



**CSDA Mid-Year Report – July 2022**  
**2022 Legislative Year**

<b>COMMUNITY LIFE</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 1737 (Holden)</b>	<b>Children’s Camps: Safety</b>	As amended 6/30/22: In addition to defining the words "organized camp" and "children's camp," this bill would require the Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency, in collaboration with the Director of Social Services or a designee, to develop and implement a master plan for children camps' safety, as specified.	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>AB 2419 (Bryan)</b>	<b>Environmental Justice: Federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Justice40 Advisory Committee</b>	As amended 6/9/22: This bill would make the Biden Administration’s goal to deliver at least 40% of the overall benefits from federal investments in climate and clean energy to disadvantaged communities a mandate in California, as specified, with respect to administering federal funds appropriated by the Legislature. Additionally, it would codify the establishment of a state commission to identify infrastructure deficiencies in disadvantaged communities, disadvantaged unincorporated communities, and low-income communities throughout the state, and make recommendations, as specified. Amendments include a broader definition of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, and related definitions, with respect to funding mechanisms.	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially significant costs to the state for implementation; direct fiscal impacts on special districts unknown</b>
<b>ACR 180 (Bauer-Kahan)</b>	<b>Special Districts Week</b>	As chaptered 6/17/22: Proclaims the week of May 15 to May 21, 2022, to be Special Districts Week. This week coincides with CSDA’s Special Districts Legislative Days. It recognizes the important historical role that special districts play in service and infrastructure delivery.	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

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<b>SB 1109 (Caballero)</b>	<b>California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program: Bioenergy Projects</b>	As amended 6/30/22: This bill would extend electrical corporations' obligation to collectively procure their proportionate share of 125 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from bioenergy projects to December 31, 2023, through financial commitments of 5 to 15 years, inclusive. The bill would exempt from these requirements a local publicly-owned electric utility that previously entered into a 5-year financial commitment, as specified. Local boards should be making these resource decisions based on their unique load and customer needs. In addition, this bill includes definitions of "tier 1" and "tier 2" high hazard zones.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially significant costs depending on pre- existing contract status</b>
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<b>AB 267 (Valladares)</b>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): Exemption: Prescribed Fire, Thinning, and Fuel Reduction Projects</b>	As amended 6/30/22: Prescribed fire, thinning, or fuel reduction projects undertaken on federal lands to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfire that have been reviewed under the federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, are exempted from the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) until January 1, 2023. The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is required to report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature the number of times this exemption was used. This bill would extend the CEQA exemption to January 1, 2026, and require specified showings of mitigations, as well as reporting.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential increased costs due to required showings and notices</b>
<b>AB 1001 (C. Garcia)</b>	<b>Environment: Mitigation Measures for Air Quality Impacts: Environmental Justice</b>	As amended 3/22/22: This bill would have included broad and concerning environmental justice-related provisions within CEQA. This bill was subsequently amended, but would still require all public agencies to give consideration to the principles of environmental justice, as set forth in subdivision (e) of Section 65040.12 of the Government Code, by ensuring the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins. As amended, this bill no longer required certain mitigation measures related to water quality, but retained them for air quality, as specified.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential increased CEQA compliance and litigation costs</b>

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<b>AB 1154 (Patterson)</b>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Egress Route Projects: Fire Safety</b>	As amended 6/16/22: This bill would provide that specified secondary egress routes from a subdivision are exempt from CEQA if requested by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, and other conditions are met.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially increased costs to comply with CEQA exemption requirements</b>
<b>AB 1458 (Frazier)</b>	<b>Fish and Wildlife Protection and Conservation: Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements: Exemptions</b>	As introduced 2/19/21: This bill would have exempted vegetation management or fuels treatment projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a state or local government agency necessary to prevent or mitigate the threat or intensity of a wildfire, from restrictions and provisions that require Department of Fish and Wildlife notification prior to beginning any activity that may affect an existing fish and wildlife resource in specific ways.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential cost savings to some districts due to expedited project completion and reduced permitting costs</b>
<b>AB 1640 (Ward)</b>	<b>Office of Planning and Research: Regional Climate Networks: Regional Climate Adaptation and Resilience Action Plans</b>	<p>As amended 5/19/22: This bill would authorize eligible entities, including special districts, to establish and participate in a "regional climate network," which may develop a regional climate adaptation and resilience action plan, as specified. A regional climate network may receive state and federal grants and engage in activities including, but not limited to:</p> <p>(1) Supporting the development of and updates to regional climate adaptation and resilience action plans, strategies, and programs, including performing qualitative and quantitative research, compiling and hosting relevant data and resources, developing tools, and providing technical assistance.</p> <p>(2) Supporting the implementation of regional climate adaptation and resilience action plans, integrated climate solutions that provide adaptation and mitigation strategies, and programs, including evaluating funding and financing mechanisms, monitoring and evaluating progress, and providing technical assistance.</p> <p>(3) Facilitating the exchange of best practices, policies, projects, and strategies among eligible entities and stakeholders, and between regions on climate adaptation, hazard mitigation, and greenhouse gas emissions mitigation.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No mandatory fiscal impact</b>

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<b>AB 1640 (Ward)</b>		<p>(4) Conducting activities to support ongoing coordination and capacity building among eligible entities, including convening working groups, organizing training opportunities, and creating mechanisms for collaboration.</p> <p>(5) Conducting educational activities for eligible entities, decision makers, key stakeholders, and the general public, and increase their understanding of climate change risks and adaptation solutions.</p> <p>(6) Administering grants to eligible entities.</p> <p>Eligible entities must notify the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) in writing before the establishment of a regional climate network and through the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program, OPR shall provide technical assistance to regions seeking to establish a regional climate network.</p> <p>As amended, this bill deleted a July 1, 2023 deadline for OPR to develop and publish on its internet website guidelines on how eligible entities may establish regional climate networks.</p>			
<b>AB 1776 (Gallagher)</b>	<b>Resource Conservation Districts: California Prompt Payment Act</b>	As amended 3/24/22: This bill would include resource conservation districts within the list of entities entitled to a certain late payment penalty pursuant to contracts with the state, as specified, and with specified exceptions.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Benefits/savings to RCDs associated with receiving payments</b>

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<b>AB 1902 (Aguiar-Curry)</b>	<b>Resource Conservation: Resource Conservation Districts</b>	As amended 6/29/22: This bill would update the enabling act for resource conservation districts (RCDs) to, among other things, explicitly authorize RCDs to promote and implement programs, projects, practices, and activities on public and private natural, working, and urban lands to support achievement of California's climate, conservation, and natural resources goals and objectives. Furthermore, this bill would require any district preparing long-range work plans that they be provided in a digital or hard-copy format to the boards of supervisors and the boards and councils of other public agencies with jurisdiction over resource conservation and management of every county with land in the district's jurisdiction. This bill is sponsored by the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown, potential cost savings</b>
<b>AB 2078 (Flora)</b>	<b>Atmospheric Rivers: Research, Mitigation, and Climate Forecasting Program</b>	As amended 3/22/22: This bill would have expanded the Department of Water Resources Atmospheric Rivers: Research, Mitigation, and Climate Forecasting Program (AR Program) to include forecast-informed reservoir operations (FIRO) and integrate FIRO into Department of Water Resources (DWR) water supply operations and flood and hazard risk mitigation efforts. The bill would have also advanced DWR's atmospheric river forecast capabilities and include refined climate projections for various environmental conditions.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No fiscal impact</b>

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<b>AB 2247 (Bloom)</b>	<b>Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and PFAS Products and Product Components: Publicly Accessible Reporting Platform</b>	<p>As amended 5/19/22: This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to work with the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse to establish by January 1, 2025, a publicly accessible reporting platform to collect information about per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and products or product components containing intentionally added PFAS being sold, offered for sale, distributed, offered for promotional purposes, or imported into the state. Additionally, this bill requires a manufacturer of PFAS of a product or product component containing intentionally added PFAS to register the product in the registry.</p> <p>This bill is co-sponsored by the California Association of Sanitation Agencies in conjunction with Clean Water Action and the Environmental Working Group.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential cost savings</b>
<b>AB 2864 (Rivas)</b>	<b>Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program</b>	<p>As amended 4/25/22: This bill would have increased, from 250 megawatts (MW) to 300 MW, the limit on an existing program, known as the renewable energy self-generation bill credit transfer program. Through this program a local government, a joint powers agency made up of public agencies or a tribe may have elected to have a bill credit applied to a designated benefiting account for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Unknown fiscal impact</b>

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<b>AB 2953 (Salas)</b>	<b>Department of Transportation and Local Agencies: Streets and Highways: Recycled Materials</b>	<p>As amended 3/17/22: This bill would require a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. Further, the bill would require a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, beginning January 1, 2024, apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways to the extent feasible and cost effective. "A local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway" is a phrase expressly defined in the bill to only exclude any city whose revenue is equal to or less than 0.02 percent of the total of all California city revenues, or any county whose revenue is equal to or less than 0.10 percent of the total of all California county revenues, as posted for the most recent fiscal year on the Local Government Annual Financial Data internet website or a successor internet website. By expressly defining "a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway" in this manner, special districts would be required to observe these requirements and would not qualify for the exemption provided within the bill.</p> <p>A bill almost identical to AB 2953 was introduced last year by Assembly Member Salas (AB 1035) and vetoed by Governor Newsom.</p>	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially significant costs related to implementation and adherence</b>
<b>SB 852 (Dodd)</b>	<b>Climate Resilience Districts: Formation: Funding Mechanisms</b>	<p>As amended 6/6/22: Authorizes a city, county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a "climate resilience district" for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding. Authorizes climate resilience districts to receive property tax increment and other forms of revenue from participating local entities on a voluntary, "opt-in" basis.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown, potential savings in the form of accessing new revenue streams</b>

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<b>SB 1077 (Bates)</b>	<b>Coastal Resources: Climate Ready Program: Grants: Nonnative and Invasive Plants: Removal and Restoration</b>	As amended 5/19/22: This bill authorizes the State Coastal Conservancy (the Conservancy), when implementing the Climate Ready Program, to undertake projects within its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, those that increase resilience of habitat and natural lands. This bill would also require the Conservancy to prioritize grants under the Climate Ready Program that, among other variables, consider whether a project provides recreational opportunities, including projects that remove nonnative and invasive plants from coastal features, habitats, and ecosystems, and their replacement with native plant species. Additionally, it would require any grant made for a project for the removal of nonnative and invasive plants and their replacement with native plant species to be contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature with priority given to those projects where the nonnative plant species threatens coastal bluffs.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown fiscal impacts</b>
<b>SB 1404 (Stern)</b>	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: Oak Woodlands</b>	As amended 4/27/22: This bill would have established a statewide threshold of significance for the removal of oak trees under CEQA. The bill also would have eliminated an important safe harbor under which a project's implementation of locally adopted mitigation measures is deemed to satisfy CEQA's requirements related to the project's effects on oaks and oak woodlands. The April 27 amendments created additional ambiguity about the scope of the statute, further increased litigation risk, and failed to narrow the bill's reach.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potentially significant cost impacts</b>

<b>FORMATION AND REORGANIZATION</b>					
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<b>AB 2852 (Bloom)</b>	<b>Air Pollution Control Districts and Air Quality Management Districts: Independent Special Districts: Funding</b>	As amended 3/24/22: Would have provided that, retroactive to January 1, 2020, an air quality management/pollution control district would be deemed an independent special district for purposes of receiving state funds or funds disbursed by the state, including federal funds. "Funds" in this sense included, but was not limited to, moneys, loans, grants, financial incentives, and other economic benefits. This change to law was proposed to be effected by amending Section 40701.5 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to funding sources for air districts.	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potentially fewer independent special districts receiving relief funds as a result of inflated competition</b>
<b>SB 418 (Laird)</b>	<b>Pajaro Valley Health Care District</b>	As chaptered 2/4/22: Created the Pajaro Valley Health Care District in order to purchase and continue the operations of Watsonville Community Hospital.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>SB 938 (Hertzberg)</b>	<b>The Cortese-Knox- Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000: Protest Proceedings: Procedural Consolidation</b>	As chaptered 7/1/22: This bill, sponsored by the California Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions (CALAFCO), simplifies the voter protest threshold statutes related to special district reorganizations. The bill creates specific conditions under which a local agency formation commission may initiate dissolution of a special district with a 25 percent protest threshold (rather than the preexisting 10 percent threshold), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determinations for the proposed action must be documented in a Municipal Service Review and presented at a 21-day noticed public hearing;</li> <li>• The district in question must be granted a minimum 12-month remediation period and an opportunity to provide a progress report to the LAFCO prior to taking any action;</li> <li>• A second 21-day public hearing must be held to determine if the identified issues are mitigated, resulting in the LAFCO either terminating the dissolution, or moving forward under the standard protest hearing process outlined in existing law with a public notice period of 60 days.</li> </ul> <p>Potentially subject special districts would include those that have documented deficiencies, including that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The district has one or more documented chronic service provision deficiencies that substantially</li> </ul>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

