



STATE CAPITOL
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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
LIA LOPEZ

**Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules**

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MAIENSCHIN, BRIAN
TING, PHILIP Y.
WALDRON, MARIE

ARAMBULA, JOAQUIN (D-ALT)
DIXON, DIANE (R-ALT)

Monday, February 26, 2024
10 minutes prior to Session
State Capitol, Room 126

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

2. ACR-139 (Rodriguez) American Red Cross Month.
3. ACR-141 (Ortega) Women in Construction Week.
4. ACR-143 (Bennett) School Breakfast Week.
5. ACR-145 (Jim Patterson) Coexist with Wildlife, California.
6. HR-70 (Maienschein) Rare Disease Day.
7. HR-72 (Aguiar-Curry) Women's History Month.
8. SCR-91 (Ashby) Court Adoption and Permanency Month.
9. SCR-95 (Bradford) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

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REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

10. SB 479 (Durazo) Termination of tenancy: no-fault just cause: natural person

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MARIE WALDRON
JOAQUIN ARAMBULA (D-ALT.)
DIANE B. DIXON (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 2/23/2024
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the referral recommendation for AB 2186, AB 2227, AB 2299, and AB 2401 has changed. The following bills have been added to the referral list: AB 1929, AB 1933, AB 1959, AB 2125, AB 2276, AB 2422, AB 2458, AB 2461, AB 2462, AB 2468, AB 2469, AB 2470, AB 2473, AB 2474, AB 2475, AB 2477, AB 2483, AB 2484, AB 2491, AB 2493, AB 2498, AB 2499, AB 2501, AB 2504, AB 2512.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

02/26/2024

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

<u>Assembly Bill No.</u>	<u>Committee:</u>
<u>AB 1849</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1929</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1929</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1933</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1959</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 2067</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2087</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2087</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 2094</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 2094</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 2108</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 2115</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2115</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 2125</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 2147</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 2148</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2148</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2159</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 2159</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2163</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>AB 2179</u>	ED.
<u>AB 2180</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 2181</u>	ED.
<u>AB 2184</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 2185</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 2186</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 2188</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 2190</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 2190</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2193</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2193</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 2194</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2197</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 2198</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 2201</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 2203</u>	A., E., S., & T.
<u>AB 2203</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 2205</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 2206</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 2206</u>	ED.
<u>AB 2209</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 2210</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 2213</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 2215</u>	PUB. S.

<u>AB 2219</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 2220</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 2222</u>	ED.
<u>AB 2222</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 2223</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2223</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2224</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 2225</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2226</u>	ED.
<u>AB 2227</u>	INS.
<u>AB 2228</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2228</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2229</u>	ED.
<u>AB 2231</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 2231</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2232</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2233</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2234</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 2235</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 2236</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 2238</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 2240</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 2241</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 2242</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2245</u>	ED.
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<u>AB 2249</u>	ELECTIONS
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<u>AB 2251</u>	ED.
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<u>AB 2254</u>	ED.
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<u>AB 2269</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2270</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 2271</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 2273</u>	ED.
<u>AB 2274</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 2275</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 2276</u>	NAT. RES.

<u>AB 2277</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 2280</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 2281</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 2281</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 2283</u>	JUD.
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<u>AB 2346</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 2347</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 2349</u>	HIGHER ED.
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<u>AB 2351</u>	ED.
<u>AB 2351</u>	JUD.
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<u>AB 2353</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 2356</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 2357</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 2359</u>	G.O.
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<u>AB 2362</u>	P.E. & R.
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<u>AB 2470</u>	PUB. S.
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H. & C.D.
L. & E.
JUD.
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P. & C.P.
RLS.
RLS.
RLS.
RLS.
RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 139

Introduced by Assembly Member Rodriguez

February 7, 2024

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 139—Relative to American Red Cross Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 139, as introduced, Rodriguez. American Red Cross Month.

