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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

BLANCA PACHECO
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VICE CHAIR
LACKEY, TOM

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DIXON, DIANE
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GONZÁLEZ, MARK
IRWIN, JACQUI
RODRIGUEZ, MICHELLE
SANCHEZ, KATE
ZBUR, RICK CHAVEZ

ARAMBULA, JOAQUIN (D-ALT)
TA, TRI (R-ALT)

Thursday, August 13, 2026
10 minutes prior to Session
State Capitol, Room 126

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

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| 1. | Bill Referrals | Page 2 |
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RESOLUTIONS

- | | | | |
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| 2. | HR-86 (Ta) | Canine "K-9" Appreciation Week. | Page 4 |
| 3. | HR-130 (Jackson) | Racial discrimination. (refer/hear) | Page 7 |
| 4. | HR-133 (Celeste Rodriguez) | 818 Day. (refer/hear) | Page 11 |
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| 6. | HR-135 (Celeste Rodriguez) | Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Awareness Month. (refer/hear) | Page 21 |
| 7. | HR-136 (Bennett) | Home Hardening Week. (refer/hear) | Page 26 |
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REQUESTS TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

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| 10. | SB 1235 (Rubio) | Tribal gaming: compact ratification | Page 48 |



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JOAQUIN ARAMBULA (D-ALT.)
TRI TA (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 8/12/2026
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, there have been no changes.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

08/13/2026

Pursuant to the Assembly Rules, the following bills were referred to committee:

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>HR 130</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 133</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 134</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 135</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 136</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 118</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SCR 180</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SCR 182</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 186</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 192</u>	RLS.

House Resolution

No. 86

**Introduced by Assembly Member Ta
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Alanis)**

February 17, 2026

House Resolution No. 86—Relative to Canine “K-9” Appreciation Week.

- 1 WHEREAS, While canines were used by law enforcement in
2 the United States as early as 1907, with the establishment of the
3 first official police dog program by the New York City Police
4 Department, their institutionalization in southern California saw
5 significant growth in the late 1970s, expanding from state-level
6 law enforcement to city and county law enforcement; and
7 WHEREAS, The Richmond Police Department Canine Unit
8 has a long and proud history of both canines and handlers. The
9 Richmond Police Department Canine Unit was formed in 1961,
10 and is second only to the Stockton Police Department as the longest
11 continuous canine program in northern California; and
12 WHEREAS, Canine teams work collaboratively with local,
13 state, and federal agencies on various projects and incidents when
14 needed; and
15 WHEREAS, Canine units significantly benefit California law
16 enforcement by enhancing suspect apprehension, detecting
17 narcotics and explosives, locating missing persons, and acting as
18 a deterrent, all while often reducing the need for lethal force
19 through their superior senses, speed, and ability in situations,
20 protecting officers and the public; and

1 WHEREAS, The role of a canine unit extends from tracking
2 criminals and finding evidence, including drugs or firearms, to
3 providing community relations through demonstrations; and

4 WHEREAS, All of the handlers in the canine units enjoy
5 working with the public and frequently conduct demonstrations.
6 The handlers enjoy meeting the public and answering questions
7 concerning the unit and canines in general. The canines enjoy all
8 of the attention they get from the children who attend the
9 demonstrations; and

10 WHEREAS, Studies and experts have highlighted canines'
11 immense value, and suggested that a single dog saves hundreds of
12 personnel hours yearly, by preventing searches and deterring
13 aggression, through rigorous, large-scale data on officers' lives;
14 now, therefore, be it

15 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
16 Assembly proclaims the week of September 1, 2026, to September
17 7, 2026, inclusive, to be Canine "K-9" Appreciation Week; and
18 be it further

19 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
20 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 86 (Ta) – As Introduced February 17, 2026

SUBJECT: Canine “K-9” Appreciation Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the week of September 1, 2026, to September 7, 2026, inclusive, to be Canine “K-9” Appreciation Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) While canines were used by law enforcement in the United States as early as 1907, with the establishment of the first official police dog program by the New York City Police Department, their institutionalization in Southern California saw significant growth in the late 1970s, expanding from state-level law enforcement to city and county law enforcement.
- 2) The Richmond Police Department Canine Unit has a long and proud history of both canines and handlers. The Richmond Police Department Canine Unit was formed in 1961, and is second only to the Stockton Police Department as the longest continuous canine program in Northern California.
- 3) Canine teams work collaboratively with local, state, and federal agencies on various projects and incidents when needed.
- 4) Canine units significantly benefit California law enforcement by enhancing suspect apprehension, detecting narcotics and explosives, locating missing persons, and acting as a deterrent, all while often reducing the need for lethal force through their superior senses, speed, and ability in situations, protecting officers and the public.
- 5) The role of a canine unit extends from tracking criminals and finding evidence, including drugs or firearms, to providing community relations through demonstrations.
- 6) All of the handlers in the canine units enjoy working with the public and frequently conduct demonstrations. The handlers enjoy meeting the public and answering questions concerning the unit and canines in general. The canines enjoy all of the attention they get from the children who attend the demonstrations.

FISCAL EFFECT: This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

House Resolution

No. 130

Introduced by Assembly Member Jackson

August 3, 2026

House Resolution No. 130—Relative to racial discrimination.

1 WHEREAS, The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed
2 March 21 as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial
3 Discrimination, marking the day when police in Sharpeville, South
4 Africa, opened fire and killed 69 people at a peaceful protest
5 against apartheid laws in 1960; and

6 WHEREAS, Racial discrimination remains a persistent challenge
7 worldwide, undermining the dignity, rights, and potential of
8 individuals and communities; and

9 WHEREAS, The impact of racial discrimination is profound
10 and multifaceted, affecting individual lives and the fabric of
11 society; and

12 WHEREAS, Racial discrimination in education manifests
13 through biased treatment by teachers, unequal access to quality
14 educational resources, underfunded schools, and fewer
15 opportunities for advanced coursework and extracurricular
16 activities; and

17 WHEREAS, Racial discrimination in the workplace can result
18 in unequal opportunities for employment, promotions, and wages,
19 with individuals from marginalized racial groups often facing
20 barriers to career advancement, which perpetuates cycles of poverty
21 and limits access to resources and opportunities for future
22 generations; and

23 WHEREAS, Racial discrimination is prevalent in the criminal
24 justice system, where individuals from certain racial backgrounds

1 may face profiling, harsher sentencing, and higher rates of
2 incarceration; and

3 WHEREAS, Racial discrimination contributes to significant
4 health disparities, with marginalized groups often having limited
5 access to health care services and healthy food, facing biases within
6 medical settings, and experiencing poorer health outcomes; and

7 WHEREAS, This day serves as a reminder of the ongoing
8 struggle against racial discrimination and the need to promote
9 equality, justice, and human rights for all; and

10 WHEREAS, The 2026 observance of this day offers an
11 opportunity to reflect on the progress made in combating racial
12 discrimination, as well as the work that remains to be done to
13 eliminate all forms of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, or
14 color; and

15 WHEREAS, The recognition of this day encourages individuals,
16 communities, and nations to engage in dialogue, education, and
17 action to foster a culture of respect and understanding; now,
18 therefore, be it

19 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
20 Assembly recognizes March 21, 2026, as the United Nations
21 International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
22 and be it further

23 *Resolved*, That the Assembly declares racism a public health
24 crisis and will actively participate in the dismantling of racism;
25 and be it further

26 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
27 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 130 (Jackson) – As Introduced August 3, 2026

SUBJECT: Racial Discrimination.