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SB 938 (Hertzberg)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deviate from industry or trade association standards or other government regulations and its board or management is not actively engaged in efforts to remediate the documented service deficiencies;</li> <li>• The district spent public funds in an unlawful or reckless manner inconsistent with the principal act or other statute governing the district and has not taken any action to prevent similar future spending;</li> <li>• The district has shown willful neglect by failing to consistently adhere to the California Public Records Act and other public disclosure laws to which the agency is subject;</li> <li>• The district has failed to meet the minimum number of times required in its principal act in the prior calendar year and has taken no action to remediate the failures to ensure future meetings are conducted on a timely basis;</li> <li>• The district has consistently failed to perform timely audits in the prior three years, or failed to meet minimum financial requirements under Section 26909 of the Government Code over the prior five years as an alternative to performing an audit, or the district's recent annual audits show chronic issues with the district's fiscal controls and the district has taken no action to remediate the issues.</li> </ul>			

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<b>SB 1449 (Caballero)</b>	<b>Office of Planning and Research: Grant Program: Annexation of Unincorporated Areas</b>	As amended 4/19/22: Directs the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to establish, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Unincorporated Area Annexation Incentive Program, and allows OPR to issue a grant to a city for the purpose of funding projects related to the proposed or completed annexation of an unincorporated area into the city, and requires the project to be related to the annexation of a substantially surrounded unincorporated area. This bill also allows these grants to fund projects related to municipal infrastructure including, but not limited to, roads, street lighting, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, storm water management infrastructure, parks, and greenways. Additionally, this bill requires the Director of OPR to prioritize the issuance of grants to applications to fund specified projects and requires a city to submit an application to OPR in order to participate in the Program. This bill requires OPR to develop guidelines for purposes of implementing the Program no later than September 1, 2023. In preparing the guidelines, OPR must consult with representatives of LAFCOs, counties, cities, and residents of disadvantaged unincorporated communities (as defined by Section 56033.5 of the Government Code).	<b>Watch</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
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<b>AB 343 (Fong)</b>	<b>California Public Records Act Ombudsperson</b>	As amended 6/15/22: Establishes a California Public Records Act (CPRA) ombudsperson, to serve as an independent, nonpartisan referee to review state-denied CPRA requests and determine if the state agency had legitimate grounds to deny the request. Recent amendments to the bill added a provision that requires a report to be submitted to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2026 detailing whether local agencies should be subject to the same review process a state agency must undergo as a result of this bill.	<b>Watch</b>	<b>Senate Governmental Organization Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

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<b>AB 1707 (Boerner Horvath)</b>	<b>Property Tax Postponement: Senior Citizens and Disabled Citizens Property Tax Postponement Fund</b>	As introduced 1/26/22: This bill perpetually "tops off" the Senior Citizens and Disabled Citizens Property Tax Postponement Fund at \$15 million using General Fund dollars.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Minimal financial benefit to districts based on more timely receipt of owed tax payments</b>
<b>AB 1725 (Smith)</b>	<b>Illegal Cultivation of Cannabis</b>	As introduced 3/19/22: Current law provides that, in most circumstances, it is a misdemeanor or an infraction for persons over 18 years of age to plant, cultivate, harvest, dry, or process more than six living cannabis plants without a commercial cannabis license. This bill would make such activity a felony, punishable by 16 months or two or three years in county jail. Illegal water diversion by unlicensed cannabis growers is a huge problem for many water agencies, especially in Southern California. This theft can result in toxic sites and/or restrictions on districts pumping from the groundwater basin.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Public Safety Committee</b>	<b>Potential cost savings</b>
<b>AB 1944 (Lee)</b>	<b>Local Government: Open and Public Meetings</b>	As amended 5/25/22: Would have required a local agency looking to use teleconferencing to provide both a) a video stream accessible to members of the public, and b) an option for members of the public to address the body remotely during the public comment period through an audio-visual or call-in option. This bill would have made it so that a local agency would not be required to disclose the location of a member of a legislative body teleconferencing from a non-public location ("a location that is not a public place"). When CSDA sponsored AB 361 (R. Rivas, 2021), CSDA worked to ensure that local agencies could use either call-in or internet-based service options to conduct a teleconference. By imposing a requirement to provide a video stream, this bill would have removed that flexibility.	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potentially significant costs related to upgrading hardware and other necessary components for agencies relying on existing remote meeting statutes</b>

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<b>AB 2381 (Daly)</b>	<b>Address Confidentiality</b>	As amended 3/24/22: Would have created an address confidentiality program for code enforcement officers, defined to mean anyone "who is employed by any governmental subdivision, public or quasi-public corporation, public agency, public service corporation, any town, city, county, or municipal corporation, whether incorporated or chartered, who has enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements, whose duties include enforcement of any statute, rule, regulation, or standard, and who is authorized to issue citations, or file formal complaints." Furthermore, local agencies would have been empowered to define which staff member or members were code enforcement officers for the purposes of this program.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>AB 2449 (Rubio)</b>	<b>Open Meetings: Local Agencies: Teleconferences</b>	As amended 6/30/22: This bill, sponsored by the Three Valleys Municipal Water District, makes changes to remote meetings held pursuant to the Brown Act by amending longstanding non-emergency teleconference provisions within the Brown Act. This bill would provide that an agency would be allowed to teleconference without observing some of the typical requirements (that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda and that each teleconference location be accessible to the public) if at least a quorum of the members participates in-person from a singular, physical location identified on the agenda and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction that is open to the public. The agency would have to observe the procedural requirements already customarily observed (e.g., the agency would have to accept public comment until the comment period for that item has formally closed, the agency could not require that public comments be submitted in advance of the meeting, etc.) and members of the public would have to be able to participate via an internet-based platform, a call-in based platform, or physically in-person. Agency board members looking to participate remotely under these terms would only be permitted to do so for a "just cause," and would have to have the "just cause" for their remote participation stated publicly with a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given	<b>Watch</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential, unknown costs related to possible expansions of access/ accessibility requirements</b>

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<b>AB 2449 (Rubio)</b>		meeting. The member's remote participation would be contingent upon approval by the board. Those participating remotely as a result of these provisions would be exempt from disclosing any medical diagnosis, disability, or any personal medical information that is already exempt under existing law. Board members would have to publicly disclose at the meeting before any action is taken whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room at the remote location with the member, and the general nature of the member's relationship with any such individuals. Board members looking to participate remotely under these provisions would have to participate through both audio and visual technology. Remote participation pursuant to these provisions would be limited to a period of not more than three consecutive months or 20% of the regular meetings for the local agency within a calendar year, or no more than two meetings if the agency regularly meets fewer than 10 times per calendar year.			
<b>AB 2505 (Gray)</b>	<b>Water Theft: Irrigation Districts</b>	As chaptered 6/20/22: This bill will allow an irrigation district to impose fines for water theft. Additionally, this bill provides that the penalties for water theft do not cap or limit the penalties that can be imposed under Irrigation District Law.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>	<b>Potential cost savings</b>
<b>AB 2536 (Grayson)</b>	<b>Development Fees: Impact Fee Nexus Studies: Connection Fees and Capacity Charges</b>	As enrolled 7/11/22: This bill will require the fee or capacity charge evaluation to include evidence to support that the fee or capacity charge does not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing service. The bill would also require all information constituting the evaluation to be made publicly available at least 14 days prior to a specified meeting.	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Unknown</b>

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<b>AB 2647 (Levine)</b>	<b>Local government: Open Meetings</b>	As amended 4/19/22: Deals with an issue arising out of <i>Sierra Watch v. Placer County</i> (2021). Under the current Brown Act requirements, a local agency is required to post agendas and related content at a location available for public inspection at either a public office or another location that the agency designates for the purpose of publicly displaying the agenda; agencies are required to list the address of the public office or designated location on the agendas for all meetings of the legislative body of the agency (Section 54957.5 of the Government Code). This bill would allow local agencies that maintain a website to post agendas on their website instead of those public locations. Local agencies would be required to also place their web addresses on their meeting agendas. Along with posting the materials on the agency's website, agencies would also be required to post the materials at the physical location as soon as possible following their release on the agency's website.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Governance and Finance Committee</b>	<b>Potential cost savings associated with increased ease of publicizing agenda materials</b>
<b>AB 2677 (Gabriel)</b>	<b>Information Practices Act of 1977</b>	As amended 6/30/22: Would have removed an exemption from the Information Practices Act of 1977 ("the IPA") for local agencies, requiring them to abide by the voluminous terms of the IPA. Local agencies were removed from the bill when amendment language reinstated the exemption.	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially significant costs related to IT/consulting as well as staff recruitment/ training/ retention efforts that would be made necessary to abide by the terms of the IPA</b>

<b>GOVERNANCE</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 2788 (Mathis)</b>	<b>Public Records</b>	As amended 3/17/22: This bill would have revised the 10-day required response period for California Public Records Act requests to 10 business days.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Unknown cost savings associated with staff resources dedicated to responding to CPRA requests</b>
<b>AB 2917 (Fong)</b>	<b>State Law: Disability Access</b>	As amended 6/20/22: Requires disability claims brought on the basis of a noncompliant website to follow the procedures established in current law related to noncompliant facilities, consistent with efforts to halt similar "pay me now or pay me more" demand letters.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>Potential cost savings related to the abatement of serial complaint letters</b>
<b>SB 34 (Umberg)</b>	<b>Public contracts: Authorized Agent: Limitations</b>	As amended 6/13/22: This 2-year bill has been gutted and amended multiple times. CSDA opposed and then moved to a Neutral position on the most recent prior iteration of the bill, dealing with libraries and student success cards. The bill was then gutted and amended again into its most recent iteration. As amended, this bill would provide that a contract entered because of a violation of Penal Code Sections 68 or 86, generally making it a crime for a public official, as specified, to ask, receive, or agree to receive, any bribe, upon an understanding that their official vote, opinion, judgment, or action will be influenced thereby, is void. The provisions of this bill will apply to contracts executed on or after January 1, 2023, including contracts negotiated prior to January 1, 2023.	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>SB 361 (Umberg)</b>	<b>Surplus Land: Orange County</b>	As amended 6/20/22: This bill would prohibit the County of Orange or a city located within the County of Orange from proceeding with disposal of property if the Department of Housing and Community Development issues a notice of violation of the Surplus Lands Act.	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown</b>

<b>GOVERNANCE</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 443 (Hertzberg)</b>	<b>Emergency Medical Services (EMS): Prehospital EMS</b>	As amended 6/16/22: This was a 2-year bill which was previously amended to set ballot positioning and other ballot criteria, allowing CSDA to adopt a Neutral position on the as-amended bill. This bill was then gutted and amended in its second year to clarify law pertaining to local control of certain EMS services/operations.	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>SB 892 (Hurtado)</b>	<b>Cybersecurity Preparedness: Food and Agriculture Sector and Water and Wastewater Systems Sector</b>	<p>As amended 6/16/22: This bill would have required water and wastewater providers to disclose sensitive vulnerability assessments to the state, and to report specified cyber threats and cyber attacks to the state. CSDA opposed the bill unless it was amended. The bill was amended into an optional reporting bill, allowing CSDA to adopt a Neutral position.</p> <p>As amended, this bill would require:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to develop and enact optional reporting guidelines and content, with specified considerations, as specified, applicable to companies and cooperatives in the food and agriculture industry, and entities in the water and wastewater management systems industry, for when they identify verified significant cyber threats or active cyberattacks. This bill suggests reporting within 30 days of discovery and suggests agencies to which the report should be made. This bill will exempt such reports from the Public Records Act.</li> <li>2. Cal OES to direct the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (CCIC) to prepare a strategic, multiyear outreach plan focusing on ways to assist the food and agriculture sector and the water and wastewater sector in efforts to improve cyber security, as specified. This bill would require sharing the plan with the Legislature by January 1, 2024.</li> <li>3. Cal OES to direct CCIC to evaluate options for providing entities in the food and agriculture sector or the water and wastewater sector with grants or alternative forms of funding to improve cybersecurity preparedness, and provide a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2024, including a summary of CCIC's evaluation, specific grants</li> </ol>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No mandatory direct costs as amended</b>