This measure would proclaim March 2024 as American Red Cross Month and would dedicate it to all those who continue to advance the noble legacy of the organization’s founder. The measure would encourage all Californians to reach out, support the organization’s humanitarian mission, and join in their commitment to care for people in need.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, March is American Red Cross Month, a special
2 time to honor the kindness of our neighbors who aid families in
3 need every day in California, across the United States, and around
4 the world. Their dedication touches millions of lives each year as
5 they carry out the organization’s 143-year-old mission of
6 preventing and alleviating suffering; and

7 WHEREAS, People have stepped up to help others in need,
8 whether it was responding to disasters across the country or rolling
9 up their sleeves to give blood when our country faced a severe
10 blood shortage; and

11 WHEREAS, Day after day, we are witnessing and responding
12 to devastating and dramatic disasters exacerbated by climate

1 change. Wildfires are relentless, storms are intensifying, and floods
2 are escalating. The climate crisis is not ahead of us; it is here.
3 Climate change affects vulnerable populations disproportionately,
4 which increases the need for American Red Cross support, their
5 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) programs, and their
6 framework for climate change action focused on resilience,
7 education, and sustainability; and

8 WHEREAS, Here in California, local families have relied on
9 American Red Cross volunteers for comfort and hope while coping
10 with over 3,000 local disasters. Last year, over 25,000 California
11 volunteers assisted with small and large disasters, such as the
12 devastating wildfires. Volunteers also helped over 5,000 people
13 affected by home fires in the state by addressing their urgent needs,
14 including food, lodging, and recovery support; and

15 WHEREAS, California volunteers have supported local families
16 in other ways too. Last year, almost 400,000 people enrolled in
17 training classes that taught lifesaving skills, including first aid,
18 cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), water safety, and caregiving.
19 The American Red Cross provided services to military members,
20 veterans, retirees, and their families. Over 45,000 cases were open
21 to assist in various ways; and

22 WHEREAS, Every two seconds, someone in the United States
23 needs blood. Nationwide, the American Red Cross provides 40
24 percent of the country's blood supply. In California, the American
25 Red Cross collects over 330,000 units of red blood cells each year.
26 In addition, over 130,000 units of platelets are collected each year
27 to help treat trauma and cancer patients. Blood products are also
28 essential for surgeries and chronic illnesses; and

29 WHEREAS, In January 2022, the American Red Cross declared
30 a first-ever national blood shortage crisis. Due to the blood
31 shortage, some hospitals are receiving a quarter of the blood they
32 need. Doctors are forced to choose between who receives care
33 immediately and who must wait until more blood is available. In
34 more dire cases, hospitals are unable to treat anyone because of
35 exhausting their blood inventory. In the event of a disaster or
36 large-scale emergency, a shortage of available blood may also
37 result in otherwise preventable loss of life; and

38 WHEREAS, Nearly 200 years since the birth of American Red
39 Cross founder Clara Barton, this lifesaving work is vital to
40 strengthening our community's resilience; now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
2 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby proclaims the
3 month of March 2024 as American Red Cross Month and dedicates
4 it to all those who continue to advance Clara Barton’s noble legacy;
5 and be it further

6 *Resolved,* That the Legislature encourages all Californians to
7 reach out, support the organization’s humanitarian mission, and
8 join in their commitment to care for people in need; and be it
9 further

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

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Date of Hearing: February 26, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 139 (Rodriguez) – As Introduced February 7, 2024

SUBJECT: American Red Cross Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of March 2024 as American Red Cross Month and encourages all Californians to join in the organization’s commitment to care for people in need. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) March is American Red Cross Month, a special time to honor the kindness of our neighbors who aid families in need every day in California, across the United States, and around the world. Their dedication touches millions of lives each year as they carry out the organization’s 143-year-old mission of preventing and alleviating suffering.
- 2) Here in California, local families have relied on American Red Cross volunteers for comfort and hope while coping with over 3,000 local disasters. Last year, over 25,000 California volunteers assisted with small and large disasters, such as the devastating wildfires. Volunteers also helped over 5,000 people affected by home fires in the state by addressing their urgent needs, including food, lodging, and recovery support.
- 3) California volunteers have supported local families in other ways too. Last year, almost 400,000 people enrolled in training classes that taught lifesaving skills, such as first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), water safety, and caregiving. The American Red Cross provided services to military members, veterans, retirees, and their families. Over 45,000 cases were opened to assist in various ways.
- 4) Every two seconds, someone in the United States needs blood. In California, the American Red Cross collects over 330,000 units of red blood cells each year. In addition, over 130,000 units of platelets are collected each year to help treat trauma and cancer patients.
- 5) In January 2022, the American Red Cross declared a first-ever national blood shortage crisis. Due to the blood shortage, some hospitals are receiving a quarter of the blood they need. Doctors are forced to choose between who receives care immediately and who must wait until more blood is available.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 141