SUMMARY: Recognizes March 21, 2026, as the United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The United Nations General Assembly proclaims March 21 as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, marking the day when police in Sharpeville, South Africa, opened fire and killed 69 people at a peaceful protest against apartheid laws in 1960.
- 2) Racial discrimination remains a persistent challenge worldwide, undermining the dignity, rights, and potential of individuals and communities. The impact of racial discrimination is profound and multifaceted, affecting individual lives and the fabric of society.
- 3) Racial discrimination in education manifests through biased treatment by teachers, unequal access to quality educational resources, underfunded schools, and fewer opportunities for advanced coursework and extracurricular activities.
- 4) Racial discrimination in the workplace can result in unequal opportunities for employment, promotions, and wages, with individuals from marginalized racial groups often facing barriers to career advancement, which perpetuates cycles of poverty and limits access to resources and opportunities for future generations.
- 5) Racial discrimination contributes to significant health disparities, with marginalized groups often having limited access to health care services and healthy food, facing biases within medical settings, and experiencing poorer health outcomes.
- 6) This day serves as a reminder of the ongoing struggle against racial discrimination and the need to promote equality, justice, and human rights for all.
- 7) The 2026 observance of this day offered an opportunity to reflect on the progress made in combating racial discrimination, as well as the work that remains to be done to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, or color.
- 8) The recognition of this day encourages individuals, communities, and nations to engage in dialogue, education, and action to foster a culture of respect and understanding.

FISCAL EFFECT: This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

House Resolution

No. 133

**Introduced by Assembly Member Celeste Rodriguez
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Gabriel, Schiavo, and Schultz)**

August 5, 2026

House Resolution No. 133—Relative to 818 Day.

1 WHEREAS, The San Fernando Valley (Valley), proudly
2 identified by its iconic 818 area code, is home to more than
3 1,800,000 residents and stands as one of the most diverse, resilient,
4 and culturally significant regions in the State of California; and
5 WHEREAS, Long before the Valley’s neighborhoods, schools,
6 businesses, and institutions took shape, this land was the ancestral
7 home of the Tongva, Tataviam, Fernandeño Tataviam, and
8 Chumash peoples, whose stewardship, traditions, languages, and
9 deep relationship with the land have endured for thousands of years
10 and continue to enrich the region today; and
11 WHEREAS, Once known for its vast citrus groves, ranches,
12 and fertile farmland, the San Fernando Valley’s agricultural
13 heritage laid the foundation for its growth, attracting generations
14 of farmworkers whose labor helped establish the region as an
15 important center of California’s economy and food production;
16 and
17 WHEREAS, When California became a state in 1850, the Valley
18 began to change from farmland to the County of Los Angeles
19 suburbs. Two big things made this possible: railroads in the late
20 1800s and the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913. The aqueduct
21 brought water to the dry Valley, letting more people move in.
22 Following World War II, the Valley transitioned from agricultural
23 ranch land to one of the largest postwar suburbs in the United

1 States. It became the ultimate symbol of the sunny California
2 dream, offering more space and single-family homes just minutes
3 from downtown Los Angeles; and

4 WHEREAS, The San Fernando Valley has long served as a
5 gateway for people seeking opportunity, safety, and a better future,
6 welcoming generations of families from Mexico, Central America,
7 Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and every corner of the
8 world who have built thriving neighborhoods, small businesses,
9 houses of worship, and more; and

10 WHEREAS, The Northeast San Fernando Valley has grown
11 into a vibrant Latino-majority community whose civic engagement
12 and leadership have strengthened representation at every level of
13 government, culminating in historic milestones such as the election
14 of Alex Padilla, the first Latino to represent California in the United
15 States Senate; and

16 WHEREAS, Pacoima, often recognized as America's first Black
17 suburb, became the central hub for Black settlement in the San
18 Fernando Valley during the 1940s and 1950s because it was one
19 of the few communities where African Americans could legally
20 purchase and own property, and generations of Black families,
21 entrepreneurs, educators, faith leaders, and civil rights advocates
22 helped shape the neighborhood into a vibrant center of culture,
23 leadership, and community pride; and

24 WHEREAS, The San Fernando Valley is home to one of the
25 largest Jewish populations in the United States, and generations
26 of Jewish leaders, educators, business owners, and community
27 advocates have strengthened the Valley through service,
28 philanthropy, and a commitment to building inclusive and
29 welcoming communities; and

30 WHEREAS, The San Fernando Valley is a diverse, cultured,
31 and influential region, offering a vast array of attractions to visitors.
32 With 260 square miles, the Valley boasts everything from historic
33 movie studios to rugged mountains; and

34 WHEREAS, The San Fernando Valley is a major epicenter for
35 the film and television industry. Iconic landmarks include Universal
36 Studios Hollywood, the historic Bob Hope Airport (Hollywood
37 Burbank Airport), and major studio lots across the Cities of
38 Burbank and Studio City; and

39 WHEREAS, Even if you haven't been to the Valley, you have
40 seen it in films like the Karate Kid, Back to the Future, Clueless,

1 Pulp Fiction, Terminator Z, Everything Everywhere All at Once,
2 and more; and

3 WHEREAS, The San Fernando Valley has long been home to
4 a rich equestrian tradition, with communities including Lake View
5 Terrace, Shadow Hills, Chatsworth, Granada Hills, and portions
6 of the West Valley preserving horse properties, riding trails, and
7 ranching traditions that reflect the region’s rural roots and unique
8 character; and

9 WHEREAS, The San Fernando Valley includes independent
10 cities like the Cities of Burbank, Glendale, Calabasas, and San
11 Fernando. It also encompasses dozens of City of Los Angeles
12 neighborhoods such as North Hollywood, Sherman Oaks, Encino,
13 Van Nuys, and Northridge, each with its own character, history,
14 and charm; now, therefore, be it

15 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That August
16 18, 2026, shall be recognized as 818 Day, named for the famous
17 area code for the San Fernando Valley, to recognize the cultural,
18 historic, and economic contributions of the San Fernando Valley;
19 and be it further

20 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
21 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 133 (Celeste Rodriguez) – As Introduced August 5, 2026

SUBJECT: 818 Day.

SUMMARY: Designates August 18, 2026, as 818 Day to recognize the cultural, historic, and economic contributions of the San Fernando Valley. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The San Fernando Valley (Valley), proudly identified by its iconic 818 area code, is home to more than 1.8 million residents and stands as one of the most diverse, resilient, and culturally significant regions in the State of California.
- 2) Long before the Valley’s neighborhoods, schools, businesses, and institutions took shape, this land was the ancestral home of the Tongva, Tataviam, Fernandeño Tataviam, and Chumash peoples, whose stewardship, traditions, languages, and deep relationship with the land have endured for thousands of years and continue to enrich the region today.
- 3) Once known for its vast citrus groves, ranches, and fertile farmland, the Valley’s agricultural heritage laid the foundation for its growth, attracting generations of farmworkers whose labor helped establish the region as an important center of California’s economy and food production.
- 4) The Valley has long served as a gateway for people seeking opportunity, safety, and a better future, welcoming generations of families from Mexico, Central America, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and every corner of the world who have built thriving neighborhoods, small businesses, houses of worship, and more.
- 5) The Northeast San Fernando Valley has grown into a vibrant Latino-majority community whose civic engagement and leadership have strengthened representation at every level of government, culminating in historic milestones such as the election of Alex Padilla, the first Latino to represent California in the United States Senate.
- 6) Pacoima, often recognized as America’s first Black suburb, became the central hub for Black settlement in the Valley during the 1940s and 1950s because it was one of the few communities where African Americans could legally purchase and own property, and generations of Black families, entrepreneurs, educators, faith leaders, and civil rights advocates helped shape the neighborhood into a vibrant center of culture, leadership, and community pride.
- 7) The Valley is home to one of the largest Jewish populations in the United States, and generations of Jewish leaders, educators, business owners, and community advocates have strengthened the Valley through service, philanthropy, and a commitment to building inclusive and welcoming communities.

- 8) The Valley is a diverse, cultured, and influential region, offering a vast array of attractions to visitors. With 260 square miles, the Valley boasts everything from historic movie studios to rugged mountains.
- 9) The Valley includes independent cities like the Cities of Burbank, Glendale, Calabasas, and San Fernando. It also encompasses dozens of City of Los Angeles neighborhoods such as North Hollywood, Sherman Oaks, Encino, Van Nuys, and Northridge, each with its own character, history, and charm.

FISCAL EFFECT: This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

House Resolution

No. 134

Introduced by Assembly Member Alvarez

August 6, 2026

House Resolution No. 134—Relative to California’s First-Generation College Celebration Month.