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<b>SB 892 (Hurtado)</b>		and other forms of funding for improved cybersecurity preparedness (current and potential funding), and potential voluntary actions that do not require funding and assist the food and agriculture sector and the water and wastewater sector in their efforts to improve cybersecurity preparedness.  The bill specifies that its provisions do not require the water and wastewater sector to submit vulnerability assessments, emergency response plans, or other related documents to the state.			
<b>SB 1100 (Cortese)</b>	<b>Open Meetings: Orderly Conduct</b>	As amended 6/6/22: Expressly permits a local agency, after the agency issues a warning, to remove an individual intentionally engaging in behavior during a meeting that substantially impairs or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting. Local agencies would not be required to issue a pre-removal warning in the event an individual gets into a physical altercation or threatens to do so.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Floor</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>SB 1226 (Durazo)</b>	<b>Joint powers Agreements: Zero – Emission Transportation Systems or Facilities</b>	As amended 4/19/22: Expands the potential universe of entities a public agency could enter into a joint powers agreement with for the purposes of the development, construction, and operation of zero-emission transportation systems or facilities that lower greenhouse gases, reduce vehicle congestion and vehicles miles traveled, and improve public transit connections.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Allows for access to private, nonprofit capital</b>
<b>SB 1264 (Dahle)</b>	<b>Property Assessed Clean Energy Program: Wildfire Safety Improvements</b>	As introduced 2/17/22: Would have increased the flexibility of the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program to encompass wildfire safety enhancements, removing the requirement that the enhancements be affixed to existing real property, and would have permitted any public agency (including CSDs/MUDs/PUDs) to partner with participating property owners in order to finance these enhancements.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Unknown</b>

<b>GOVERNANCE</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1405 (Ochoa Bogh)</b>	<b>Community Service Districts: Lake Arrowhead Community Service District: Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions: Enforcement</b>	As amended 4/18/22: Authorizes the Lake Arrowhead Community Services District to enforce all or part of the covenants, conditions, and restrictions for tracts within that district, and to assume the duties of the Arrowhead Woods Architectural Committee for those tracts, after receiving a written request from the board of directors of the Arrowhead Woods Architectural Committee to assume such powers, conducting a public meeting, and receiving the approval of the relevant LAFCO.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Floor</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>SB 1439 (Glazer)</b>	<b>Campaign Contributions: Agency Officers</b>	As amended 6/21/22: Expands a prohibition on financial contributions to officers of local agencies; local agency officers would be prohibited from receiving contributions above a certain amount before/after participating in a decision related to "a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use pending before the agency." "License, permit, or other entitlement for use" means all business, professional, trade, and land use licenses and permits and all other entitlements for use, including all entitlements for land use, all contracts (other than competitively bid, labor, or personal employment contracts), and all franchises. Agency officers would have an opportunity to cure the violation by returning the contribution (or the portion of the contribution in excess of \$250) within 14 days of accepting, soliciting, or directing the contribution, provided that the officer committed the offense unknowingly/unwillingly.	<b>Watch</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

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<b>SB 1483 (Glazer)</b>	<b>The Political Reform Act of 1974: Fair Political Practices Commission: Political Reform Education Program</b>	<p>As amended 4/6/22: This bill would permit the establishment of a small-time offenders education program within the Fair Political Practices Commission, with the following eligibility requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The person has little or no experience with the section of the Political Reform Act that the person violated.</li> <li>• The underlying violation resulted in minimal or no public harm.</li> <li>• The person has not been ordered to pay a penalty for the same type of violation in the previous five years.</li> <li>• There is no evidence of an intent to violate this title or to conceal a violation of the Political Reform Act.</li> </ul> <p>If a person meets the requirements above (as well as any other requirements articulated by the commission as part of the program) and successfully completes the education program, the commission would be barred from pursuing an administrative action for the violation and cannot use that violation against the person in any subsequent administrative proceeding against that person.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Minor cost savings associated with the remediation of small financial penalties</b>
<b>SBs 1490, 1491, &amp; 1492 (Committee on Governance and Finance)</b>	<b>Validations</b>	<p>As chaptered 7/1/22: These bills (SBs 1490, 1491, and 1492) enact the Validating Acts of 2022, which validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state government, counties, cities, special districts and school districts, among other public bodies. The annual Acts protect investors from the chance that a minor error might undermine the legal integrity of a public agency's bond. The three Acts cure typographical, grammatical, and procedural errors.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>	<b>Protects special districts from potential litigation</b>

<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SCR 5 (Melendez)</b>	<b>State of Emergency: COVID-19: Termination</b>	As amended 2/2/21: Proclaims an immediate end to the March 4, 2020 state of emergency proclamation issued by Governor Newsom. The March 4 proclamation is structurally fundamental to agencies relying on AB 361 (R. Rivas, 2021) to conduct their meetings remotely pursuant to its provisions; the abrupt termination of the proclamation would cause a disruptive transition back to in-person meetings or meetings held remotely under the normal teleconferencing rules that predated the COVID-19 pandemic.	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Senate Governmental Organization Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>AB 35 (Reyes)</b>	<b>Civil Damages: Medical Malpractice</b>	<p>As amended 4/27/22: This bill is the result of a compromise struck between supporters of a ballot initiative to make changes to Medical Injury Compensation Reform Act (MICRA), and representatives of the coalition established to protect MICRA. As a result of the compromises in AB 35, the ballot initiative will not move forward.</p> <p>This bill makes several changes to professional negligence litigation against health care providers, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This bill makes changes to the caps on attorneys' contingency fees. Under existing law, such fees are capped by percentages which decrease as litigation recovery increases. This bill would instead impose percentage caps based on the stage of litigation during which the litigation was resolved, with the percentage increasing in later stages, and percentages in excess of 33% left to the judge's discretion.</li> <li>2. This bill would increase the \$250,000 cap on noneconomic damages as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In any action for injury against a health care provider or health care institution based on professional negligence that does not involve wrongful death, the injured plaintiff shall be entitled to recover up to \$350,000 in noneconomic losses, regardless of the number of health care providers or institutions, in each of the following categories:</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Chaptered</b>	<b>Increased costs due to increased damages cap, balanced against greater cost risks if the ballot initiative was successful</b>

HEALTH AND SAFETY					
BILL/ AUTHOR	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	CSDA POSITION	STATUS	COST/COST- SAVINGS
AB 35 (Reyes)		<p>a. against one or more health care providers, collectively;</p> <p>b. against one or more health care institutions, collectively; and</p> <p>c. against one or more health care providers or health care institutions that are unaffiliated with the above defendants based on separate and independent acts of professional negligence that occurred at, or in relation to medical transport to, a health care institution unaffiliated with a health care institution described above, collectively.</p> <p>ii. The cap increases by \$40,000 per year for 10 years, to \$750,000. For professional negligence involving wrongful death, the limits start at \$500,000 and increase to \$1,000,000 over 10 years. The caps will then be adjusted by 2% per year for inflation beginning in 2034. The bill increases the threshold for periodic payments.</p> <p>iii. The above caps apply for cases filed or arbitrations demanded on or after January 1, 2023.</p> <p>3. This bill would update various definitions, and protects certain health provider statements from use in litigation.</p>			

<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 852 (Wood)</b>	<b>Health Care Practitioners: Electronic Prescriptions</b>	As amended 6/23/22: This bill would have updated the laws governing nurse practitioners' scope of practice that were passed with ACHD and CSDA support last year to refer to practice protocols instead of individual protocols provided by a physician, would have deleted the requirement to obtain physician consultation in the case of acute decompensation of patient situation, and would have made several additional changes to laws related nurse practitioners' scope of practice. CSDA supported this bill and the contemplated changes related to nurse practitioners' scope of practice. However, this bill has since been amended to remove the provisions related to nurse practitioners, leaving only changes to law related to transmitting and filling prescriptions; CSDA staff intend to recommend a change in position, from Support to Neutral, to the CSDA Legislative Committee at a future meeting.	<b>Support (recommending Neutral)</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential technology cost increases</b>

<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>					
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<b>AB 1711 (Seyarto)</b>	<b>Privacy: Breach</b>	<p>As amended 4/21/22: This bill would amend Section 1798.29 of the Civil Code to require an agency to post a link on its website, if one is maintained, to a notice of security breach, as specified, provided by a person or business operating a system on behalf of an agency. Specifically, when a person or business operating a system on behalf of an agency is required to disclose a breach of that system pursuant to Section 1798.29 (agency disclosure of system breaches concerning computerized data that includes personal information) or Section 1798.82 (disclosure by persons or businesses of system breaches concerning computerized data that includes personal information) of the Civil Code, the agency must also disclose that breach by conspicuously posting for a minimum of 30 days on the agency’s website, if one is maintained, the notice provided by that person or business pursuant to Section 1798.29 or Section 1798.82 of the Civil Code. This is satisfied through posting a link to the notice on the homepage or first significant page, according to font and text placement standards, as specified, that call attention to the link.</p> <p>The bill provides that the disclosure shall be posted in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the legitimate needs of law enforcement, as provided for elsewhere in Section 1798.29, or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system.</p> <p>CSDA is opposing the bill unless it is amended to only require the third party to identify the public agency it was doing business with on its own notice, when it provides one.</p>	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>Unknown potential costs associated with staff time and website changes to comply with posting requirements</b>

<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 1883 (Quirk-Silva)</b>	<b>Public Restrooms</b>	As amended 6/23/22: Requires library districts and park districts to complete an inventory of their "accessible, permanent public restrooms, including single occupancy restrooms" available to the general population in its jurisdiction. These districts - along with cities and counties - would have to provide this completed inventory of bathrooms to the State Department of Public Health not later than July 1, 2023, and quarterly thereafter, for purposes of the development of the Department's online database of public restrooms.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially significant increased costs associated with increased demand for restroom facilities</b>
<b>AB 1980 (Irwin)</b>	<b>Statute of Limitation: Ransomware</b>	As introduced 2/10/22: This bill would have required prosecution of any person who, with the intent to extort property or other consideration from another, introduces ransomware into any computer, computer system, or computer network, to commence within 3 years after the person is initially identified by law enforcement as a suspect in the commission of that offense. This bill would have applied to crimes that were committed on or after January 1, 2023, and crimes for which the statute of limitations that was in effect before January 1, 2023, has not run as of January 1, 2023. This would have changed current law requiring prosecution for this offense to be commenced within 3 years after the commission of the offense.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

HEALTH AND SAFETY					
BILL/ AUTHOR	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	CSDA POSITION	STATUS	COST/COST- SAVINGS
<b>AB 2080 (Wood)</b>	<b>Health Care Consolidation and Contracting Fairness Act of 2022</b>	<p>As amended 5/19/22: This bill would have established restrictions around health care competition, consolidation, and other transactions. This bill included prohibitions on contract terms, as specified, of health facilities, health care practitioners, health insurance contracts, and health care service plans, and provided for Attorney General and state oversight.</p> <p>This bill would have placed restrictions on health care service plans' mergers and consolidations with, and acquisitions of, other health care service plans and health insurers.</p> <p>This bill would have required a medical group, hospital or hospital system, health care service plan, health insurer, or pharmacy benefit manager, except for a specified nonprofit corporation, to provide notice to and obtain the written consent of the Attorney General before entering into specified agreements or transactions to sell, transfer, lease, exchange, option, encumber, convey, or otherwise dispose of a material amount of its assets, or transfer control, responsibility, or governance of a material amount of its assets or operations. This bill contained related requirements for changes in governing members.</p> <p>This bill would have given the Attorney General discretion to consent to, give conditional consent to, or not consent to an agreement or transaction, as specified, and provided for the Attorney General to convene public meetings in connection with major transactions, as defined.</p>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b><i>Potentially significant fiscal impacts on health care districts</i></b>

