by the department pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill would require the housing element portion of the annual report to be prepared through the use of standards, forms, and definitions adopted by the department. The bill would eliminate the requirement that the forms and definitions be adopted by the department pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act and would instead authorize the department to review, adopt, amend, and repeal the standards, forms, or definitions, as provided. The bill would also require the planning agency to include in its annual report specified information regarding units of net new housing, including rental housing and for-sale housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, building permit, or certificate of occupancy. The bill would also require the Department of Housing and Community Development to post an annual report submitted pursuant to the requirement described above on its Internet Web site, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/1/2017</p>		
<p><u>SB 44</u> Jackson D</p> <p>State lands: coastal hazard and legacy oil and gas well removal and remediation program.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLED 9/22/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the State Lands Commission in the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the functions and duties of the commission. Under existing law, the commission has jurisdiction over various state lands, including coastal lands. This bill would, upon appropriation of moneys by the Legislature, require the commission to, within 2 years, administer a coastal hazard and legacy oil and gas well removal and remediation program, as specified. The bill would authorize the commission to seek and accept on behalf of the state any gift, bequest, devise, or donation whenever the gift and the terms and conditions thereof will aid in actions undertaken to administer that program. The bill would require the commission, on or before January 1 of each year, until January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the Legislature on the activities and accomplishments of the program from the prior year. The bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2027, to submit a report to appropriate committees in the Legislature that covers the</p>		

		life of the program and includes information necessary to aid the Legislature in determining the effectiveness of the program and the extent to which funding for the program should be reauthorized. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/26/2017		
<u>SB 159</u> <u>Allen D</u> Off-highway vehicles.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/3/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 456, Statutes of 2017.	Existing law generally imposes a service fee of \$7 for the issuance or renewal of identification of off-highway motor vehicles subject to identification, and a special fee of \$33 paid at the time of payment of the service fee. Existing law requires the special fees, specified use fees for state vehicular recreation areas, and other specified funds to be deposited in the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund, and requires moneys in the fund, upon appropriation, to be allocated for specified purposes related to off-highway recreation. These provisions are to be repealed on January 1, 2018. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 9/7/2017		
<u>SB 235</u> <u>Allen D</u> Elections: ballot designation requirements.	SENATE ENROLLED 9/22/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	Existing law provides, with the exception of candidates for Justice of the State Supreme Court or court of appeal, that each candidate for elective city, county, district, state, or federal office may choose to have only one of specified designations, including his or her current principal professions, vocations, or occupations appear immediately under his or her name as a candidate on an election ballot. This bill would impose additional requirements for a designation that may appear under the name of a candidate for judicial office. The bill would apply to all judicial elections occurring on or after January 1, 2018. Last Amended on 9/8/2017		
<u>SB 249</u> <u>Allen D</u> Off-highway motor vehicle recreation.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/3/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 459, Statutes of 2017.	Existing law requires the division to develop and implement a grant and cooperative agreement program with other agencies funded from no more than 1/2 of the revenues in the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund, with specified percentages of these revenues to be available, upon appropriation, for various purposes related to off-highway vehicles. Existing law requires the remaining revenues in the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund to be available for the support of the division and for the planning, acquisition, development, construction, maintenance, administration, operation, restoration, and conservation of lands in state vehicular recreation areas and certain other areas. This bill would revise and recast various provisions of the act. Last Amended on 9/8/2017		
<u>SB 252</u> <u>Dodd D</u>	SENATE ENROLLED 9/18/2017 - Enrolled and	(1)Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a model water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance implementing certain		