1 WHEREAS, November 8 is the anniversary of the signing of
2 the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 et
3 seq.) by President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 8, 1965; and

4 WHEREAS, The Higher Education Act of 1965 focused on
5 increasing postsecondary access and success for students,
6 particularly for low-income and first-generation college students;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, The Higher Education Act of 1965 helped usher
9 in programs necessary for postsecondary access, retention, and
10 completion for low-income and first-generation college students,
11 including the Federal TRIO programs (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1070a–11
12 et seq.) and the Federal Pell Grant program (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1070a);
13 and

14 WHEREAS, Several programs provide services for individuals
15 from first-generation and historically disadvantaged backgrounds
16 to progress through the academic pipeline, including, but not
17 limited to, all of the following programs:

18 (1) The Federal TRIO programs are the primary national efforts
19 supporting underrepresented students in postsecondary education
20 and are designed to identify individuals from low-income and
21 first-generation backgrounds in order to prepare them for
22 postsecondary education, provide them with support services, and
23 motivate and prepare them for doctoral degree programs.

1 (2) The Puente Project and its mission to increase the number
2 of educationally underrepresented students who enroll in four-year
3 colleges and universities, who earn college and university degrees,
4 and who return to their communities as mentors and leaders for
5 future generations.

6 (3) The Educational Opportunity Program (EOP), which was
7 created in the late 1960s to overcome economic and social barriers
8 that prevented minorities and underrepresented students from
9 attaining a college education; today, all 23 California State
10 University campuses have an EOP to provide access and support
11 services for students from first-generation and historically
12 disadvantaged backgrounds.

13 (4) Umoja programs at the California Community Colleges, the
14 California State University, and the University of California, which
15 are committed to the academic success, personal growth, and
16 self-actualization of African American and other students.

17 (5) The Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander
18 (AANHPI) Student Achievement Program at the California State
19 University and the California Community Colleges, which provide
20 culturally responsive services to enhance student educational
21 experiences and promote higher education success for low-income,
22 underserved, and first-generation AANHPI students and other
23 underrepresented students; and

24 WHEREAS, The Federal Pell Grant program is the primary
25 federal investment of financial aid for low-income college students,
26 and is used by students at higher education institutions of their
27 choice; and

28 WHEREAS, “First-generation college student” is an individual
29 whose parents did not complete a baccalaureate degree, or, in the
30 case of an individual who regularly resided with and received
31 support from only one parent, an individual whose parent did not
32 complete a baccalaureate degree; and

33 WHEREAS, First-generation college students may face
34 additional academic, financial, and social challenges that lead to
35 disparate outcomes in college access and completion and disparate
36 labor market outcomes compared to their peers with parents who
37 attended at least some college; and

38 WHEREAS, Fifty-six percent of all college students currently
39 pursuing degrees are first-generation college students; and

1 WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes that the immediate
2 aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the disparities
3 that first-generation college students experience compared to their
4 peers; and

5 WHEREAS, In 2017, the Council for Opportunity in Education
6 and the Center for First-generation Student Success jointly
7 launched the inaugural “First-Generation College Celebration”;
8 and

9 WHEREAS, The “First-Generation College Celebration” has
10 continued to grow, and institutions of higher education,
11 corporations, nonprofit organizations, and elementary and
12 secondary schools now celebrate November 8 as “National
13 First-Generation College Celebration Day”; now, therefore, be it

14 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
15 Assembly hereby designates the month of November as
16 “California’s First-Generation College Celebration Month”; and
17 be it further

18 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
19 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 134 (Alvarez) – As Introduced August 6, 2026

SUBJECT: California’s First-Generation College Celebration Month.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of November as “California’s First-Generation College Celebration Month.” Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) November 8 is the anniversary of the signing of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 et seq.) by President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 8, 1965. The Higher Education Act of 1965 focused on increasing postsecondary access and success for students, particularly for low-income and first-generation college students.
- 2) The Higher Education Act of 1965 helped usher in programs necessary for postsecondary access, retention, and completion for low-income and first-generation college students, including the Federal TRIO programs (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1070a–11 et seq.) and the Federal Pell Grant program (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1070a).
- 3) The Federal Pell Grant program is the primary federal investment of financial aid for low-income college students, and is used by students at higher education institutions of their choice.
- 4) “First-generation college student” is an individual whose parents did not complete a baccalaureate degree, or, in the case of an individual who regularly resided with and received support from only one parent, an individual whose parent did not complete a baccalaureate degree.
- 5) First-generation college students may face additional academic, financial, and social challenges that lead to disparate outcomes in college access and completion and disparate labor market outcomes compared to their peers with parents who attended at least some college. Fifty-six percent of all college students currently pursuing degrees are first-generation college students.
- 6) In 2017, the Council for Opportunity in Education and the Center for First-generation Student Success jointly launched the inaugural “First-Generation College Celebration.”
- 7) The “First-Generation College Celebration” has continued to grow, and institutions of higher education, corporations, nonprofit organizations, and elementary and secondary schools now celebrate November 8 as “National First-Generation College Celebration Day.”

FISCAL EFFECT: This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

House Resolution

No. 135

Introduced by Assembly Member Celeste Rodriguez

August 6, 2026

House Resolution No. 135—Relative to Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Awareness Month.

1 WHEREAS, California’s State Disability Insurance (SDI)
2 program, established in 1946 pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with
3 Section 2601) of Division 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Code,
4 and the Paid Family Leave (PFL) program, enacted in 2002
5 pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 3300) of Part 2
6 of Division 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, were designed
7 to provide wage replacement benefits for parents during the period
8 surrounding childbirth; and

9 WHEREAS, Under current law, SDI provides up to four weeks
10 of benefits before the expected date of delivery and up to six weeks
11 after delivery for vaginal births and up to eight weeks for cesarean
12 deliveries, while PFL provides up to eight weeks of partially paid
13 leave; and

14 WHEREAS, According to the data from the State Department
15 of Public Health, 48,000 to 54,000 infants, inclusive, representing
16 approximately 11 to 13 percent, inclusive, of all live births in
17 California, require admission to Neonatal Intensive Care Units
18 (NICUs) annually; and

19 WHEREAS, According to the data from the State Department
20 of Public Health, approximately 17,500 to 22,500, inclusive, of
21 those infants experience prolonged NICU stays exceeding two
22 weeks in duration; and

1 WHEREAS, Premature birth, defined as birth before 37 weeks
2 of gestation, accounts for approximately 9 percent of all births in
3 California and is the leading cause of infant mortality and long-term
4 developmental disabilities; and

5 WHEREAS, Families with infants receiving care in NICUs
6 often face significant emotional, physical, logistical, and financial
7 challenges while navigating extended hospital stays and complex
8 medical circumstances; and

9 WHEREAS, Research in child development and maternal-infant
10 attachment demonstrates that the bonding period immediately
11 following an infant's discharge from medical care is critical for
12 establishing and promoting long-term emotional and psychological
13 well-being for both infant and parent; and

14 WHEREAS, Research in maternal bonding demonstrates that
15 longer bonding times reduce maternal postpartum depression,
16 anxiety, and stress-related disorders, thereby generating positive
17 health outcomes for both mothers and infants; and

18 WHEREAS, Healthcare professionals, caregivers, and support
19 networks play a critical role in supporting medically fragile
20 newborns and their families throughout treatment and recovery;
21 now, therefore, be it

22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
23 Assembly hereby declares the month of September 2026 as NICU
24 Awareness Month; and be it further

25 *Resolved*, That the Assembly recognizes the challenges faced
26 by families whose newborns require care in a Neonatal Intensive
27 Care Unit and acknowledges the resilience demonstrated by those
28 families during periods of hospitalization and recovery; and be it
29 further

30 *Resolved*, That the Assembly recognizes the importance of
31 family support, parental involvement, and opportunities for bonding
32 during and following a newborn's hospitalization; and be it further

33 *Resolved*, That the Assembly is committed to supporting parents
34 of newborns that have extended Neonatal Intensive Care Unit stays
35 and encourages individuals, businesses, and organizations
36 throughout the state to support efforts to ensure parents have
37 adequate time to bond with their child and care for their newborns
38 in the home environment; and be it further

39 *Resolved*, That the Assembly recognizes that such a commitment
40 would serve approximately 17,500 to 22,500 California families