<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 2387 (Garcia)</b>	<b>Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022</b>	As amended 3/21/22: This bill was titled the "Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022," and would have placed a \$7.43 billion bond package on the ballot for voter approval. Three hundred million dollars would be available to the Office of Emergency Services, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for a pre-hazard mitigation grant program. The bond also would have addressed extreme heat by authorizing \$725 million, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for strengthening California's climate resilience and mitigation strategies to address increasing temperatures and extreme heat events through investments in parks, urban green infrastructure, and community forestry projects.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential funding opportunities</b>
<b>AB 2771 (Friedman)</b>	<b>Cosmetic Products: Safety</b>	As amended 6/13/22: This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2025, the manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale in commerce, cosmetic products containing intentionally added PFAS, as defined. PFAS contamination is of great concern to many water districts, which have had to take steps to address this contaminant in water supply — often incurring significant cost to do so.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Committee on Health</b>	<b>Potential cost savings for districts involved in PFAS cleanup</b>
<b>SB 230 (Portantino)</b>	<b>State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern in Drinking Water Program</b>	As amended 6/22/22: This bill would require the State Water Board to build upon and improve its knowledge concerning Constituents of Emerging Concern (CECs) to assess the state of information, and may recommend areas for further study, including: 1) the occurrence of constituents of emerging concern in drinking water sources and treated drinking water; 2) fate, transportation, and biodegradation of CECs; 3) water treatment and laboratory analyses; and, 4) the potential effects on public health of CECs in drinking water sources and treated drinking water. This bill would allow the State Water Board to establish, maintain, and direct a dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern in Drinking Water Program. The bill would authorize the State Water Board to convene a Science Advisory Panel to review and provide recommendations to the State Water Board on CECs, as specified.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1038 (Bradford)</b>	<b>Law Enforcement: Facial Recognition and Other Biometric Surveillance</b>	As introduced 2/15/22: This bill would have eliminated the January 1, 2023, sunset on a ban on law enforcement agencies and enforcement officers from using, installing, activating, or requesting use of facial recognition and biometric scanners in body cameras, thus extending that ban in perpetuity.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 84 (Committee on Budget)</b>	<b>Employment: COVID-19: Supplemental Paid Sick Leave</b>	<p>As amended 2/2/22: This bill is a budget vehicle, gutted and amended to provide for COVID-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave (SPSL). The Senate version of this bill, SB 114, was passed and signed into law by the Governor.</p> <p>The SPSL law requires:</p> <p>Between January 1, 2022, and September 30, 2022, employers with more than 25 employees will be required to provide 40 hours of paid sick leave to covered employees who cannot work or telework under specified circumstances, including: the covered employee is subject to a quarantine or isolation period related to COVID-19, or the covered employee is caring for a family member subject to such an order; the covered employee has been advised by a health care provider to isolate or quarantine due to COVID-19, or the covered employee is caring for a family member subject to such advice; the covered employee is attending an appointment for themselves or a family member to receive a vaccine or a vaccine booster for protection against COVID-19, or the covered employee is experiencing symptoms, or caring for a family member experiencing symptoms, related to a COVID-19 vaccine or vaccine booster that prevent the employee from being able to work or telework (for each vaccination or vaccine booster, an employer may limit the total COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave to 3 days or 24 hours, as specified); the covered employee is experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis; or the covered employee is caring for a child whose school or</p>	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee</b>	<b>Potential cost increases associated with expanded leave usage</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 84 (Committee on Budget)</b>		<p>place of care is closed or otherwise unavailable for reasons related to COVID-19 on the premises.</p> <p>Covered employees are entitled to an additional 40 hours of SPSL if the covered employee, or a family member for whom the covered employee is providing care, tests positive for COVID-19, however, an employer may require the employee to submit to a diagnostic test on or after the fifth day after the test was taken and provide documentation of those results. The employer shall make such a test available at no cost to the employee. If the employee requests to use the additional leave because a family member for whom they are providing care tests positive for COVID-19, the employer may require that the employee provide documentation of that family member's test results before paying the additional leave. The employer has no obligation to provide additional SPSL for an employee who refuses to provide documentation of the results of the test upon the request of the employer.</p> <p>For other than full time employees or employees scheduled to work, on average, at least 40 hours per week in the two weeks preceding the date the employee took COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave, the SPSL law provides for calculations of hours based on hours worked over specified periods of time. The SPSL law provides a means of calculating rate of leave pay. Firefighters with alternative work schedules may receive additional hours of SPSL under certain circumstances.</p> <p>An employer cannot require a covered employee to first exhaust their COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave before satisfying any requirement to provide paid leave under any Cal-OSHA COVID-19 Emergency Temporary Standards, and cannot require use of any other paid or unpaid leave, paid time off, or vacation time before use of SPSL. The SPSL law provides a mechanism for employers to receive credit for their own SPSL programs providing equal or greater pay, as specified.</p>			

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 84 (Committee on Budget)</b>		<p>The SPSL law contains provisions for retroactive pay and reporting of leave usage.</p> <p>The SPSL law also contains provisions specific to providers of in-home supportive services or waiver personal care services.</p>			
<b>AB 95 (Low)</b>	<b>Employees: Bereavement Leave</b>	As amended 3/22/21: This bill would have required employers with 25 or more employees, including public employers, to provide 10 days of bereavement leave to all employees, while requiring employers with fewer than 25 employees to provide 3 days of bereavement leave and would have created a private right of action should there be a violation. The bill did not apply to employees covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement if the agreement expressly provided for at least as much bereavement leave and the wages, hours of work, and working conditions of the employees, and if the agreement provided premium wage rates for all overtime hours worked, where applicable, and a regular hourly rate of pay for those employees of not less than 30 percent more than the state minimum wage.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Minor increased costs to districts with 25 or more employees, associated with increased leave usage</b>
<b>AB 230 (Voepel)</b>	<b>Employment: Flexible Work Schedules</b>	As introduced 1/12/21: This bill would have enacted the Workplace Flexibility Act of 2021, permitting an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday. Current law authorizes the alternative work schedule if 2/3 of the employees in a work unit elect to adopt the schedule.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 334 (Mullin)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: Skin Cancer</b>	As introduced 1/27/21: This bill would create a rebuttable presumption within the workers' compensation system for state Fish and Wildlife officers and park rangers concerning skin cancer diagnoses.	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>AB 385 (Flora)</b>	<b>Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004</b>	As introduced 2/2/22: This bill would have prohibited a Private Attorneys General Act (PAGA) lawsuit in cases involving workplace safety, and noticing issues for those working from home as a result of the pandemic.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential cost savings</b>
<b>AB 386 (Cooper)</b>	<b>Public Employees' Retirement Fund: Investments: Confidentiality</b>	As amended 6/29/21: This bill would have allowed certain information related to CalPERS investment in private equity to be exempt from the California Public Records Act. This would've allowed CalPERS to place greater investments in private equity and manage those investments internally.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential cost savings for districts contracting with CalPERS</b>
<b>AB 399 (Salas)</b>	<b>The Medical Provider Network Transparency Act of 2022</b>	As amended 5/23/22: As amended, this bill would have made changes to an independent bill review process for workers' compensation. Under current law, in connection with certain bill disputes, a provider can request independent bill review, and is required to pay an up front fee which is reimbursed if an additional payment is found to be owed by an employer to a medical provider. This bill would have changed that process, requiring only a small up front eligibility fee, and no up front additional fees from the provider if the claim is reviewable, providing for a "loser pays" system for those fees based on the outcome of the bill review. This bill contained a payment and dispute process for fees and additional amounts found to be owing, and late penalty provisions, for claims administrators and providers.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential costs associated with increased friction in workers' compensation system</b>

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<b>AB 404 (Salas)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: Medical-Legal Expenses: Fee Schedule</b>	As amended 4/22/21: This bill would require that the medical-legal fee schedule be reviewed semiannually and updated as-needed to increase the conversion factor by the percentage increase in the most recent federal Medicare Economic Index. The bill will require that the fee schedule not decrease in the event that the federal Medicare Economic Index decreases.	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Minimal fiscal impacts</b>
<b>AB 415 (R. Rivas)</b>	<b>Employment: Workers' Compensation</b>	As amended 2/12/21: Expands existing cancer presumptions for front line firefighters to also cover employees for local public agencies that, while not directly engaged in firefighting activities, are exposed to health hazards from firefighting operations.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Increased workers' compensation costs for safety personnel</b>
<b>AB 513 (Bigelow)</b>	<b>Employment: Telecommuting Employees</b>	As amended 3/17/21: This bill would have authorized an employee working from home to receive legally required notices and postings electronically and sign certain documents electronically. The bill would have also required that a working from home employee's wages due at the time of separation of employment be deemed to have been paid on the date that the wages are mailed to the employee.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential administrative cost savings related to telecommuting employees</b>
<b>AB 530 (Fong)</b>	<b>Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004: Filing Requirements</b>	As introduced 2/10/21: This bill would have required an aggrieved employee seeking a suit under the Private Attorneys General Act (PAGA) to inform the employer which specific violations of the code are being brought under each subdivision of the Act, and to inform the employer if statutory right-to-cure provisions apply.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential litigation cost savings</b>
<b>AB 650 (Muratsuchi)</b>	<b>Employer-Provided Benefits: Health Care Workers: COVID-19: Hazard Pay Retention Bonuses</b>	As amended 6/1/21: This bill would have mandated hazard pay for specified health care workers, including those employed by district hospitals, imposing a new significant unfunded cost on those impacted health care providers. It was estimated that AB 650 would have imposed at least \$6 billion statewide in unfunded increased costs on hospitals, doctors and health care providers that would have been passed along to patients in the form of higher insurance rates and copays and reduced access to vital health services.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Significant cost increases for districts employing healthcare workers</b>

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<b>AB 995 (Gonzalez)</b>	<b>Paid Sick Days: Accrual and Use</b>	As introduced 2/18/21: This bill would have amended the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act to extend the number of paid sick days employers are required to provide from 3 days to 5 days.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential cost increases related to additional leave usage</b>
<b>AB 1019 (Holden)</b>	<b>Public Employee Retirement Systems: Prohibited Investments: Turkey</b>	As introduced 2/18/21: This bill would have applied to CalPERS, and would have required that moneys shall not be used to make additional or new investments or to renew existing investments in investment vehicles issued or owned by the government of Turkey, except as specified.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential cost increases for districts contracting with CalPERS</b>
<b>AB 1028 (Seyarto)</b>	<b>Telework Flexibility Act</b>	As introduced 2/18/21: This bill would have allowed an employee who is telecommuting the flexibility to choose their own schedule, choose when they take meal and rest breaks, and would eliminate the financial penalty against employers for providing that flexibility as well as PAGA penalties in certain circumstances.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential litigation cost savings for districts with telecommuting employees</b>
<b>AB 1044 (Wicks)</b>	<b>Employment: Leave</b>	As amended 9/3/21: This bill would expand the California Family Rights Act and Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act for specified private employers and public employers of all sizes by allowing employees to take leave to care for any individual of the employee's choosing.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>Potential cost increases associated with expanded leave usage</b>
<b>AB 1092 (Mayes)</b>	<b>Public Employees' Retirement: Health Benefits</b>	As amended 4/26/21: This bill would have precluded a person who has retired under PERS and who obtains work with a subsequent employer from receiving any health benefits offered under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) if the person's subsequent employer offers health care coverage that provides reasonably comparable benefits.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential cost savings for districts providing healthcare benefits after retirement</b>
<b>AB 1122 (C. Garcia)</b>	<b>Employment Discrimination</b>	As amended 3/11/21: This bill would have created a reverse affirmative action law which would have precluded an employer from liability from a passed-over individual for hire or promotion if the person that was hired is a member of a protected class.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