Water wells.	presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	standards for water well construction, maintenance, and abandonment and requires each county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, not later than January 15, 1990, to adopt a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds certain standards. Under existing law, if a county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, fails to adopt an ordinance establishing water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment standards, the model ordinance adopted by the state board is required to take effect on February 15, 1990, and is required to be enforced by the county or city and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance. This bill, until January 30, 2020, would require a city or county overlying a critically overdrafted basin, as defined, to request estimates of certain information from an applicant for a new well located within a critically overdrafted basin as part of an application for a well permit. The bill would require a city or county that receives an application for a well permit in a critically overdrafted basin to make the information about the new well included in the application for a well permit available to both the public and to groundwater sustainability agencies and easily accessible. The bill would authorize a city or county to issue a new well permit within a critically overdrafted basin when these requirements have been met. By increasing the duties of cities and counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/1/2017		
SB 386 Glazer D State beaches and parks: smoking ban.	SENATE ENROLLED 9/19/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.	Existing law makes it an infraction punishable by a fine of \$250 for a person to smoke a cigarette, cigar, or other tobacco-related product within 25 feet of a playground or tot lot sandbox area. This bill would make it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$100 for a person to smoke, as defined, on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/7/2017		
SB 394 Lara D Parole: youth offender parole hearings.	SENATE ENROLLED 9/22/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	Existing law requires the Board of Parole Hearings to conduct a youth offender parole hearing for offenders sentenced to state prison who committed specified crimes when they were under 23 years of age. Existing law, as added by initiative statute, imposes a term of confinement in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole or, at the discretion of the court, 25 years to life, on a defendant who was 16 years of age or older and under 18 years of		

		age at the time of the commission of the crime for which he or she was found guilty of murder in the first degree, if specified special circumstances have been found true. Existing case law prohibits a juvenile convicted of a homicide offense from being sentenced to life in prison without parole absent consideration of the juvenile's special circumstances in light of the principles and purposes of juvenile sentencing. This bill would make a person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed before the person had attained 18 years of age and for which a life sentence without the possibility of parole has been imposed eligible for release on parole by the board during his or her 25th year of incarceration at a youth offender parole hearing. The bill would require the board to complete, by July 1, 2020, all hearings for individuals who are or will be entitled to have their parole suitability considered at a youth offender parole hearing by these provisions before July 1, 2020. The bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/31/2017		
<u>SB 549</u> <u>Bradford D</u> Public utilities: redirection of moneys authorized for maintenance, safety, or reliability.	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/25/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 284, Statutes of 2017.	Existing law establishes the Public Utilities Commission, with regulatory jurisdiction and authority over public utilities, including electrical and gas corporations. Existing law places various responsibilities upon the commission to ensure that public utility services are provided in a manner that protects the public safety and the safety of utility employees. This bill would require an electrical or gas corporation to annually notify the commission, as part of an ongoing proceeding or in a report otherwise required to be submitted to the commission, of each time that capital or expense revenue authorized by the commission for maintenance, safety, or reliability was redirected by the electrical or gas corporation to other purposes. The bill would require the commission to ensure that the notification is also made available in a timely fashion to the Office of the Safety Advocate, Office of Ratepayer Advocates, and parties on the service list of any relevant proceeding. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/20/2017		
<u>SB 587</u> <u>Atkins D</u> Emergency vehicles: blue warning lights.	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/25/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 286, Statutes of 2017.	Existing law authorizes specified peace officers, including, among others, police officers, members of the University of California Police Department, and members of the California National Guard, in the performance of the officers' duties, to display a steady or flashing blue warning light visible from the front, sides, or rear of their emergency vehicles. This bill would also authorize probation officers to display the blue warning light from their emergency vehicles. The bill would require a probation officer to complete a 4-hour classroom training course regarding the operation of emergency vehicles that is certified by the Standards and Training for Corrections Division of		