1 annually, reduce economic hardship and health disparities among
2 low-income and middle-income families, support maternal and
3 infant health outcomes, promote workforce participation and
4 economic security for working mothers, and affirm California's
5 longstanding commitment to family-centered policies and the
6 well-being of its most vulnerable residents; and be it further

7 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
8 of this resolution to the Governor, the Director of Employment
9 Development, and the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 135 (Celeste Rodriguez) – As Introduced August 6, 2026

SUBJECT: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Declares the month of September 2026 as Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Awareness Month; and, recognizes the challenges faced by families whose newborns require care in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and acknowledges the resilience demonstrated by those families during periods of hospitalization and recovery. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) According to the data from the State Department of Public Health, 48,000 to 54,000 infants, inclusive, representing approximately 11 to 13 percent, inclusive, of all live births in California, require admission to Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs) annually.
- 2) According to the data from the State Department of Public Health, approximately 17,500 to 22,500, inclusive, of those infants experience prolonged NICU stays exceeding two weeks in duration.
- 3) California's State Disability Insurance (SDI) program and the Paid Family Leave (PFL) program were designed to provide wage replacement benefits for parents during the period surrounding childbirth.
- 4) Under current law, SDI provides up to four weeks of benefits before the expected date of delivery and up to six weeks after delivery for vaginal births and up to eight weeks for cesarean deliveries, while PFL provides up to eight weeks of partially paid leave.
- 5) Families with infants receiving care in NICUs often face significant emotional, physical, logistical, and financial challenges while navigating extended hospital stays and complex medical circumstances.
- 6) Research in child development and maternal-infant attachment demonstrates that the bonding period immediately following an infant's discharge from medical care is critical for establishing and promoting long-term emotional and psychological well-being for both infant and parent.
- 7) Research in maternal bonding demonstrates that longer bonding times reduce maternal postpartum depression, anxiety, and stress-related disorders, thereby generating positive health outcomes for both mothers and infants.

FISCAL EFFECT: This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

House Resolution

No. 136

Introduced by Assembly Member Bennett

August 10, 2026

House Resolution No. 136—Relative to Home Hardening Week.

- 1 WHEREAS, California has crossed a tipping point in terms of
2 wildfire destruction, with 10 of the 20 largest wildfires in California
3 history occurring since 2020; and
4 WHEREAS, Wildfires are becoming more frequent and
5 destructive due to the impacts of climate change; and
6 WHEREAS, Homeowners' insurance has become more
7 expensive and difficult to obtain throughout California, particularly
8 in high-risk fire zones, and rates for homeowners' insurance in
9 California have increased by more than 43 percent between 2018
10 and 2023, inclusive; and
11 WHEREAS, Wildfires have caused damages estimated between
12 \$250 billion and \$270 billion in 2025 alone; and
13 WHEREAS, Home hardening is the term used to describe the
14 use of compliant building materials and practices to resist the
15 intrusion of flames or embers projected by a wildland fire and of
16 defensible space management that considers relationships between
17 a home and its exposure to nearby combustible features, including,
18 but not limited to, vegetation, vehicles, accessory buildings, and
19 miscellaneous structures including fences and decks; and
20 WHEREAS, Home hardening measures include the use of
21 fire-resistant materials for roofing, window coverings, sidings,
22 fences, doors, and decks, the use of ember-resistant vent screens,
23 gutter coverings, and well-sealed vents, windows, and doors to

1 prevent ember entry, and ensuring combustible fuels are reduced
 2 around the home to create defensible space; and
 3 WHEREAS, In “Fire Risk to Structures in California’s
 4 Wildland-Urban Interface,” a study published August 28, 2025,
 5 of post-fire investigations conducted between 2013 and 2022,
 6 inclusive, the authors developed a dataset of important features of
 7 the Tubbs, Camp, Glass, Kincade, and Thomas Fires for a
 8 computer-modeled examination of home hardening scenarios that
 9 suggests that comprehensive home hardening measures including,
 10 among other things, nonflammable siding, fine mesh over vents,
 11 double-paned windows, and a nonflammable roof result in a
 12 structure survival rate of 25 percent and that the structure survival
 13 rate for these hardened homes increases to 40 percent when coupled
 14 with clear defensible space in zone 0 (zero-five feet) and 48 percent
 15 when clear defensible space is extended into zone 1 (5-30 feet);
 16 and
 17 WHEREAS, The month of September is recognized as National
 18 Preparedness Month by the Federal Emergency Management
 19 Agency, the National Weather Service, and other agencies; now,
 20 therefore, be it
 21 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
 22 second week of September 2026, and every second week of
 23 September thereafter, be recognized as Home Hardening Week;
 24 and be it further
 25 *Resolved*, That the Assembly recognizes the effectiveness of
 26 home hardening as a tool to protect homes and reduce homeowners’
 27 insurance rate costs, and urges homeowners to take appropriate
 28 action; and be it further
 29 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
 30 of this resolution to the author, the California Fire Safe Council,
 31 and every county board of supervisors with the intent that it be
 32 distributed to local organizations.
 33
 34
 35 **CORRECTIONS:** _____
 36 **Title—Line 1.**
 37 _____

O

Date of Hearing: August 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 136 (Bennett) – As Introduced August 10, 2026

SUBJECT: Home Hardening Week.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the second week of September 2026, and every second week of September thereafter, as Home Hardening Week; and, recognizes the effectiveness of home hardening as a tool to protect homes and reduce homeowners' insurance rate costs. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California has crossed a tipping point in terms of wildfire destruction, with 10 of the 20 largest wildfires in California history occurring since 2020. Wildfires are becoming more frequent and destructive due to the impacts of climate change.
- 2) Homeowners' insurance has become more expensive and difficult to obtain throughout California, particularly in high-risk fire zones, and rates for homeowners' insurance in California have increased by more than 43 percent between 2018 and 2023, inclusive.
- 3) Home hardening is the term used to describe the use of compliant building materials and practices to resist the intrusion of flames or embers projected by a wildland fire and of defensible space management that considers relationships between a home and its exposure to nearby combustible features, including, but not limited to, vegetation, vehicles, accessory buildings, and miscellaneous structures including fences and decks.
- 4) Home hardening measures include the use of fire-resistant materials for roofing, window coverings, sidings, fences, doors, and decks, the use of ember-resistant vent screens, gutter coverings, well-sealed vents, windows, and doors to prevent ember entry, and ensuring combustible fuels are reduced around the home to create defensible space.
- 5) The month of September is recognized as National Preparedness Month by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Weather Service, and other agencies.

FISCAL EFFECT: This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

Introduced by Senator Seyarto
(Principal coauthors: Senators Archuleta, Grove, Menjivar, and
Umberg)
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Jeff Gonzalez)

May 28, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 182—Relative to Purple Heart Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 182, as introduced, Seyarto. Purple Heart Day.
This measure would declare August 7, 2026, as Purple Heart Day in California.
Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the
2 Armed Forces of the United States who are killed or wounded in
3 action; and
4 WHEREAS, Created in 1932, the Purple Heart has a long and
5 storied past that dates back to the founders of the United States.
6 The award takes its design from the Badge of Military Merit, which
7 was commissioned by General George Washington on August 7,
8 1782. This award consisted of a purple, heart-shaped piece of silk
9 having a narrow edge of silver stitched with the word “Merit”
10 across the face and is considered to be the first official military
11 combat badge of the Armed Forces of the United States. The
12 official successor decoration of the Badge of Military Merit is the
13 Purple Heart; and
14 WHEREAS, Originally, the Purple Heart award was only open
15 to United States Army and Air Force service members and could

1 not be awarded posthumously. President Franklin D. Roosevelt
2 changed that in 1942 with an executive order that opened the award
3 to members of the United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast
4 Guard. Later that year, in a separate order, the award was made
5 available for posthumous award to any member of the military;
6 and

7 WHEREAS, During World War II, 1,506,000 Purple Heart
8 medals were manufactured, many in anticipation of the estimated
9 casualties resulting from the planned Allied invasion of Japan. By
10 the end of the war, even accounting for medals lost, stolen, or
11 wasted, nearly 500,000 remained. To the present date, total
12 combined American military casualties of the 70 years following
13 the end of World War II, including the Korean and Vietnam Wars,
14 have not exceeded that number. In 2000, there remained 120,000
15 Purple Heart medals in stock. The existing surplus allowed combat
16 units in Iraq and Afghanistan to keep Purple Hearts on-hand for
17 immediate award to soldiers wounded in the field; and