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<b>AB 1179 (Carrillo)</b>	<b>Employer Provided Benefit: Backup Childcare</b>	As introduced 2/18/21: This bill would have required an employer to provide an employee, on or after January 1, 2022, who works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year, with up to 60 hours of paid backup childcare benefits. This benefit may be used when the employee's regular childcare provider cannot be utilized.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potentially significant cost increases associated with new mandated benefit</b>
<b>AB 1256 (Quirk)</b>	<b>Employment Discrimination: Cannabis Screening Test</b>	As amended 4/12/21: This bill would have prohibited an employer from discriminating against (not hiring) an employee or candidate for employment that fails a drug test for marijuana and would provide a civil right of action to the aggrieved employee or candidate for employment.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>AB 1465 (Reyes)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: Medical Provider Networks Study</b>	As amended 4/26/21: This bill was amended from a bill that created a statewide Medical Provider Network (MPN), which CSDA opposed. As amended this bill would have required the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation, on or before January 1, 2023, to conduct a study on delays and access to care issues in MPNs, allowing CSDA to adopt a Neutral position. The bill would have required the study to compare specified data for injury claims in which a worker was treated by a MPN to that data for injury claims in which a worker was treated by a provider who is not part of an MPN.	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>AB 1651 (Kalra)</b>	<b>Worker Rights: Workplace Technology Accountability Act</b>	As amended 4/18/22: This bill would have defined employer and worker such that its provisions apply to special districts. This bill would have placed significant restrictions on the collection and maintenance of employee data, given the employee the right to access and dispute the data, provided various notification requirements, and placed restrictions and regulations on new workplace technologies, as well as commonplace technologies, as specified.  This bill would have authorized and required the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging violations of the act, created a private right of action, and imposed fines up to \$20,000 for violations.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Significant costs for implementation of requirements, as well as increased litigation costs</b>

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<b>AB 1681 (Daly)</b>	<b>Insurance: Fraud Prevention and Detection</b>	As amended 6/2/22: Pursuant to Section 1879.1 of the Insurance Code, existing law empowers the Insurance Commissioner to convene investigative meetings with insurance companies to discuss specific information concerning suspected, anticipated, or completed acts of insurance fraud, as specified. This bill would allow district attorneys to be invited to such meetings, and also allow district attorneys to convene meetings with representatives of insurance companies and representatives of self-insured employers to discuss specific information concerning suspected, anticipated, or completed acts of insurance fraud, as specified, provided a specified representative of the Insurance Commissioner is present. Such information shared in those meetings will not make a person subject to civil liability for libel, slander, or any other relevant cause of action, provided specified conditions are met (Insurance Commissioner's designated representative advises participants of guidelines to ensure compliance with federal and state antitrust laws, and no fraud or malice on the part of participants, as specified). This bill contains provisions for uses and sharing of information that comes out of such meetings.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b><i>No direct fiscal impacts; potential cost savings due to increased prosecution of insurance fraud</i></b>

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<b>AB 1751 (Daly)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: COVID-19: Critical Workers</b>	<p>As introduced 2/1/22: This bill is a workers' compensation presumption bill related to COVID-19. Under existing law, pursuant to SB 1159 (2020), there is a COVID-19 workplace injury presumption, as specified below, until January 1, 2023.</p> <p>This bill would extend applicable sunsets until January 1, 2025. CSDA is Opposed Unless Amended to limit the extension of the sunsets to one year, instead of two.</p> <p>The extended sunsets will apply to the following sections:</p> <p>Section 1: Creates a disputable presumption for the period from March 19, 2020, through July 5, 2020, for any employee that performed labor or services at the employee's place of employment at the employer's direction, that tests positive or is diagnosed with COVID-19 within 14 days thereafter. The injury is presumed to have taken place in the workplace and therefore would be entitled to workers' compensation benefits. Paid sick leave benefits specifically available in response to COVID-19 shall be exhausted before temporary disability. The employer must reject liability for an injury within 30 days of a claim, or a rebuttable presumption arises. This bill would extend the sunset on this section from January 1, 2023, until January 1, 2025.</p> <p>Section 2: Creates a disputable presumption for firefighters, peace officers, and healthcare workers that provide direct patient care, or a custodial employee in contact with COVID-19 patients, who works at a health facility, that contract COVID-19 within 14 days after a day that the employee performed labor or services at the employee's place of employment at the employer's direction. The injury is presumed to have taken place in the workplace and therefore would be entitled to workers' compensation benefits. Paid sick leave benefits specifically available in response to COVID-19 shall be exhausted before temporary disability. The employer must reject liability for an injury within 30 days of a claim, or a rebuttable</p>	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially significant cost increases due to continuing workers' compensation presumptions for COVID-19</b>

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<b>AB 1751 (Daly)</b>		<p>presumption arises. This section is in place from July 6, 2020. This bill would extend the sunset on this section from January 1, 2023, until January 1, 2025.</p> <p>Section 3: Addresses workplace outbreaks and applies to all other employees, not covered by other sections that work for an employer that has five or more employees, that contract COVID-19 within 14 days after a day that the employee performed labor or services at the employee's place of employment at the employer's direction. This section creates a disputable presumption that an employee contracted COVID-19 at the workplace and they are entitled to workers' compensation benefits if the employee tests positive for COVID-19 during a workplace "outbreak." An "outbreak" exists if within a 14-day period an employer has 100 employees or fewer at a specific place of employment and four or more employees test positive for COVID-19, or if the employer has more than 100 employees at a specific place of employment and four percent of the number of employees who reported to the specific place of employment test positive for COVID-19. The employer must reject liability for an injury within 45 days of a claim, or a rebuttable presumption arises. This section also contains certain reporting requirements, penalties for falsifying or failing to submit records, and related procedures. This section is in place from July 6, 2020. This bill would extend the sunset on this section from January 1, 2023, until January 1, 2025.</p>			

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<b>AB 1761 (Voepel)</b>	<b>Employment: Flexible Work Schedules</b>	<p>As introduced 2/2/22: This was a reintroduction of AB 230 (2021), which CSDA took a Support position on.</p> <p>This bill would have enacted the Workplace Flexibility Act of 2022, permitting an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday. These provisions would not apply to any employee covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement or employed by the state, a city, county, city and county, district, municipality, or other public, quasi-public, or municipal corporation, or any political subdivision of this state. Current law authorizes the alternative work schedule if 2/3 of the employees in a work unit elect to adopt the schedule.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

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<b>AB 2188 (Quirk)</b>	<b>Discrimination in Employment: Use of Cannabis</b>	<p>As amended 6/30/22: This bill would, beginning January 1, 2024, make it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or any term or condition of employment, or otherwise penalize a person, if the discrimination is based upon any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The person's use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace. This paragraph does not prohibit an employer from discriminating in hiring, or any term or condition of employment, or otherwise penalize a person based on scientifically valid preemployment drug testing conducted through methods that do not screen for nonpsychoactive cannabis metabolites.</li> <li>2. An employer-required drug screening test that has found the person to have nonpsychoactive cannabis metabolites in their urine, hair, blood, or bodily fluids.</li> </ol> <p>This bill does not permit an employee to possess, be impaired by, or to use, cannabis on the job, or affects the rights or obligations of an employer to maintain a drug and alcohol-free workplace, as specified in Section 11362.45 of the Health and Safety Code, or any other rights or obligations of an employer specified by federal law or regulation.</p> <p>This bill does not apply to employees in the building and construction trades.</p> <p>This bill does not apply to applicants or employees hired for positions that require a federal government background investigation or security clearance, and states that it does not preempt state or federal laws requiring employees to be tested for controlled substances, including laws requiring employees to be tested as a condition of receiving federal funding or federal licensing-related benefits or entering into a federal contract.</p>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown potential litigation and testing costs</b>

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<b>AB 2243 (Garcia)</b>	<b>Occupational Safety and Health Standards: Heat illness: Wildfire Smoke</b>	<p>As amended 6/29/22: This bill would require the Cal/OSHA standards board to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider revising the heat illness standard to include an ultrahigh heat standard for employees in outdoor places of employment for heat in excess of 105 degrees, which will include additional mandatory paid preventative cooldown rest periods every hour, readily and immediately available cool water, and increased employer monitoring of employees for symptoms of heat-related illnesses in addition to other protections, and require employers to distribute a copy of the Heat Illness Prevention Plan to all new employees upon hire and upon specified training, but no more than twice per year to each employee, and to distribute a copy of the Heat Illness Prevention Plan to all employees at least once on an annual basis.</li> <li>2. Consider revising existing wildfire smoke standards to reduce the AQI threshold for PM2.5 at which control by respiratory protective equipment becomes mandatory to, at a maximum, an AQI of 301. For an AQI above 301 but below 500, the employer need not implement fit testing and medical evaluations or otherwise implement requirements under Section 5144 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations.</li> </ol> <p>This bill would also require Cal/OSHA to consider developing or revising regulations related to additional protections related to acclimatization to higher temperatures, especially following an absence of a week or more from working in ultrahigh heat settings, including after an illness.</p> <p>CSDA had an Oppose position on the bill but adopted a Neutral position following amendments.</p>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential increased compliance costs</b>

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<b>AB 2441 (Kalra)</b>	<b>Public Employment: Local Public Transit Agencies: New Vehicle Technology</b>	<p>As amended 6/2/22: This bill would require a public transit employer to notify the exclusive employee representative of its intention to begin any procurement process or plan to acquire or deploy in relation to specified new technologies for public transit services not less than 12 months before commencing the process, plan, or deployment. The notification requirement will apply to any new technology for public transit services that does either of the following: changes or introduces new products, services, or type of operation, including, but not limited to, automated vehicles, which effect the nature of work or require job training of the workforce to which they will apply, or eliminates job functions or jobs of the workforce to which they will apply.</p> <p>The required notification must include a comprehensive analysis of the effects of new products, services, or type of operation on workers, including workers who may not be adequately skilled in their use or may be fully displaced by them; the potential gaps in skills that may result from the new service on the workers to which it will apply; and, the total amount budgeted for, and descriptions of, training and retraining programs for affected workers.</p> <p>Following the notification, the employer must engage in collective bargaining with an affected exclusive employee representative on the following subjects: developing and implementing the new product or service; creating a transition plan for affected workers; and, creating plans to train and prepare the affected workforce to fill new positions created by a new service or product. CSDA is opposed to the bill unless it is amended to narrow it to focus on notification prior to the procurement of autonomous transit vehicles having a job displacement impact.</p>	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>Potential increased compliance and litigation costs for transit districts</b>

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<b>AB 2493 (Chen)</b>	<b>County Employees' Retirement: Disallowed Compensation: Benefit Adjustments</b>	<p>As amended 6/30/22: This bill applies to disallowed compensation in 1937 Act County pension systems, and applies only to a sworn peace officer or firefighter.</p> <p>In the case of an active member, all contributions made on the disallowed compensation shall be credited against future contributions to the benefit of the employer or agency that reported the disallowed compensation, and any contribution paid by, or on behalf of, that member, shall be returned to the member by the employer or agency that reported the disallowed compensation, except a system that has initiated a process prior to July 1, 2022, to recalculate reportable compensation to exclude disallowed compensation and return contributions, as specified, may continue with that process if consistent with PEPRA and the California Supreme Court case of <i>Alameda County Deputy Sheriff's Association v. Alameda County Employees' Retirement Association</i>. This exception will apply to repayment of disallowed retiree compensation as well.</p> <p>In the case of a retired member, survivor, or beneficiary whose final compensation at the time of retirement was predicated upon the disallowed compensation, the contributions made on the disallowed compensation shall be credited against future contributions, to the benefit of the employer or agency that reported the disallowed compensation and the system shall permanently adjust the benefit of the affected retired member, survivor, or beneficiary to reflect the exclusion of the disallowed compensation, as specified.</p> <p>For a retiree receiving disallowed pension compensation, the employer will be liable for repayment to the retirement system of the overpayment, and shall pay to the affected retired member, survivor, or beneficiary, as appropriate, 20 percent of the amount representing the actuarial equivalent present value of the difference between the monthly allowance predicated on the disallowed compensation and the adjusted monthly allowance calculated for the duration the system projects to pay. The employer shall begin</p>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>Potential cost increase for districts that provide retirement benefits incorrectly</b>

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<b>AB 2493 (Chen)</b>		<p>payment within six months of notice from the system required by this bill, and may have up to three years to complete the payment.</p> <p>This bill allows for pre-review of compensation arrangements by the retirement system, as specified.</p>			