Introduced by Assembly Member Ortega

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Addis, Bauer-Kahan, Megan Dahle, Stephanie Nguyen, Pellerin, Quirk-Silva, Luz Rivas, Sanchez, Waldron, and Weber)

(Coauthors: Senators Alvarado-Gil, Atkins, Caballero, Durazo, Eggman, Nguyen, Skinner, and Wahab)

February 13, 2024

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 141—Relative to Women in Construction Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 141, as introduced, Ortega. Women in Construction Week.

This measure would proclaim the week of March 3, 2024, to March 9, 2024, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, In 1987, Congress declared March as national
2 Women’s History Month in perpetuity, and since then, the industry
3 has celebrated women in construction during the first week of
4 March; and
5 WHEREAS, The focus of Women in Construction Week is to
6 highlight women as a visible component of the construction
7 industry; and
8 WHEREAS, The continuous progress of our economy requires
9 full participation and support of all citizens, regardless of gender,
10 race, or ethnic background; and

1 WHEREAS, The workforce in California is becoming
2 increasingly diversified and for this state’s construction industry
3 to remain competitive in the global economy, it must also diversify
4 its workforce by attracting significantly more women into the
5 industry; and

6 WHEREAS, Women currently occupy only 9 percent of all
7 apprenticeships and 10.9 percent of construction trade jobs
8 nationally. As a state, we should support policy efforts, such as
9 Chapter 675 of the Statutes of 2018 (Assembly Bill 2358) and
10 Chapter 722 of the Statutes of 2019 (Senate Bill 530). We aim to
11 make construction job sites safer and more welcoming to women
12 and will help achieve at least 20 percent by 2029; and

13 WHEREAS, The construction industry in California has
14 tremendous need for skilled and motivated workers, managers,
15 and entrepreneurs from all segments of the population; and

16 WHEREAS, The construction industry must strive to educate
17 and inspire parents, educators, and career counselors to encourage
18 California’s youth to enter into rewarding career opportunities in
19 construction; and

20 WHEREAS, Rising costs of higher education and evolving
21 employer workforce training needs make apprenticeship an
22 increasingly important career pathway without the burden of
23 student loans; and

24 WHEREAS, Women face many barriers to entering and staying
25 in the construction field and have historically been excluded from
26 apprenticeship opportunities that lead to meaningful careers with
27 family-supporting wages; and

28 WHEREAS, Apprenticeships are a critical pathway for women
29 to participate fully and equally in California’s growing economy;
30 and

31 WHEREAS, According to data from the Division of
32 Apprenticeship Standards, joint labor-management building trades
33 apprenticeship programs collectively graduate over 90 percent of
34 women apprentices in California’s state-approved apprenticeship
35 system; and

36 WHEREAS, The development of women-owned business
37 enterprises will benefit all members of the workforce through the
38 creation of meaningful and productive jobs; and

39 WHEREAS, Research has shown that gender diversity is
40 associated with increased performance, innovation, and

1 opportunity. Having more women entrepreneurs and small business
2 owners operating in the construction industry will only benefit the
3 working conditions for women across all industries; and

4 WHEREAS, Women represent an untapped resource, and
5 activities to improve women’s recruitment and retention in skilled
6 construction jobs is critically important in helping to close the
7 workforce skills gap, build the middle class, and help meet the
8 needs of the 21st century; now, therefore, be it

9 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
10 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims March 3, 2024,
11 to March 9, 2024, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week and
12 requests that the Governor issue a proclamation calling on the
13 people of the great State of California to observe the week with
14 appropriate programs and education activities; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: February 26, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 141 (Ortega) – As Introduced February 13, 2024