18 WHEREAS, To date, approximately 2,000,000 Purple Heart
19 Medals have been awarded. The award can be awarded
20 retroactively as far back as 1917, allowing veterans from World
21 War I to be eligible; and

22 WHEREAS, Originally, the Purple Heart was awarded for
23 meritorious service and injury was a consideration for merit. In
24 1942, the creation of the Legion of Merit award duplicated the
25 merit requirement, which became unnecessary for the Purple Heart;
26 and

27 WHEREAS, From 1942 to 1997, inclusive, civilians serving in,
28 or affiliated with, the Armed Forces of the United States were
29 eligible to receive the Purple Heart. Some of the earliest civilians
30 to receive this honor were firefighters wounded or killed while
31 fighting fires caused by the attack on Pearl Harbor; and

32 WHEREAS, Since California is home to more than 1,800,000
33 veterans and more than 200,000 active and reserve members of
34 the Armed Forces of the United States, it is especially appropriate
35 for all Californians to honor those who have been awarded the
36 Purple Heart; now, therefore, be it

37 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
38 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature encourages all Californians
39 to honor those who have served in the Armed Forces of the United
40 States, especially those who have been wounded and received the

- 1 Purple Heart, and declares August 7, 2026, as Purple Heart Day
- 2 in California; and be it further
- 3 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
- 4 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 182 (Seyarto) – As Introduced May 28, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 35-0

SUBJECT: Purple Heart Day.

SUMMARY: Declares August 7, 2026, as Purple Heart Day in California; and, encourages all Californians to honor those who have served in the Armed Forces, especially those who have been wounded and received the Purple Heart. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the Armed Forces who are killed or wounded in action. Created in 1932, the Purple Heart has a long and storied past that dates back to the founders of the United States. The award takes its design from the Badge of Military Merit, which was commissioned by General George Washington on August 7, 1782. The official successor decoration of the Badge of Military Merit is the Purple Heart.
- 2) Originally, the Purple Heart award was only open to United States Army and Air Force service members and could not be awarded posthumously. President Franklin D. Roosevelt changed that in 1942 with an executive order that opened the award to members of the United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Later that year, in a separate order, the award was made available for posthumous award to any member of the military.
- 3) To date, approximately two million Purple Heart Medals have been awarded. It can be awarded retroactively as far back as 1917, allowing veterans from World War I to be eligible.
- 4) From 1942 to 1997, inclusive, civilians serving in, or affiliated with, the Armed Forces were eligible to receive the Purple Heart. Some of the earliest civilians to receive this honor were firefighters wounded or killed while fighting fires caused by the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- 5) Since California is home to more than 1.8 million veterans and more than 200,000 active and reserve members of the Armed Forces, it is especially appropriate for all Californians to honor those who have been awarded the Purple Heart.

FISCAL EFFECT: This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

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CHAIR:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MEMBER
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE
NO. 5 ON PUBLIC
SAFETY, JUDICIARY,
TRANSPORTATION & LABOR
BUDGET & FISCAL REVIEW
HEALTH
HOUSING
JUDICIARY
LABOR, PUBLIC
EMPLOYMENT & RETIREMENT

August 11, 2026

Assembly Committee on Rules
1021 O Street, Suite 6250
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Senate Bill 716 – Request and Rationale for Urgency Clause

Dear Chair and Members of Assembly Rules Committee,

I am proposing to amend my Senate Bill 716, which is currently on Third Reading in the Assembly, to address an ongoing emergency in my district. As the State Senator representing Boyle Heights, unincorporated East Los Angeles, and the surrounding communities affected by the Lineage Logistics PFS, LLC warehouse fire, this bill, as proposed to be amended, seeks to urgently hold the company accountable for the ongoing unbearable rotting stench and infestation created by this facility.

Senate Bill 716, as proposed to be amended and with an urgency clause, increases fines for city and county ordinance violations for nonresidential structures of 20,000 or more square feet. Violators would face \$1,000 for a first violation, \$2,000 for a second violation, and \$5,000 for each additional violation. If the violation results from a state or federal disaster declaration, these fines can be multiplied up to \$50,000 per violation.

My constituents have endured overwhelming odors, pest infestations, and the daily indignity and hazard of living beside decomposing, fire-damaged materials. These are not minor inconveniences. Residents have been unable to open their windows or spend time outdoors, and many have been forced to run air purifiers and air conditioning around the clock, at their own expense, to keep their homes livable. Reports of escalating use of mobile clinics and emergency department visits, alarming health conditions, including respiratory illnesses, headaches, bloody noses, and nausea affecting small children have worsened.

These conditions fall on communities already burdened by decades of environmental injustice. Boyle Heights and unincorporated East Los Angeles should not have to bear the continued costs, health risks, and disruption of a private company's failure to promptly and fully remediate this site.

It is outrageous that my constituents are expected to endure these conditions while cleanup continues at the company's pace. I appreciate the understanding and consideration of this committee to add an urgency clause to this emergency legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "María Elena Durazo".

MARÍA ELENA DURAZO
Senator, 26th District

BR

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

RN 26 19479 04
08/06/26 06:49 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 716

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 17, 2025

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 23, 2025

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 6, 2025

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 21, 2025

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 26, 2025

SENATE BILL

No. 716



Introduced by Senator Durazo

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member ~~Boerner~~) *Mark González*

Amendment 1

February 21, 2025

An act to ~~add and repeal Sections 873.5 and 914.8 of the Public Utilities Code, amend Sections 25132, 36900, and 36901 of, and to add Section 25133 to, the Government Code, relating to communications, local government, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.~~

**Amendment 2
Amendment 3**

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 716, as amended, Durazo. ~~Lifeline program: broadband internet access service. Local government: ordinances: penalties for violation: nonresidential structures.~~

Existing law makes the violation of a county ordinance or a city ordinance a misdemeanor unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. Existing law specifies monetary fines for any violation of local ordinances that is an infraction, not to exceed specified amounts that vary based on the circumstances of the violation, as prescribed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 716

— 2 —

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SUBSTANTIVE

This bill would authorize the county board of supervisors to impose fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of ordinances and to fix the penalty by fine or imprisonment, or both. The bill would also increase the amount of the fine that may be imposed for the violation of a city or county ordinance, where the violation pertains to a nonresidential structure with a floor area of 20,000 or more square feet, to \$1,000 for the first violation, \$2,000 for the second violation within 5 years of the first violation, and \$5,000 for subsequent violations within 5 years of the first violation, as specified.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

~~Existing law, the Moore Universal Telephone Service Act, establishes the Universal Lifeline Telephone Service program to provide low-income households with access to affordable basic residential telephone service. Existing law requires all revenues collected by telephone corporations in rates authorized by the Public Utilities Commission to fund the Universal Lifeline Telephone Service program to be submitted to the commission pursuant to a schedule established by the commission. Existing law requires all moneys appropriated from the Universal Lifeline Telephone Service Trust Administrative Committee Fund to the commission to be used exclusively by the commission for the Universal Lifeline Telephone Service program.~~

~~This bill would require the commission, as part of a new or existing proceeding, to establish a mechanism to permit internet service providers to voluntarily include stand-alone broadband internet access service as a class of lifeline service. The bill would provide that an internet service provider would be eligible for a lifeline subsidy if it offers at least one internet service plan that provides broadband internet access service at a speed of at least 100 megabits per second downstream and 20 megabits per second upstream and costs \$30 or less per month. The bill would authorize the commission to adjust the speed and monthly plan cost for certain areas of the state, as provided. The bill would prohibit the commission from requiring a lifeline subscriber to bundle their voice and internet service plans in order to receive a lifeline subsidy pursuant to these provisions, as specified. The bill would prohibit the commission from providing a lifeline subscriber with more than one lifeline subsidy per household under the act, as provided. The bill would prohibit an internet service provider from being required to obtain an eligible telecommunications carrier designation in order to obtain a lifeline subsidy, except as provided. The bill would require the commission to~~