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<b>AB 2693 (Reyes)</b>	<b>COVID-19: Exposure</b>	<p>As introduced 2/18/22: This bill would extend a January 1, 2023, sunset, through January 1, 2025, on current COVID-19 workplace exposure notification and other requirements enacted by AB 685 (2020), subsequently amended. CSDA opposed AB 685.</p> <p>Existing law provides as follows:</p> <p>The Division of Occupational Safety and Health is permitted to close down certain dangerous places of employment, including due to COVID risks, to prohibit uses of dangerous equipment, and the posting of related notices, as specified.</p> <p>If an employer or representative of the employer receives a notice of potential exposure to COVID-19, the employer shall take all of the following actions within one business day of the notice of potential exposure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide a written notice to all employees, and the employers of subcontracted employees, who were on the premises at the same worksite as the qualifying infected individual within the infectious period that they may have been exposed to COVID-19 in a manner the employer normally uses to communicate employment-related information, as specified.</li> <li>2. Provide a written notice to the exclusive representative, if any, of qualifying infected individuals and employees who had close contact with such individuals.</li> <li>3. Provide all employees who were on the premises at the same worksite as the qualifying infected individual within the infectious period and the exclusive representative, if any, with information regarding COVID-19-related benefits, as well as protections, to which the employee may be entitled under applicable federal, state, or local laws, and notify them of the cleaning and disinfection plan that the employer is implementing, as specified.</li> </ol>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>Potentially significant compliance costs</b>

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<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 2693 (Reyes)</b>		<p>If an employer or representative of the employer is notified of the number of cases that meet the definition of a COVID-19 outbreak, as defined by the State Department of Public Health, within 48 hours or one business day, whichever is later, the employer shall notify the local public health agency of the names, number, occupation, and worksite of qualified infected employees. An employer shall also report the business address and NAICS code of the worksite where the qualifying individuals work. This section contains continuing reporting requirements.</p> <p>The State Department of Public Health shall make workplace industry information received from local public health departments pursuant to this section available on its internet website in a manner that allows the public to track the number and frequency of COVID-19 outbreaks and the number of COVID-19 cases and outbreaks by industry reported by any workplace in accordance with this law. Local public health departments and the division shall provide a link to this page on their internet websites.</p> <p>An employer is required to maintain records of the written notifications for at least three years.</p>			
<b>AB 2782 (Mayes)</b>	<b>Public Employment: Health Benefits and Reimbursement: Medicare</b>	As introduced 2/18/22: This bill would have added Section 22845 to the Government Code, providing that a person who enters into service with the state or a contracting agency that is subject to Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) shall not be reimbursed for or receive any subsidy for any health care expenses or coverage under PEMHCA after retirement, if that person is eligible to enroll in Part A and Part B of Medicare. This would only have applied to a person who first enters into service on or after January 1, 2023.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential cost savings for districts providing healthcare benefits after retirement</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 213 (Cortese)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: Hospital Employees</b>	As amended 5/5/22: This bill would have created a rebuttable presumption that for a hospital employee who provides direct patient care in an acute care hospital, and who suffers various diseases, as specified, or musculoskeletal injury, that the injury is job related and therefore eligible for workers' compensation benefits. This bill is very similar to SB 893 (Caballero, 2019) and SB 567 (Caballero, 2019) that CSDA opposed.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Significant workers' compensation cost increases for healthcare districts operating a hospital</b>
<b>SB 284 (Stern)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: Firefighters and Peace Officers: Post-Traumatic Stress</b>	As amended 8/30/21: Amongst other provisions, this bill would prospectively add dispatchers and arson investigators to the existing PTSD workers' compensation presumption for public agency employers. Currently, police and firefighters are included in the PTSD presumption passed in 2020.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Assembly Floor</b>	<b>Potentially significant workers' compensation costs increase for districts employing dispatchers or arson investigators</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 335 (Cortese)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: Liability</b>	As amended 3/10/21: This bill would have significantly altered longstanding rules and timeframes for determining eligibility for workers' compensation claims, moved California outside of the mainstream when compared to other states, and cut the amount of time that California employers have to investigate whether claimed workplace injuries are related to work. More specifically, SB 335 would have done the following three things: 1. Reduced the period of time that employers are allowed to investigate a claim for benefits prior to making a coverage decision. For most claims the investigation period would have been reduced from 90 to 45 days. For claims covered by legal presumptions the investigation period would have been reduced even further to 30 days. 2. Increased the amount of mandated employer-funded medical care that must be provided to injured workers – from \$10,000 to \$17,000 – during the period of time a claim is being investigated, even if the claim is ultimately denied. 3. Expanded penalties on employers that would result in significant and repeated benefit expansions for workers covered by certain legal presumptions. This provision is applied retroactively.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Significant workers' compensation cost increases</b>
<b>SB 410 (Leyva)</b>	<b>Occupational Safety and Health: Regulations</b>	As amended 6/30/21: This bill would exempt any occupational safety and health standard and order from the current standardized regulatory impact analysis requirement.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Assembly Floor</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>SB 457 (Portantino)</b>	<b>Personal Income Taxes: Credit: Reduction in Vehicles</b>	As amended 6/21/22: This bill previously sought to establish a non-Turkish investment option within CalPERS, to which CSDA was opposed. The bill was gutted and amended to provide for a tax credit for each additional household member that exceeds the number of registered vehicles owned by the household members, allowing CSDA to adopt a Neutral position.	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 638 (Hertzberg)</b>	<b>Employment: Personal Social Media of Applicant or Employee</b>	As amended 6/16/22: This bill would update the definition of “social media” in connection with existing law placing restrictions on employers’ ability to request or require access to employees’ social media. CSDA staff has recommended a Watch position on this gutted and amended bill.	<b>No Position (recommending Watch)</b>	<b>Assembly Floor</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact as amended</b>
<b>SB 931 (Leyva)</b>	<b>Deterring Union Membership: Violations</b>	As amended 5/19/22: This bill would permit an employee organization subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) to bring a claim before PERB alleging a violation of Section 3550 of the Government Code (prohibition on deterring or discouraging union membership). Upon a finding by PERB that the public employer violated Section 3550, the employer will be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per affected employee, not to exceed \$100,000 in total, payable to the General Fund. This bill provides for an award attorney’s fees and costs to a prevailing employee organization only, from the inception of administrative proceedings, unless the board finds the claim was frivolous, unreasonable, or groundless when brought, or the employee organization continued to litigate after it clearly became so, but such attorney’s fees will not be awarded for proceedings to challenge the dismissal of an unfair practice charge by PERB’s Office of the General Counsel. If PERB initiates proceedings with the superior court to enforce or achieve compliance with an order pursuant to this section, or is required to defend a PERB decision involving this section after an employer seeks judicial review, the court shall award PERB attorney’s fees and costs if it is the prevailing party. CSDA is aligned with a coalition seeking amendments to make attorneys’ fees and costs reciprocal, require a notice, and to bring a degree of parity with the penalty provisions of Senate Bill 270 (Leyva, 2021).	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially significant penalties and litigation costs</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1002 (Portantino)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: Licensed Clinical Social Workers</b>	As amended 5/23/22: This bill would make changes to the Workers' Compensation system relative to Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LCSW). This bill adds services of LCSWs to a list of medical, surgical, and hospital treatment. As amended, this bill provides that an employer, workers' compensation insurer, self-insured employer, or agents, may provide an employee with access to the services of a licensed clinical social worker acting within their scope of practice, and further that medical provider networks may add licensed clinical social workers as providers in the networks established or modified, as specified. An LCSW cannot determine disability, as specified. This bill provides that an employer shall provide access to the services of a LCSW that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the worker's injury.	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown increased workers' compensation costs by providing additional treatment</b>
<b>SB 1044 (Durazo)</b>	<b>Employers: State of Emergency or Emergency Condition: Retaliation</b>	As amended 6/29/22: This bill would require that in a state of emergency or an emergency condition, an employer shall not take or threaten adverse action against any employee for refusing to report to, or leaving, a workplace within the affected area because the employee feels unsafe. As amended, this bill defines "Feels unsafe" to mean a reasonable person, as specified. As amended, this section of the bill does not apply to disaster service workers (as defined by Section 3101 of the Government Code), first responders (as defined in Section 8562 of the Government Code), or an employee required by law to render aid or remain on the premises in case of an emergency. This section of the bill also contains a number of sector-specific exclusions including an employee of a private entity that contracts with a special district for purposes of providing or aiding in emergency services, and an employee of a company providing utility, communications, energy, or roadside assistance while the employee is actively engaged in or is being called upon to aid in emergency response.  This bill defines a "state of emergency" to mean any of the following that is declared after enactment, is in the county where a worker lives or works, and poses an imminent and ongoing risk of harm to the worker, the worker's home, or	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially increased staffing and litigation costs</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1044 (Durazo)</b>		<p>the worker's workplace: the existence of a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency, caused by natural forces; a declared state of emergency or local emergency due to conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons or property within the affected area caused by natural forces; or, a federal, state, regional, or county alert of imminent threat to life or property due to a natural disaster or emergency, all as specified. "State of emergency" does not include a health pandemic.</p> <p>This bill defines "emergency condition" to mean the existence of either conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons or property at the workplace caused by natural forces or a criminal act, or an order to evacuate a workplace, a worker's home, or the school of a worker's child due to natural disaster or a criminal act.</p> <p>This bill prohibits an employer from preventing any employee from accessing the employee's mobile device or other communications device for seeking emergency assistance, assessing the safety of the situation, or communicating with a person to verify their safety. This section of the bill is explicitly made applicable to special districts.</p> <p>This bill specifies that it is not intended to apply when a declared official state of emergency remains in place but emergency conditions that pose an imminent and ongoing risk of harm to the workplace, the worker, or the worker's home have ceased.</p> <p>This bill specifies employee notification requirements. This bill contains a cure provision under the Private Attorneys General Act (PAGA).</p>			

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1127 (Atkins)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: Liability Presumptions</b>	<p>As amended 6/13/22: This bill would alter rules and timeframes for determining eligibility for workers' compensation claims and cut the amount of time that California employers have to investigate whether claimed workplace injuries subject to existing presumptions are related to work. This bill is a follow up to SB 335 (Cortese) which died in the Assembly Insurance Committee in 2021.</p> <p>More specifically, SB 1127 would do the following things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adds firefighter and peace officer cancers, as specified in Section 3212.1 of the Labor Code, to the list of conditions for which aggregate disability payments for a single injury occurring on or after January 1, 2023, causing temporary disability, shall not extend for more than 240 compensable weeks.</li> <li>2. Reduces the period of time that employers are allowed to investigate a claim for benefits subject to certain specified legal presumptions, prior to making a coverage decision, to 75 days.</li> <li>3. Expands penalties on employers which may result in significant benefit expansions for workers covered by certain legal presumptions. Specifically, when liability has been unreasonably rejected for claims of injury or illness covered by certain legal presumptions, as specified, the amount of the penalty will be five times the amount of the benefits unreasonably delayed due to the rejection of liability, capped at \$50,000. This provision is applied retroactively.</li> </ol>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Significant workers' compensation costs increases</b>
<b>SB 1131 (Newman)</b>	<b>Address Confidentiality: Public Entity Employees and Contractors</b>	<p>As amended 6/23/22: Makes a number of changes to existing law to protect the confidentiality of certain election workers. The bill allows individuals who face threats of violence, harassment, and violence because of their work for public entities (including election workers) to participate in the Secretary of State's address confidentiality program for reproductive health care service providers.</p>	<b>Watch</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1162 (Limon)</b>	<b>Employment: Salaries and Wages</b>	<p>As amended 6/14/22: This bill would increase pay data reporting to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) for private employers with 100 or more employees, including private employers with 100 or more employees hired through labor contractors. DFEH will make employer data available online.</p> <p>As to the portions of the bill applicable to public and private employers:</p> <p>This bill will require an employer with 15 or more employees to include a pay scale in a job posting. Such an employer that engages a third party for a job posting shall provide the pay scale to the third party, which shall include the pay scale in the job posting. An employer, upon request, shall provide the pay scale for the position to a person who is currently employed in the position and to job applicants.</p> <p>An employer shall maintain records of a job title and wage rate history for each employee for the duration of the employment plus three years after the end of the employment in order for the Labor Commissioner to determine if there is still a pattern of wage discrepancy.</p> <p>An aggrieved party can file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner, and commence a civil action. The bill provides for the Labor Commissioner to assess civil penalties of no less than \$100 and no more than \$10,000 per violation, as specified. There is a rebuttable presumption if records are not kept. This bill contains cure provisions.</p>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Minor direct fiscal impacts; potentially increased litigation costs</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1173 (Gonzalez)</b>	<b>Public Retirement Systems: Fossil Fuels: Divestment</b>	As amended 4/21/22: This bill would have required CalPERS and CalSTRS to not make additional or new investments or renew existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a fossil fuel company, as defined, and to liquidate investments in fossil fuel companies on or before July 1, 2030. Through January 1, 2035, this requirement could be suspended upon a good faith determination by the board that an act of God, war, or other unforeseeable event creates conditions that materially impact normal market mechanisms for pricing assets and shall only be reinstated, as specified, upon a subsequent good faith finding of the board that market conditions have substantially returned to normal ex-ante. The bill did not require the boards of the respective retirement systems to take action as described in the bill unless the boards determine in good faith that the action is consistent with the fiduciary responsibilities of the boards described in the California Constitution. Beginning February 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, this bill would have required each of the boards to create reports, and provide them to the Legislature and the Governor, and post them to their websites, that included the following: a list of fossil fuel companies of which the board has liquidated its investments as required; a list of fossil fuel companies with which the board still has not liquidated its investments; a list of fossil fuel companies of which the board has not liquidated its investments as a result of a determination that a sale or transfer of investments is inconsistent with the fiduciary responsibilities of the board described in the California Constitution, and the board's findings adopted in support of that determination; and, an analysis of methods and opportunities to rapidly and effectively reduce dependence on fossil fuels and transition to alternative energy sources in a realistic timeframe that avoids negatively contributing to economic conditions particularly damaging to public employee retirement funds and to overall net employment earnings of the state's workforce.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Increased contribution costs to CalPERS-covered employers associated with investment losses, transaction costs, and lost opportunity costs</b>