SUBJECT: Women in Construction Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the week of March 3, 2024, to March 9, 2024, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1987, Congress declared March as national Women’s History Month in perpetuity, and since then, the industry has celebrated women in construction during the first week of March.
- 2) The workforce in California is becoming increasingly diversified and for this state’s construction industry to remain competitive in the global economy, it must also diversify its workforce by attracting significantly more women into the industry.
- 3) The construction industry in California has tremendous need for skilled and motivated workers, managers, and entrepreneurs from all segments of the population.
- 4) The construction industry must strive to educate and inspire parents, educators, and career counselors to encourage California’s youth to enter into rewarding career opportunities in construction.
- 5) Research has shown that gender diversity is associated with increased performance, innovation, and opportunity. Having more women entrepreneurs and small business owners operating in the construction industry will only benefit the working conditions for women across all industries.
- 6) Women represent an untapped resource, and activities to improve women’s recruitment and retention in skilled construction jobs is critically important in helping to close the workforce skills gap, build the middle class, and help meet the needs of the 21st century.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 143

Introduced by Assembly Member Bennett

February 15, 2024

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 143—Relative to School Breakfast Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 143, as introduced, Bennett. School Breakfast Week.

This measure would proclaim March 4, 2024, to March 8, 2024, inclusive, as School Breakfast Week.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Nearly one in five California children live in food
2 insecure households, meaning they do not have consistent access
3 to adequate food; and

4 WHEREAS, California ranks 33rd in the nation in school
5 breakfast participation, and only 39 percent of pupils who qualify
6 for free or reduced-price school meals are eating school breakfast;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, More than 58 percent of California public school
9 pupils qualify for free or reduced-price school meals, yet many of
10 those low-income pupils are not eating the nutritious school
11 breakfast offered due to barriers such as social stigma, late buses
12 or carpools, long cafeteria lines, and tight class schedules; and

13 WHEREAS, Eating breakfast as part of the schoolday is
14 associated with positive pupil behavioral health and academic
15 performances, such as better test score results, improved
16 concentration in class, lower rates of chronic absenteeism, fewer

1 classroom disruptions, and less frequent visits to the school nurse;
2 and
3 WHEREAS, Breakfast After the Bell programs, such as
4 breakfast in the classroom, grab and go breakfast, and second
5 chance breakfast, are proven meal delivery methods that boost
6 school breakfast participation and related positive outcomes; and
7 WHEREAS, School breakfast participation is associated with
8 a lower body mass index, which is an indicator of sustainable body
9 fat, lower probability of being overweight, and lower probability
10 of obesity; and
11 WHEREAS, States across the nation have introduced legislation
12 to require that schools with a high percentage of pupils who are
13 eligible for free or reduced-price school meals implement a
14 Breakfast After the Bell program; and
15 WHEREAS, If California schools increased school breakfast
16 participation such that 70 percent of the pupils who eat free or
17 reduced-price lunch also participated in their school’s breakfast
18 program, an additional 335,997 pupils would receive breakfast
19 every day and school districts would receive more than
20 \$100,000,000 in federal meal reimbursements for their school
21 nutrition budgets; now, therefore, be it
22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
23 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims March 4, 2024,
24 to March 8, 2024, inclusive, as School Breakfast Week; and be it
25 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: February 26, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 143 (Bennett) – As Introduced February 15, 2024

SUBJECT: School Breakfast Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims March 4, 2024, to March 8, 2024, inclusive, as School Breakfast Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Nearly one in five California children live in food insecure households, meaning they do not have consistent access to adequate food. California ranks 33rd in the nation in school breakfast participation, and only 39 percent of pupils who qualify for free or reduced-price school meals are eating school breakfast.
- 2) More than 58 percent of California public school pupils qualify for free or reduced-price school meals, yet many of those low-income pupils are not eating the nutritious school breakfast offered due to barriers such as social stigma, late buses or carpools, long cafeteria lines, and tight class schedules.
- 3) Eating breakfast as part of the schoolday is associated with positive pupil behavioral health and academic performances, such as better test score results, improved concentration in class, lower rates of chronic absenteeism, fewer classroom disruptions, and less frequent visits to the school nurse.
- 4) Breakfast After the Bell programs, such as breakfast in the classroom, grab and go breakfast, and second chance breakfast, are proven meal delivery methods that boost school breakfast participation and related positive outcomes.
- 5) States across the nation have introduced legislation to require that schools with a high percentage of pupils who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals implement a Breakfast After the Bell program.
- 6) If California schools increased school breakfast participation such that 70 percent of the pupils who eat free or reduced-price lunch also participated in their school's breakfast program, an additional 335,997 pupils would receive breakfast every day.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 20, 2024

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2023–24 REGULAR SESSION

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 145

Introduced by Assembly Member Jim Patterson

February 15, 2024

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 145—Relative to Coexist with Wildlife, California.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 145, as amended, Jim Patterson. Coexist with Wildlife, California.