		the Board of State and Community Corrections before operating an emergency vehicle with a blue warning light. Last Amended on 7/3/2017		
<p>SB 639 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Property taxation: assessment: electric generation facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/1/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 220, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>Existing property tax law generally requires a county assessor to assess all property subject to general property taxation at its full value, but requires the State Board of Equalization to annually value and assess all of the taxable property within the state that is to be assessed by it pursuant to the California Constitution, which includes, among other things, property, except franchises, owned or used by companies transmitting or selling electricity and property owned or used by other public utilities, as authorized by the Legislature. Existing property tax law authorizes the board to use the principle of unit valuation in valuing properties of a state assessee that are operated as a unit in a primary function of the assessee, and provides for the allocation of property tax assessed value and revenues from the unitary and operating nonunitary property, as defined, of the state assessee among the various counties in which that property is located. This bill would provide an additional exception for a facility producing power from other than a conventional power source that is an exempt wholesale generator, as defined by reference to specified federal law, thereby requiring that these facilities be assessed by county assessors. By requiring county assessors to assess certain facilities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/23/2017</p>		
<p>SB 649 Hueso D</p> <p>Wireless telecommunications facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLED 9/21/2017 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 5:30 p.m.</p>	<p>(1) Existing federal law prohibits a state or local statute, regulation, or legal requirement from prohibiting an interstate or intrastate telecommunications service, but recognizes the ability of a state to impose, on a competitively neutral basis, requirements necessary to preserve and advance universal service, protect the public safety and welfare, ensure the continued quality of telecommunications services, and safeguard the rights of consumers. If the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) determines that this prohibition has been violated, existing federal law requires the FCC to preempt the enforcement of the offending statute, regulation, or legal requirement to the extent necessary to correct the violation. Existing federal law additionally recognizes the authority of a state or local government to manage public rights-of-way or to require fair and reasonable compensation from telecommunications providers, on a competitively neutral and nondiscriminatory basis, for the use of public rights-of-way on a nondiscriminatory basis, if the compensation required is publicly disclosed by that government. Existing federal law provides that no state or local government has</p>	Oppose	

		<p>the authority to regulate the entry of, or the rates charged by, a commercial mobile service, but permits a state to regulate the other terms and conditions of commercial mobile services. This bill would provide that a small cell, as defined, is a permitted use, subject only to a specified permitting process adopted by a city or county, if the small cell meets specified requirements. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize a city or county to require an encroachment permit or a building permit, and any additional ministerial permits, for a small cell, as specified. The bill would authorize a city or county to charge 3 types of fees relating to these small cells: an annual charge for each small cell attached to city or county vertical infrastructure, an annual attachment rate, and a one-time reimbursement fee. The bill would require the city or county to comply with notice and hearing requirements before imposing the annual attachment rate. The bill would require an action or proceeding to challenge a fee imposed under the provisions of this bill to be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of the ordinance or resolution. This bill would require each wireless service provider, on or before July 1, 2019, and again on or before December 31, 2020, to submit a report to the Legislature specifying the number of, and geographical location by ZIP Code of, the small cells that the wireless service provider has commenced operating within the state during the 18 months preceding the date of each report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/6/2017</p>		
<p>SB 684 Bates R</p> <p>Incompetence to stand trial: conservatorship: treatment.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/11/2017 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 246, Statutes of 2017.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law prohibits a person from being tried or adjudged to punishment while that person is mentally incompetent. Existing law establishes a process by which a defendant’s mental competency is evaluated and by which the defendant receives treatment with the goal of returning the defendant to competency. Existing law allows a mentally incompetent defendant to be committed to the State Department of State Hospitals or other public or private treatment facility for a period of 3 years or to a period of commitment equal to the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law for the most serious offense charged, whichever is shorter, and requires the defendant to be returned to the committing court after his or her maximum period of commitment. If the defendant is gravely disabled upon his or her return to the committing court, existing law requires the court to order the conservatorship investigator of the county to initiate conservatorship proceedings on the basis that the indictment or information pending against the person charges a felony involving death, great bodily harm, or a serious threat to the physical well-</p>		

		being of another person.This bill would also allow the initiation of conservatorship proceedings on the basis that person is gravely disabled due to a condition in which the person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for his or her basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/13/2017		
--	--	--	--	--

Total Measures: 29

Total Tracking Forms: 29