<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1458 (Limon)</b>	<b>Workers' Compensation: Disability Benefits: Gender Disparity</b>	As introduced 2/18/22: This bill would have increased workers' compensation average weekly wage calculations by the percentage of disparity in earnings between genders as reported by the applicant's employer in its pay data report to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH), as specified, if the applicant's average weekly wage is less than the average weekly wage of the opposite gender as reported by the applicant's employer to DFEH. An applicant whose employer had not submitted such a report would have had the average weekly wage disparity adjustment increased, in addition thereto, by the percentage of disparity in earning between genders as set forth in the United States Department of Labor Statistics: Employment and Earnings by Occupation. These provisions would have applied to injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2023.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potentially increased workers' compensation costs due to increased benefit payments</b>
<b>PARKS, CEMETERIES, OPEN SPACE, AND COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 1644 (Flora)</b>	<b>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: California Jobs Plan Act of 2021</b>	As amended 6/21/22: This bill would exempt "California Jobs Plan Act of 2021" funding applicants for projects for healthy forest and fire prevention programs and projects, and the completion of prescribed fire and other fuel reduction projects, from increased workforce requirements.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown potential savings</b>

<b>PARKS, CEMETERIES, OPEN SPACE, AND COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 1817 (Ting)</b>	<b>Product Safety: Textile Articles: Perfluoroalkyl And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)</b>	<p>As amended 6/30/22: This bill would prohibit the manufacturing, distribution, or selling in the state any new, not previously used, textile articles that contain regulated per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) after January 1, 2025. This bill would specifically exempt outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions from this prohibition until January 1, 2027. Additionally, the bill would require, commencing January 1, 2025, outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions that contain regulated PFAS must be sold with a legible and easily discernable disclosure with the statement “Made with PFAS chemicals.”</p> <p>When these garments are washed, the chemicals are released into wastewater systems and will impact the watershed and potentially may end up in groundwater. Managing PFAS contamination is important for special districts. Remediation and treatment are difficult and costly, and source control is critical to deal with PFAS on the front end.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>Potential cost savings</b>
<b>AB 1931 (Rivas)</b>	<b>Community Water Systems: Lead Service Lines</b>	<p>As amended 6/30/22: The bill would now require, until January 1, 2025, that the State Water Resources Control Board provide certain federal funds received by the board to community water systems to fund, among other things, the removal or replacement of lead service lines or lead fittings that are owned by a community water system, and the removal or replacement of lead service lines, and galvanized lines downstream of lead service lines or lead components, that are not owned by the community water system. The amendments provide a narrow exemption for emergency lead service line repair. The June 30, 2022 amendments significantly altered the bill and have made it more palatable.</p>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown, potential federal funding</b>

<b>PARKS, CEMETERIES, OPEN SPACE, AND COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 2057 (Carrillo)</b>	<b>Transportation Agency: Goods Movement Data</b>	As amended 6/22/22: This bill would require maritime ports to collect data and statistics from trucking companies on the number of trucks owned, the number of drivers dispatched, the number of drivers classified as independent contractors, and the number classified as employee drivers, for the express purpose of providing that data to the Transportation Agency. The bill does not contain a provision mandating that these companies provide this information to California's maritime ports. It is unclear why tasking maritime ports with collecting and compiling this data for the state would be efficient when the Transportation Agency is already tasked with collecting related information. Furthermore, "maritime ports" is a phrase undefined in California law. One possible amendment could involve changing the problematic provision such that it reads "... (b) On [DATE] and annually thereafter, trucking companies shall provide data and statistics on the number of trucks owned, the number of drivers dispatched, the number of drivers classified as independent contractors, and the number classified as employee drivers to the Transportation Agency." Alternatively, the bill could define "maritime ports" to mean ports other than those owned and/or operated by public agencies.	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>AB 2186 (Grayson)</b>	<b>Housing Cost Reduction Incentive Program</b>	As amended 5/2/22: This bill would establish the "Housing Cost Reduction Incentive Program" for the purpose of reimbursing cities and counties for development impact fee reductions to reduce or defer development impact fees for qualified housing developments. Grant applicants cannot apply to receive reimbursement for a reduction or deferral related to a fee benefitting an independent special district unless it receives written approval from the district on or before the date the applicant granted the reduction or deferral.	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown</b>

<b>PARKS, CEMETERIES, OPEN SPACE, AND COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 2201 (Bennett)</b>	<b>Groundwater Sustainability Agency: Groundwater Extraction Permit: Verification</b>	As amended 6/22/22: This bill would prohibit a local agency from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or altering an existing well in a medium- or high-priority basin until the new well or well alteration is consistent with the basin's groundwater sustainability plan (GSP). Furthermore, this bill would require written verification from the relevant groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) that manages a basin where the well is proposed, determining the pumping from the well is consistent with the applicable GSP and pumping will not decrease the likelihood of achieving sustainability goals. In addition, the GSA may impose fees upon a local agency for compliance and requires the GSA to post well permit applications on its website for at least 30 days to allow for public comment. Lastly, this bill would require, as a condition of approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration of an existing well, to post the well permit application on its website at least 30 days prior to the permit approval.	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential cost impacts</b>
<b>AB 2221 (Quirk-Silva)</b>	<b>Accessing Dwelling Units</b>	As amended 6/6/22: In reviewing an application to create an accessory dwelling unit, this bill would require local agencies to either: 1) return in writing a full set of comments to the applicant with a comprehensive request for revisions within 60 days of receipt of a completed application, or 2) to return the approved permit application within 60 days of submission of a completed application to create or serve an accessory dwelling unit (ADU).  The bill would define permitting agency to mean any entity that is involved in the review of a permit for an ADU or junior ADU, and for which there is no substitute, including special districts.	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential increased costs for staff time</b>

<b>PARKS, CEMETERIES, OPEN SPACE, AND COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 2357 (Ting)</b>	<b>Surplus Land</b>	As amended 4/5/22: This bill would have added provisions to the already established guidelines provided by AB 1486 (Ting, 2019) and the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). This bill would have authorized local agencies to administratively declare specific types of "exempt surplus land" with 30 days public notice and required local agencies to notify HCD 30 days prior to disposing of exempt surplus land. In addition, this bill would have amended the penalty provisions associated with violations of disposed surplus land, making local agencies liable for a penalty that is a specified percentage of an independently appraised fair market value on the surplus land being disposed of.	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<i>Failed</i>	<b>Potentially significant cost impacts for impacted districts relative to surplus lands</b>
<b>AB 2421 (Rubio)</b>	<b>Water: Unlicensed Cannabis Cultivation</b>	As amended 4/20/22: This bill sought to address the issue of illegal water diversion by cannabis growing operations. It would have provided additional legal authority for local authorities to prosecute crimes relating to water pollution and water theft relating to unpermitted cannabis cultivation. The city attorney or county counsel must notify the board with jurisdiction over the city or county of the intent to file an action at least 15 days prior to taking action. This bill is sponsored by Los Angeles County.	<b>Support</b>	<i>Failed</i>	<b>Potential cost savings</b>
<b>AB 2811 (Bennett)</b>	<b>California Building Standards Commission: Recycled Water: Nonpotable Water Systems</b>	As introduced 2/18/22: This bill is an introduction of last year's AB 836 (Gabriel) which was never set for hearing; CSDA took a Watch position at that time. The bill would have established mandatory building standards requiring onsite water reuse for new multi-family residences of a certain size.	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<i>Failed</i>	<b>Unknown</b>

<b>PARKS, CEMETERIES, OPEN SPACE, AND COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 2819 (Cooley)</b>	<b>The Rural California Infrastructure Act</b>	<p>As amended 4/19/22: This bill would have established a continuously-appropriated \$1 billion account within the Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank), made available on a competitive grant basis to special districts, independent fire districts, or counties with a population of less than 300,000 individuals (according to the 2020 census), for the purposes of financing rural infrastructure projects. Eligible projects include those within a local agency's jurisdiction that are either an economic development facility or a public development facility, and meet any of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project is a disaster preparedness and mitigation project, including, but not limited to: creating, upgrading, or rehabilitating evacuation or shelter areas; maintaining fairgrounds; upgrading or rehabilitating highways, streets, and roads used for emergency evacuations or identified in the local, regional, or state disaster response plan as priority ingress and egress routes for first responders; or projects otherwise identified as disaster preparedness and mitigation projects by the I-Bank.</li> <li>• The project is a disaster recovery project, including, but not limited to, drainage, water supply, and flood control.</li> <li>• The project is a historic or cultural preservation, rehabilitation, or reconstruction project.</li> </ul> <p>I-Bank would be empowered to prioritize certain projects that meet specified criteria, including that the project is considered "shovel-ready" or if the grant funding would provide no greater than 50% of the total funding; I-Bank would be required to observe other specified requirements.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential grant funding</b>

<b>PARKS, CEMETERIES, OPEN SPACE, AND COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 222 (Dodd)</b>	<b>Water Rate Assistance Program</b>	As amended 6/23/22: This bill would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund to provide water affordability assistance for low-income residential ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship. The June 23, 2022 amendments would propose the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) as the implementing agency. The State Board would provide funds to eligible systems for administration of the program, not to exceed the greater of 3 percent of the total subsidy or \$2,000.	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Assembly Floor</b>	<b>Potential significant costs</b>
<b>SB 1124 (Archuleta)</b>	<b>Public Health Goal: Primary Drinking Water Standard: Manganese</b>	As amended 6/23/22: This bill was amended to require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to adopt a public health goal for the primary drinking water standard for manganese by July 1, 2025. Specifically, this bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a primary drinking water standard, establish monitoring requirements, and consider establishing a notification level or response level for manganese.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential costs</b>
<b>SB 1157 (Hertzberg)</b>	<b>Urban Water Use Objectives</b>	As amended 6/16/22: This bill would require, beginning January 1, 2025, and until January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water be 47 gallons per capita daily. Beginning January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use would be 42 gallons per capita daily. This bill has been amended to require the Department of Water Resources to conduct necessary studies and investigations to assess and quantify the economic benefits and impacts of meeting the 2030 indoor residential use standard of water, wastewater, and recycled water systems.	<b>Oppose Unless Amended</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential increased costs</b>

<b>PARKS, CEMETERIES, OPEN SPACE, AND COMMUNITY ENRICHMENT</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1197 (Caballero)</b>	<b>Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Act of 2022</b>	As amended 3/16/22: This bill would have created the Initiative to Advance Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency at the Governor's Office of Planning and Research for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would have required the office, as part of the initiative, to take specified measures on or before December 31, 2024, to advance innovation in the water sector and ensure a drought-resilient economy.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>SB 1254 (Hertzberg)</b>	<b>Drinking Water: Administrator: Managerial and Other Services</b>	As amended 6/15/22: This bill would provide limited liability protections for a third-party water system administrator appointed by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). An administrator appointed by the State Board for a designated water system is not to be liable for claims by past or existing ratepayers, or those who consumed water provided through the designated water system, if good faith, reasonable effort, and ordinary care were used by the administrator to assume possession of, or to operate, the designated water system.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>SB 1426 (Caballero)</b>	<b>Cannabis: Water Pollution Crimes</b>	As amended 5/2/22: This bill makes it an alternate felony/misdemeanor to plant, cultivate, harvest, dry, or process more than 50 living cannabis plants when that activity involves unauthorized tapping into a water conveyance or storage infrastructure, or digging an unpermitted well. The bill would further clarify that causing substantial environmental harm to public resources includes groundwater for purposes of felony liability for marijuana cultivation.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential cost savings</b>