This measure would declare 2024 as the year to Coexist with Wildlife, California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The year of 2024 is named the year to Coexist with
2 Wildlife, California, marking 100 years since the loss of the
3 California grizzly bear; and

4 WHEREAS, The loss of this magnificent creature, that is the
5 symbol of the state flag and state seal, is a reminder of how easily
6 California’s wildlife and wild places can disappear and how
7 humans play an integral role in safeguarding the habitats of our
8 fellow creatures; and

9 WHEREAS, California is the most populous and biodiverse
10 state in the United States, with more than 39,000,000 people and
11 ~~7,070 species of animals and plants; and over 27,000 plant and~~
12 ~~animal species; and~~

13 WHEREAS, We celebrate the incredible biodiversity of
14 California, from the Sierras to the sea and everything in between,

98

1 and we call upon all Californians to conserve and restore wildlife
2 habitats that will allow species to thrive; and

3 WHEREAS, California’s accredited zoos and aquariums, along
4 with conservation partners, strive to save species from extinction,
5 work to reintroduce numerous species in the State of California
6 and worldwide, and provide conservation and wildlife education
7 to millions of visitors each year; and

8 WHEREAS, Every human, plant, animal, and drop of water
9 reflects the health of the community; and

10 WHEREAS, In 2024, we challenge all Californians to take
11 action by learning about your local wildlife, planting pollinator
12 gardens, engaging with local preservation and conservation
13 organizations, writing your representatives about important
14 conservation policies, minimizing your impact by leaving no trace,
15 giving wildlife their needed space, and talking to others about what
16 you’ve learned; and

17 WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes the dedication and
18 commitment to California’s wildlife and the role accredited zoos
19 and aquariums, conservation partners, and caring Californians
20 have in preserving the state’s rich biodiversity for future
21 generations; now, therefore, be it

22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
23 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature, in recognition of the
24 importance of the state’s wildlife and human-wildlife coexistence,
25 declares 2024 as the year to Coexist with Wildlife, California; and
26 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: February 26, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 145 (Jim Patterson) – As Amended February 20, 2024

SUBJECT: Coexist with Wildlife, California.

SUMMARY: Declares 2024 as the year to Coexist with Wildlife, California, in recognition of the importance of the state’s wildlife and human-wildlife coexistence. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California is the most populous and biodiverse state in the United States, with more than 39,000,000 people and over 27,000 plant and animal species. Every human, plant, animal, and drop of water reflects the health of the community.
- 2) We celebrate the incredible biodiversity of California, from the Sierras to the sea and everything in between, and we call upon all Californians to conserve and restore wildlife habitats that will allow species to thrive.
- 3) California’s accredited zoos and aquariums, along with conservation partners, strive to save species from extinction, work to reintroduce numerous species in the State of California and worldwide, and provide conservation and wildlife education to millions of visitors each year.
- 4) In 2024, we challenge all Californians to take action by learning about local wildlife, planting pollinator gardens, engaging with local preservation and conservation organizations, writing to representatives about important conservation policies, minimizing impact by leaving no trace, giving wildlife their needed space, and talking to others about what you’ve learned.
- 5) The year of 2024 is named the year to Coexist with Wildlife, California, marking 100 years since the loss of the California grizzly bear. The loss of this magnificent creature, that is the symbol of the state flag and state seal, is a reminder of how easily California’s wildlife and wild places can disappear and how humans play an integral role in safeguarding the habitats of our fellow creatures.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 70

**Introduced by Assembly Member Maienschein
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bauer-Kahan, Dixon, and Zbur)**

February 15, 2024

House Resolution No. 70—Relative to Rare Disease Day.