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

— 3 —

SB 716

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SUBSTANTIVE

~~prohibit internet service providers that offer lifeline service pursuant to these provisions from the inappropriate upselling of their internet service plans, as specified. The bill would require the commission, on or before December 31, 2026, to submit to the Legislature an estimate of any increase to the Universal Service Public Purpose Programs surcharge rate required for the implementation of these provisions. The bill would prohibit the commission from increasing the surcharge for the lifeline program above the highest rate collected within the previous 4 years, as of January 1, 2026. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2027, to adopt rules to implement these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2028, to report to the Legislature, as part of a specified report, on the performance and fiscal impact of the lifeline program, as specified.~~

~~Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime.~~

~~Because the above-described provisions would be part of the act and a violation of a commission action implementing this bill's requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

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

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

~~This bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the membership of each house of the Legislature.~~

~~Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: *yes-no*.
State-mandated local program: *yes-no*.~~

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

- + SECTION 1. Section 25132 of the Government Code is
- + amended to read:
- + 25132. (a) Violation of a county ordinance is a misdemeanor
- + unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. The violation of a
- + county ordinance may be prosecuted by county authorities in the

Amendment 4

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 716

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SUBSTANTIVE

- + name of the people of the State of California, or redressed by civil
- + action.
- + (b) Every violation that is an infraction is punishable by the
- + following:
- + (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for a first
- + violation.
- + (2) A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) for a second
- + violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first
- + violation.
- + (3) A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) for each
- + additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the
- + first violation.
- + (c) Notwithstanding any other law, a violation of local building
- + and safety codes that is an infraction is punishable by the following:
- + (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred thirty dollars (\$130) for
- + a first violation.
- + (2) A fine not exceeding seven hundred dollars (\$700) for a
- + second violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first
- + violation.
- + (3) (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand three hundred dollars
- + (\$1,300) for each additional violation of the same ordinance within
- + one year of the first violation.
- + (B) A fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars
- + (\$2,500) for each additional violation of the same ordinance within
- + two years of the first violation if the property is a commercial
- + property that has an existing building at the time of the violation
- + and the violation is due to failure by the owner to remove visible
- + refuse or failure to prohibit unauthorized use of the property.
- + (d) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, including subdivisions
- + (b), (c), and (e), a violation of an event permit requirement that is
- + an infraction is punishable by the following:
- + (A) A fine not exceeding one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for
- + the first violation of an event permit requirement.
- + (B) A fine not exceeding seven hundred dollars (\$700) for a
- + second occurrence of the same violation of an event permit
- + requirement by the same owner or operator within three years of
- + the first violation.
- + (C) A fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars
- + (\$2,500) for each additional occurrence of the same violation of

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

— 5 —

SB 716

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SUBSTANTIVE

- + an event permit requirement by the same owner or operator within three years of the first violation.
- + (2) (A) For purposes of this subdivision, “violation of an event permit requirement” means failure to obtain a permit required for a professionally organized special event on private property that is commercial in nature, or from which the owner or operator derives a commercial benefit.
- + (B) For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions apply:
 - + (i) “Commercial in nature” means that a primary purpose of the special event is to derive an economic benefit resulting from the holding of the event through admission charges or sales of merchandise that occur as part of the event.
 - + (ii) “Commercial benefit” means any remuneration received in exchange for allowing the property upon which the event occurs to be used for the event, including any remuneration that results from the rental of the property for a term of less than 31 consecutive days.
- + (e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, including subdivisions (b), (c), and (d), the violation of a short-term rental ordinance that is an infraction is punishable by the following:
 - + (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for a first violation.
 - + (B) A fine not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for a second violation of the same ordinance within one year.
 - + (C) A fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation.
- + (2) For purposes of this section, “short-term rental” means a residential dwelling, or any portion of a residential dwelling, that is rented to a person or persons for 30 consecutive days or less.
- + (3) For purposes of this section, “residential dwelling” means a private structure designed and available, pursuant to applicable law, for use and occupancy as a residence by one or more individuals. “Residential dwelling” does not include a commercially operated hotel, motel, bed and breakfast inn, or time-share property as defined by subdivision (aa) of Section 11212 of the Business and Professions Code.
- + (4) The fine limits set by this subdivision apply only to infractions that pose a threat to public health or safety. The fines

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 716

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RN 26 19479 04

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SUBSTANTIVE

- + described in this subdivision shall not apply to a first time offense
- + of failure to register or pay a business license fee. Nothing in this
- + subdivision limits the authority of a county, or city and county, to
- + establish lower fines for specific violations by ordinance.
- + (f) A county levying a fine pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3)
- + of subdivisions (b) and (c), and paragraph (1) of subdivision (e),
- + shall establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce
- + the amount of the fine upon a showing by a responsible party that
- + the responsible party has made a bona fide effort to comply after
- + the first violation, and that payment of the full amount of the fine
- + would impose an undue financial burden on the responsible party.
- + (g) (1) Notwithstanding subdivisions (b), (c), (d), and (e), a
- + violation of an ordinance where the violation pertains to a
- + nonresidential structure with a floor area of 20,000 or more square
- + feet that is an infraction is punishable by the following:
- + (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a
- + first violation.
- + (B) A fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for a
- + second violation of the same ordinance within five years of the
- + first violation.
- + (C) A fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each
- + additional violation of the same ordinance within five years of the
- + first violation.
- + (2) The amounts in paragraph (1) may be increased by a factor
- + of 10, up to a maximum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per
- + violation, if the violation results in a declaration of a state of
- + emergency by the Governor or a federal disaster declaration.
- + (3) Nothing in this subdivision shall limit the authority of a
- + county to establish fines or penalties under any other provision of
- + law.
- + SEC. 2. Section 25133 is added to the Government Code, to
- + read:
- + 25133. (a) The county board of supervisors may impose fines,
- + penalties, and forfeitures for violations of ordinances. It may fix
- + the penalty by fine or imprisonment, or both. A fine shall not exceed
- + one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Imprisonment shall not exceed six
- + months.
- + (b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a violation of an
- + ordinance where the violation pertains to a nonresidential structure

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

— 7 —

SB 716

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SUBSTANTIVE

- + with a floor area of 20,000 or more square feet is punishable by
- + the following:
- + (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a
- + first violation.
- + (B) A fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for a
- + second violation of the same ordinance within five years of the
- + first violation.
- + (C) A fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each
- + additional violation of the same ordinance within five years of the
- + first violation.
- + (2) The amounts in paragraph (1) may be increased by a factor
- + of 10, up to a maximum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per
- + violation, if the violation results in a declaration of a state of
- + emergency by the Governor or a federal disaster declaration.
- + (3) Nothing in this subdivision shall limit the authority of a
- + county to establish fines or penalties under any other provision of
- + law.
- + SEC. 3. Section 36900 of the Government Code is amended to
- + read:
- + 36900. (a) Violation of a city ordinance is a misdemeanor
- + unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. The violation of a
- + city ordinance may be prosecuted by city authorities in the name
- + of the people of the State of California, or redressed by civil action.
- + (b) Every violation determined to be an infraction is punishable
- + by the following:
- + (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for a first
- + violation.
- + (2) A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) for a second
- + violation of the same ordinance within one year.
- + (3) A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) for each
- + additional violation of the same ordinance within one year.
- + (c) Notwithstanding any other law, a violation of local building
- + and safety codes determined to be an infraction is punishable by
- + the following:
- + (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred thirty dollars (\$130) for
- + a first violation.
- + (2) A fine not exceeding seven hundred dollars (\$700) for a
- + second violation of the same ordinance within one year.