<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 1313 (Bigelow)</b>	<b>COVID-19: Immunity from Civil Liability</b>	As introduced 2/19/21: This bill would have exempted a business from liability for an injury or illness to a person due to coronavirus (COVID-19) based on a claim that the person contracted COVID-19 while at that business, or due to the actions of that business, if the business has substantially complied with all applicable state and local health laws, regulations, and protocols. Suggested Amendment: Specifically include public agencies in the definition of business.	<b>Support if Amended</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Potential litigation cost savings</b>
<b>AB 1717 (Aguiar-Curry)</b>	<b>Public Works: Definition</b>	As amended 5/19/22: This bill would add fuel reduction work, done under contract, and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project, including, but not limited to, residential chipping, rural road fuel breaks, fire breaks, and vegetation management, to the definition of "public works." This will require payment of prevailing wage for these activities.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially increased costs due to expanded payment of prevailing wage</b>

<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 1845 (Calderon)</b>	<b>Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: Alternative Project Delivery</b>	As amended 6/16/22: This bill would create an alternative project delivery system for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, as specified. For a project undertaken by MWD, consisting of a public work necessary for the construction of a recycled water facility or infrastructure designed specifically to alleviate water shortages attributable to drought, climate change, or other environmental factors, MWD may use, in addition to other methods of project delivery otherwise allowable by law, these additional methods: design-build; progressive design-build; or, construction manager/general contractor method, with the contract awarded on a best value or qualifications basis or to the lowest responsible bidder for the progressive design-build and construction manager/general contractor methods. The bill provides specific definitions for these and other terms. The bill specifies the procurement process for design-build projects, progressive design-build projects, and construction manager/general contractor method projects. The authority is limited to 15 capital outlay projects. With exceptions as specified, the bill requires a design-build entity and a construction manager or construction contractor to provide an enforceable commitment that the entities and subcontractors, as applicable, will use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all work on the project or contract that falls within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades. Except as specified, MWD cannot award a design-build-operate contract under these provisions. MWD shall use its employees to the fullest extent possible, then contracted consultants, to perform inspections. The bill contains bonding and insurance provisions, as specified. Retention proceeds shall not exceed five percent if a performance and payment bond is required in the solicitation of bids. This bill contains requirements for reporting to the Legislature. As to the progressive design-build and construction manager/general contractor delivery methods, the provisions of the bill sunset on January 1, 2028. As to the design-build delivery method, the provisions shall remain in effect in accordance with Section 22169 of the Public Contract Code, which presently sunsets on January 1, 2025.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential design and construction cost savings to a single district for specified types of projects</b>

<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 1851 (Rivas)</b>	<b>Public Works: Prevailing Wage: Hauling</b>	As amended 6/15/22: This bill would expand the definition of "public works" to include on hauling of materials used for paving, grading, and fill onto a public works site, to which CSDA initially adopted an Oppose Unless Amended position. As amended, this expanded definition would apply if the individual driver's work is integrated into the flow process of construction, causing CSDA staff to now recommend a change in position to Neutral. As amended, this bill would also add related legislative findings.	<b>Oppose Unless Amended (recommending Neutral)</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potentially increased costs due to expanded payment of prevailing wage.</b>
<b>AB 1886 (Cooper)</b>	<b>Public Works: Definition</b>	As introduced 2/8/22: This bill would add street sweeping maintenance performed for the preservation, protection, and keeping of any publicly owned or publicly operated street, road, or highway done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds, to the definition of "public works." This will require payment of prevailing wage for these activities.	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>Potentially increased costs due to expanded payment of prevailing wage</b>
<b>AB 2463 (Lee)</b>	<b>Public Works: Exemption</b>	As amended 3/21/22: This bill would extend the sunset date exempting prevailing wage being paid to volunteers on projects where the prevailing wage is required, as specified. The exemption currently sunsets on January 1, 2024. This bill will extend the sunset for seven years, until January 1, 2031.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Significant cost savings by exempting volunteers from prevailing wage requirements</b>

<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 2789 (Mullin)</b>	<b>Design-Build Projects: Local Agencies</b>	As amended 4/18/22: This bill would eliminate the sunset on existing code sections permitting the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District and the Santa Clara Valley Open-Space Authority to use the design-build process to assign contracts for the construction of facilities or other buildings, as specified, in that district and authority, respectively. This bill would add similar design-build authority for East Bay Regional Park District, without a sunset. The bill expands the design-build authority for all three agencies to include contracts for the construction, restoration, and improvement of buildings and facilities, the construction, restoration, and improvement of public access and recreation facilities, and nature-based infrastructure projects including, but not limited to, habitat restoration projects, enhancement and remediation projects, and watershed, stream corridor, and pond improvement projects.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Senate Appropriations Committee</b>	<b><i>Potential design and construction cost savings to specified districts for specified types of projects</i></b>

<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 991 (Newman)</b>	<b>Public Contracts: Progressive Design-Build: Local Agencies</b>	As amended 6/20/22: This bill would permit a local agency to procure progressive design-build contracts and use the progressive design-build contracting process, as described therein, for up to 15 specified public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000 per project. The provisions of this bill can only be used for a project that treats, pumps, stores, or conveys water, wastewater, recycled water, advanced treated water, or supporting facilities, by a local agency, defined as a city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source. This bill contains procedures applicable for its implementation, including subcontracting. This bill provides that the design professionals responsible for performing design services on behalf of a design build entity that has been replaced, as specified, shall have sole liability for their design errors and omissions, provided the local agency elects to use their complete and stamped designs with subsequent design build entities or licensed contractors. This bill further provides that a construction subcontractor licensed pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code that provides design services used on a project shall not be subject to any liability arising from their design if the construction subcontract for that design is not performed by that subcontractor. This bill requires the local agency to make reports to the Legislature, as specified. The provisions of this bill will sunset on January 1, 2029.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Potential design/construction cost savings to districts authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source</b>
<b>SB 1354 (Jones)</b>	<b>Design-Build Contracting: Cities, Counties, and Cities and Counties: Compliance with the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990</b>	As introduced 2/18/22: This bill provides that, upon approval of its governing body, a city, county, or city and county may use a design-build contracting process, as specified, to award contracts for construction of projects that are necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. CSDA seeks an amendment to be included in the list of authorized entities.	<b>Support if Amended</b>	<b>Assembly Floor</b>	<b>Potential design/construction cost savings to districts performing ADA compliance projects</b>

<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1422 (Hertzberg)</b>	<b>Acquisition of Goods and Services: Alternative Contracting Procedures: Installation of Carpet, Resilient Flooring, Synthetic Turf, and Lighting Fixtures: Pilot</b>	As amended 6/21/22: This bill provides that, for purposes of bidding on public works contracts, until January 1, 2028, the Director of General Services may use the procedures described in Section 10298 of the Public Contracts Code (state-negotiated agreements, as specified) for contracts for the installation, and contracts for the purchase and installation, of carpet, resilient flooring, synthetic turf, or lighting fixtures. Notwithstanding any other law requiring bidding on public works projects, as defined in Section 1101 of the Public Contracts Code, state and local agencies, as specified, may contract with suppliers awarded those contracts. The following requirements must be met: the installation work is not performed in connection with new construction; the contractor provides an acknowledgment to the state or local agency that the installation is a public work; the contractor provides the state or local agency with an enforceable commitment that a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, will be used to complete the installation work, or the state or local agency has entered into a project labor agreement that requires all contractors and subcontractors performing the installation work to use a skilled and trained workforce and the contractor agrees to be bound by that project labor agreement, as specified. A local agency shall not use the procedures authorized by this section for a contract with an award amount that exceeds the amount in an applicable requirement for the local agency to use a formal competitive bidding process for a contract that exceeds a specified amount. Notice must be provided to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), as specified, and DIR must provide a report to the Legislature, as specified.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>Unknown, limited potential cost savings</b>

<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>SB 1476 (Bradford)</b>	<b>Water Replenishment Districts: Contracts</b>	<p>As amended 6/30/22: This bill is sponsored by Water Replenishment District of Southern California. This bill would revise provisions of the Water Replenishment District Act relative to contracting. Among other provisions, this bill will revise the publication requirements before making contracts, as specified, and require a district expenditure for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of a public structure or building of \$25,000 or more be let by contract by formal bidding procedure. This bill will require a district to adopt policies and procedures, including formal and informal bidding requirements, governing contracts for professional services, materials, supplies, and equipment, subject to specified conditions. These provisions of the bill sunset on January 1, 2028.</p> <p>This bill provides that for any improvement or unit of work done by district personnel, the estimated cost of the work shall not exceed \$25,000, except as specified. This bill contains notice and bidding procedures. This bill adjusts the threshold for which the board president and secretary must sign contracts and other documents from \$10,000 to \$40,000, capped at \$100,000, as specified.</p>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Floor</b>	<b>Potential cost savings and/or contracting efficiencies for a single district</b>
<b>REVENUE</b>					
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 1765 (Nazarian)</b>	<b>Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985: Rate Reduction Bonds: Review</b>	<p>As amended 6/9/22: This is a "clean up" bill following last year's passage of AB 758 (Nazarian), a bill CSDA had supported related to rate reduction bonds. Previously, the author's office was looking to identify a different state agency to work with on reviewing these bonds, instead of the California Pollution Control Financing Authority. The recently amended version of the bill retains that state agency, and now would require local agencies applying for review of their rate reduction bonds to pay a fee to the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, rather than having the California Pollution Control Financing Authority pay for that review using its own funds or funds appropriated to it by the state for that purpose.</p>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Senate Floor</b>	<b>Diminished cost-savings benefit associated with approach to rate reduction bond review</b>

		<b>REVENUE</b>			
<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>BILL/ AUTHOR</b>	<b>CSDA POSITION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COST/COST- SAVINGS</b>
<b>AB 2890 (Bloom)</b>	<b>Property and Business Improvement Districts (PBIDs)</b>	As enrolled 7/11/22: Adds an additional definition for “special benefit” to include a particular and distinct benefit provided directly to each assessed parcel within the district, and also states that the existence of the fact that parcels throughout an assessment district share the same special benefits does not make the benefits “general.” The bill provides that properties throughout a PBID may share the same special benefits. The bill also clarifies that in a PBID with boundaries that define which parcels are to receive improvements, maintenance, or activities over and above those services provided by the city, the improvements, maintenance, or activities themselves may constitute a special benefit, and in turn permits the city to impose assessments that are less than the proportional special benefit conferred. The provisions also state that because one or more parcels pay less than the special benefit conferred does not necessarily mean that other parcels are assessed more than the reasonable cost of their special benefit.	<b>Watch</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact</b>
<b>SB 450 (Hertzberg)</b>	<b>Fire Protection: Special District Fire Response Fund: Office of Emergency Services</b>	As amended 6/6/22: Aims to establish the means for administering the distribution of the funding within the Special District Fire Response Fund, a subaccount within the California Fire Response Fund, established as a result of the passage of Proposition 19 (2020). Recent amendment language added a new section to the bill, providing specified instructions to the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) that would affect district eligibility and application procedures.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>No direct fiscal impact, but establishes the administration of a fund for fire districts</b>
<b>SB 656 (Eggman)</b>	<b>Stockton-East Water District: Water Rates</b>	As amended 4/13/21: Provides the Stockton-East Water District with additional rate flexibility by allowing the district to exceed their surface water rate and groundwater assessment caps, still otherwise subject to existing law, including Propositions 26 and 218. Removing these caps will help the district encourage greater surface water usage over groundwater usage. Without the ability to increase groundwater rates, the district will have to increase its surface water rates, which will make surface water a less attractive option to customers and encourage increased reliance on limited groundwater supplies.	<b>Support</b>	<b>Assembly Floor</b>	<b>Allows the district to competitively price surface water and groundwater</b>