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- + (3) (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand three hundred dollars
- + (\$1,300) for each additional violation of the same ordinance within
- + one year of the first violation.
- + (B) A fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars
- + (\$2,500) for each additional violation of the same ordinance within
- + two years of the first violation if the property is a commercial
- + property that has an existing building at the time of the violation
- + and the violation is due to failure by the owner to remove visible
- + refuse or failure to prohibit unauthorized use of the property.
- + (d) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, including subdivisions
- + (b) and (c), the violation of a short-term rental ordinance that is
- + an infraction is punishable by the following:
- + (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars
- + (\$1,500) for a first violation.
- + (B) A fine not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for a
- + second violation of the same ordinance within one year.
- + (C) A fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each
- + additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the
- + first violation.
- + (2) For purposes of this section, “short-term rental” means a
- + residential dwelling, or any portion of a residential dwelling, that
- + is rented to a person or persons for 30 consecutive days or less.
- + (3) For purposes of this section, “residential dwelling” means
- + a private structure that is designed and available, pursuant to
- + applicable law, for use and occupancy by one or more individuals.
- + “Residential dwelling” does not include a commercially operated
- + hotel, motel, bed and breakfast inn, or a time-share property as
- + defined by subdivision (aa) of Section 11212 of the Business and
- + Professions Code.
- + (4) The fine limits set by this subdivision apply only to
- + infractions that pose a threat to public health or safety. The fines
- + described in this subdivision shall not apply to a first time offense
- + of failure to register or pay a business license fee. Nothing in this
- + subdivision limits the authority of a city, or city and county, to
- + establish lower fines for specific violations by ordinance.
- + (e) A city levying a fine pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3) of
- + subdivisions (b) and (c), and paragraph (1) of subdivision (d), shall
- + establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce the
- + amount of the fine upon a showing by the responsible party that
- + the responsible party has made a bona fide effort to comply after

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- + the first violation and that payment of the full amount of the fine
- + would impose an undue financial burden on the responsible party.
- + (f) (1) Notwithstanding subdivisions (b), (c), and (d), a violation
- + of an ordinance where the violation pertains to a nonresidential
- + structure with a floor area of 20,000 or more square feet that is
- + an infraction is punishable by the following:
- + (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a
- + first violation.
- + (B) A fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for a
- + second violation of the same ordinance within five years of the
- + first violation.
- + (C) A fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each
- + additional violation of the same ordinance within five years of the
- + first violation.
- + (2) The amounts in paragraph (1) may be increased by a factor
- + of 10, up to a maximum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per
- + violation, if the violation results in a declaration of a state of
- + emergency by the Governor or a federal disaster declaration.
- + (3) Nothing in this subdivision shall limit the authority of a city
- + to establish fines or penalties under any other provision of law.
- + SEC. 4. Section 36901 of the Government Code is amended to
- + read:
- + 36901. (a) The city legislative body may impose fines,
- + penalties, and forfeitures for violations of ordinances. It may fix
- + the penalty by fine or imprisonment, or both. A fine shall not
- + exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Imprisonment shall not
- + exceed six months.
- + (b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a violation of an
- + ordinance where the violation pertains to a nonresidential structure
- + with a floor area of 20,000 or more square feet is punishable by
- + the following:
- + (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a
- + first violation.
- + (B) A fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for a
- + second violation of the same ordinance within five years of the
- + first violation.
- + (C) A fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each
- + additional violation of the same ordinance within five years of the
- + first violation.

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+ (2) The amounts in paragraph (1) may be increased by a factor
+ of 10, up to a maximum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per
+ violation, if the violation results in a declaration of a state of
+ emergency by the Governor or a federal disaster declaration.

+ (3) Nothing in this subdivision shall limit the authority of a
+ county to establish fines or penalties under any other provision of
+ law.

+ SEC. 5. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the
+ immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within
+ the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall
+ go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

+ To ensure that nonresidential property owners maintain their
+ property in a safe condition and expeditiously remedy any health
+ and safety violations, it is necessary that this act take effect
+ immediately.

Page 3 1 SECTION 1. ~~The Legislature finds and declares all of the~~
2 ~~following:~~

3 ~~(a) Due to the loss of federal support for broadband affordability~~
4 ~~through the federal Affordable Connectivity Program, the financial~~
5 ~~pressure of supporting broadband affordability through subsidies~~
6 ~~has fallen to the states.~~

7 ~~(b) At the same time, the Trump administration has made it~~
8 ~~difficult for states to mandate broadband affordability without~~
9 ~~putting at risk significant sums of infrastructure funding.~~

10 ~~(c) Nonetheless, California remains committed to our values~~
11 ~~and our history of supporting basic communication needs through~~
12 ~~the lifeline program.~~

13 ~~(d) The lifeline program must evolve to meet the advanced~~
14 ~~communication needs of modern life such as broadband access,~~
15 ~~which will introduce a new cost pressure to the Universal Lifeline~~
16 ~~Telephone Service Trust Administrative Committee Fund that~~
17 ~~current reserves may absorb.~~

18 ~~(e) Internet service providers who stand to benefit from this~~
19 ~~legislation do not currently contribute to the Universal Lifeline~~
20 ~~Telephone Service Trust Administrative Committee Fund and~~
21 ~~federal preemption policies are a significant barrier to requiring~~
22 ~~them to pay their fair share.~~

23 ~~(f) The Legislature may wish to consider future options to revise~~
24 ~~the funding mechanism for the lifeline program to ensure the~~
25 ~~entities and providers that benefit from the program pay their fair~~

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Page 4 1 ~~share to support broadband accessibility and affordability for~~
2 ~~low-income Californians.~~
3 ~~(g) As the current California Lifeline program allows for~~
4 ~~technology neutrality, the Legislature remains committed to~~
5 ~~ensuring a technology neutral approach for the lifeline program.~~
6 ~~SEC. 2. Section 873.5 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to~~
7 ~~read:~~
8 ~~873.5. (a) For purposes of this section, all of the following~~
9 ~~definitions apply:~~
10 ~~(1) "Affiliate" has the same meaning as defined in Section 153~~
11 ~~of Title 47 of the United States Code.~~
12 ~~(2) "Eligible telecommunications carrier" has the same meaning~~
13 ~~as described in Section 214 of Title 47 of the United States Code.~~
14 ~~(3) "Household" has the same meaning as defined in Section~~
15 ~~878.~~
16 ~~(4) "Internet service provider" has the same meaning as defined~~
17 ~~in Section 3100 of the Civil Code.~~
18 ~~(5) "Small independent telephone corporation" has the same~~
19 ~~meaning as defined in Section 275.6.~~
20 ~~(b) As part of a new or existing proceeding, the commission~~
21 ~~shall establish a mechanism to permit internet service providers~~
22 ~~to voluntarily include stand-alone broadband internet access service~~
23 ~~as a class of lifeline service, subject to the requirements and~~
24 ~~limitations of this section.~~
25 ~~(c) (1) An internet service provider shall be eligible for a lifeline~~
26 ~~subsidy if it offers at least one internet service plan that provides~~
27 ~~broadband internet access service at a speed of at least 100~~
28 ~~megabits per second downstream and 20 megabits per second~~
29 ~~upstream and costs thirty dollars (\$30) or less per month.~~
30 ~~(2) The commission may adjust the speed and monthly cost~~
31 ~~specified in paragraph (1) for an area of the state where no~~
32 ~~participating internet service provider at that time offers broadband~~
33 ~~internet access service at that speed and cost, including an area of~~
34 ~~the state served by an internet service provider that is an affiliate~~
35 ~~of a small independent telephone corporation.~~
36 ~~(d) (1) The commission shall not require a lifeline subscriber~~
37 ~~to bundle their voice and internet service plans to receive a lifeline~~
38 ~~subsidy pursuant to this section.~~
39

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1 ~~(2) The commission may adopt a mechanism to ensure that a~~
2 ~~lifeline subscriber who receives a lifeline subsidy pursuant to this~~
3 ~~section has sufficient access to voice service.~~
4 ~~(3) A lifeline subscriber may elect to apply a lifeline subsidy to~~
5 ~~any eligible internet service plan offered by a participating internet~~
6 ~~service provider.~~
7 ~~(4) The commission shall not provide a lifeline subscriber with~~
8 ~~more than one lifeline subsidy per household under this article;~~
9 ~~consistent with Section 878, except that a lifeline subscriber may~~
10 ~~also obtain a subsidy pursuant to a federally established program.~~
11 ~~(e) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), an internet service~~
12 ~~provider shall not be required to obtain an eligible~~
13 ~~telecommunications carrier designation to offer lifeline service~~
14 ~~pursuant to this section.~~
15 ~~(2) (A) The commission shall establish an expedited advice~~
16 ~~letter process for an internet service provider that is an affiliate of~~
17 ~~a small independent telephone corporation to have the option to~~
18 ~~become an eligible telecommunications carrier for the purpose of~~
19 ~~accessing federal support to provide discounted broadband internet~~
20 ~~access service to qualifying low-income customers.~~
21 ~~(B) An internet service provider designated as an eligible~~
22 ~~telecommunications carrier pursuant to this paragraph is not~~
23 ~~required to provide voice service to the area where the internet~~
24 ~~service provider is designated as an eligible telecommunications~~
25 ~~carrier if it has an affiliate that offers voice service to all customers~~
26 ~~located in that area.~~
27 ~~(f) (1) The commission shall prohibit an internet service~~
28 ~~provider that offers lifeline service pursuant to this section from~~
29 ~~the inappropriate upselling of its internet service plans.~~
30 ~~(2) The prohibition in paragraph (1) only applies to the sale of~~
31 ~~an internet service plan to a lifeline subscriber for the purpose of~~
32 ~~applying the lifeline subsidy. It does not prohibit an internet service~~
33 ~~provider from providing a lifeline subscriber with information~~
34 ~~about other services offered by the internet service provider.~~
35 ~~(g) On or before December 31, 2026, the commission shall~~
36 ~~submit an estimate of any increase to the Universal Service Public~~
37 ~~Purpose Programs surcharge rate required for the implementation~~
38 ~~of this section in writing to the Assembly and Senate budget~~
39 ~~committees and the relevant policy committees in each house of~~
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Page 6 1 the Legislature, in compliance with Section 9795 of the
2 Government Code.
3 (h) The commission shall not increase the surcharge for the
4 lifeline program above the highest rate collected within the
5 previous four years, as of January 1, 2026.
6 (i) (1) On or before July 1, 2027, the commission shall adopt
7 rules to implement this section.
8 (2) This section only applies to the lifeline subsidy established
9 pursuant to this section.
10 (j) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2032,
11 and as of that date is repealed.
12 SEC. 3. Section 914.8 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to
13 read:
14 914.8. (a) On or before July 1, 2028, the commission shall, as
15 part of an annual report prepared pursuant to Section 914.1, report
16 to the Legislature on the performance and fiscal impact of the
17 lifeline program, including all of the following:
18 (1) The overall increase or change in program participation.
19 (2) The number of participants switching from telephone to
20 broadband service.
21 (3) The number of participants that applied their subsidy to a
22 bundled service offering.
23 (b) Pursuant to Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, this
24 section is repealed on January 1, 2032.
25 SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
26 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
27 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school
28 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or
29 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty
30 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of
31 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
32 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
33 Constitution.
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California Legislature

SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

SUSAN RUBIO
CHAIR



STAFF
FELIPE LOPEZ
CHIEF CONSULTANT
BRIAN DUKE
CONSULTANT
MONIQUE GRAHAM
COMMITTEE ASSISTANT

August 12, 2026

The Honorable Blanca Pacheco, Chairwoman
Assembly Rules Committee
1021 O St. Suite 6250
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Chairwoman Pacheco:

I respectfully request permission to add an urgency clause to SB 1235 (Rubio). This bill would ratify one tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe. The bill would additionally ratify two tribal amendments to tribal-state gaming compacts between the State of California and the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California, and the Pechanga Band of Indians.

An urgency clause is necessary in order to enhance the economic development, stability, and self-sufficiency of these tribes and to protect the interests of these tribes and its members, the surrounding community, and the California public at the earliest possible time.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request. If any questions should arise, please contact my Chief Consultant, Felipe Lopez, at (916) 651-1530.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan Rubio".

Susan Rubio
Chairwoman
Senate Governmental Organization Committee

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 1235

SENATE BILL

No. 1235

Introduced by ~~Committee on Governmental Organization~~ (Senators
Rubio (Chair), Alvarado-Gil, Archuleta, Ashby, Blakespear,
Cervantes, Dahle, Hurtado, Ochoa Bogh, Padilla, Richardson,
Smallwood-Cuevas, Valladares, Wahab, and Weber Pierson)

Senator Rubio

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Blanca Rubio)

*(Coauthors: Senators Dahle, Ochoa Bogh, Richardson, Seyarto, and
Valladares)*

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Ramos)

February 19, 2026

An act to ~~amend Section 19813 of the Business and Professions
Code, relating to gambling;~~ add Section 12012.122 to the Government
Code, relating to tribal gaming, and declaring the urgency thereof, to
take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1235, as introduced, ~~Committee on Governmental
Organization Rubio. California Gambling Control Commission. Tribal
gaming: compact ratification.~~

*Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988,
provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming
compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on
Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the
Governor to negotiate and conclude those compacts, subject to
ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number
of tribal-state gaming compacts, and amendments to tribal-state gaming
compacts, between the State of California and specified Indian tribes.*



RN2619158

Amendment 1

Amendment 2

Amendment 3

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The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect.

This bill would ratify the 5th amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California, the tribal-state gaming compact between the State of California and the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, and the first amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Pechanga Band of Indians. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to this amended compact are not projects for the purposes of CEQA.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

~~Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. Under existing law, the commission consists of 5 members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Existing law authorizes the Governor to remove any member of the commission for cause, as specified.~~

~~This bill would additionally require the Governor to notify the Senate and Assembly Committees on Governmental Organization of the removal of any member of the commission.~~

~~Vote: majority²/3. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.~~

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

- + SECTION 1. Section 12012.122 is added to the Government
- + Code, to read:
- + 12012.122. (a) The following tribal-state gaming compact and
- + amendments to tribal-state gaming compacts entered into in
- + accordance with the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of
- + 1988 (18 U.S.C. Secs. 1166 to 1168, inclusive, and 25 U.S.C. Sec.
- + 2701 et seq.) are hereby ratified:

Amendment 4

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- + (1) *The fifth amendment to the tribal-state compact between the State of California and the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California, executed on June 11, 2026.*
- + (2) *The tribal-state compact between the State of California and the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, executed on July 20, 2026.*
- + (3) *The first amendment to the tribal-state compact between the State of California and the Pechanga Band of Indians, executed on August 5, 2026.*
- + (b) (1) *In deference to tribal sovereignty, none of the following shall be deemed a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code):*
 - + (A) *The execution of a tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*
 - + (B) *The execution of an amended tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*
 - + (C) *The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between a tribe and a county or city government negotiated pursuant to the express authority of, or as expressly referenced in, a tribal-state gaming compact or amended compact ratified by this section.*
 - + (D) *The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between a tribe and the Department of Transportation, or other state agency, negotiated pursuant to the express authority of, or as expressly referenced in, a tribal-state gaming compact or amended compact ratified by this section.*
 - + (E) *The on-reservation impacts of compliance with the terms of a tribal-state gaming compact or amended compact ratified by this section.*
- + (2) *Except as expressly provided in this section, this subdivision does not exempt a city, county, or city and county, or the Department of Transportation, or any state agency or local jurisdiction, from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.*
- + SEC. 2. *This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:*
 - + *In order to enhance the economic development, stability, and self-sufficiency of the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, and the Pechanga*

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 1235

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+ *Band of Indians, and to protect the interests of those tribes and*
+ *their members, the surrounding communities, and the California*
+ *public at the earliest possible time, it is necessary that this act take*
+ *effect immediately.*

Page 1 1 SECTION 1. ~~Section 19813 of the Business and Professions~~
2 ~~Code is amended to read:~~

Page 2 1 19813. ~~(a) The term of office of each member of the~~
4 ~~commission is four years.~~

6 ~~(b) The Governor shall appoint the members of the commission,~~
7 ~~subject to confirmation by the Senate, and shall designate one~~
8 ~~member to serve as chairperson. Vacancies shall be filled within~~
10 ~~60 days of the date of the vacancy by the Governor, subject to~~
11 ~~confirmation by the Senate.~~

13 ~~(c) The Governor may remove a member of the commission for~~
14 ~~incompetence, neglect of duty, or corruption upon first giving the~~
15 ~~member a copy of the charges and an opportunity to be heard. The~~
16 ~~Governor shall notify the Senate and Assembly Committees on~~
17 ~~Governmental Organization of the removal of a member of the~~
18 ~~commission.~~

Amendment 5

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