1 WHEREAS, There are nearly 7,000 diseases and conditions
2 that are considered rare, each affecting fewer than 200,000
3 Americans, according to the National Institutes of Health; and
4 WHEREAS, Of these nearly 7,000 rare diseases, more than 80
5 percent are considered ultrarare, affecting less than a few thousand
6 Americans; and
7 WHEREAS, While each of these diseases may affect a small
8 number of people, rare diseases as a group affect almost 30 million
9 Americans; and
10 WHEREAS, Many rare diseases are serious and debilitating
11 conditions that have a significant impact on the lives of those
12 affected; and
13 WHEREAS, While more than 600 drugs and biologics have
14 been approved for the treatment of rare diseases, according to the
15 United States Food and Drug Administration, millions of
16 Americans still have rare diseases for which there are no approved
17 treatments; and
18 WHEREAS, Individuals and families affected by rare diseases
19 often experience problems such as diagnosis delay, difficulty
20 finding a medical expert, and lack of access to treatments or
21 ancillary services; and
22 WHEREAS, While the public is familiar with some rare
23 diseases, such as “Lou Gehrig’s disease,” and are sympathetic to

1 those affected, many patients and families affected by less widely
2 known rare diseases bear a large share of the burden of funding
3 research and raising public awareness to support the search for
4 treatments; and

5 WHEREAS, Millions of Californians are among those affected
6 by rare diseases because nearly one in 10 Americans has a rare
7 disease; and

8 WHEREAS, The National Organization for Rare Disorders is
9 organizing a nationwide observance of Rare Disease Day on
10 February 29, 2024; and

11 WHEREAS, Thousands of patients, caregivers, medical
12 professionals, researchers, companies developing orphan products
13 to treat people with rare diseases, and others in the State of
14 California will participate in that observance; now, therefore, be
15 it

16 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*
17 *Assembly hereby proclaims February 29, 2024, as Rare Disease*
18 *Day in California; and 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: February 26, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 70 (Maienschein) – As Introduced February 15, 2024

SUBJECT: Rare Disease Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims February 29, 2024, as Rare Disease Day in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) There are nearly 7,000 diseases and conditions that are considered rare, each affecting fewer than 200,000 Americans, according to the National Institutes of Health.
- 2) While each of these diseases may affect a small number of people, rare diseases as a group affect almost 30 million Americans and many rare diseases are serious and debilitating conditions that have a significant impact on the lives of those affected.
- 3) While more than 600 drugs and biologics have been approved for the treatment of rare diseases, according to the United States Food and Drug Administration, millions of Americans still have rare diseases for which there is no approved treatment.
- 4) Individuals and families affected by rare diseases often experience problems such as diagnosis delay, difficulty finding a medical expert, and lack of access to treatments or ancillary services.
- 5) While the public is familiar with some rare diseases, such as “Lou Gehrig’s disease,” and are sympathetic to those affected, many patients and families affected by less widely known rare diseases bear a large share of the burden of funding research and raising public awareness to support the search for treatments.
- 6) Millions of Californians are among those affected by rare diseases because nearly one in 10 Americans has a rare disease.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 72

**Introduced by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Addis, Bains, Boerner, Bonta,
Wendy Carrillo, Cervantes, Megan Dahle, Dixon, Friedman,
McKinnor, Stephanie Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Pellerin,
Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Reyes, Luz Rivas, Blanca Rubio,
Schiavo, Soria, Waldron, Weber, Wicks, and Wilson)**

February 15, 2024

House Resolution No. 72—Relative to Women’s History Month.

1 WHEREAS, Women of every culture, class, and ethnic
2 background have been essential participants in the founding and
3 building of our nation and the State of California and have made
4 historic and substantial contributions to the growth and strength
5 of our nation and state; and
6 WHEREAS, Women have been and continue to be
7 groundbreakers in every facet of our economic, civic, academic
8 and cultural life, and responsible for significant “firsts” in business,
9 science, athletics, technology, medicine, arts, and culture; and
10 WHEREAS, Women have been leaders in every movement for
11 social change, including their own movement for suffrage and
12 equal rights, the fight for emancipation, the struggle to organize
13 labor unions, and the civil rights movement, as well as leading the
14 call for peace and organizing to preserve the environment; and
15 WHEREAS, Despite the significant contributions women have
16 made, many achievements by women have been largely overlooked
17 and unacknowledged, which has contributed to the pervasive
18 gender inequity present throughout American society; and

1 WHEREAS, The observance of Women’s History Week was
2 initiated by the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of
3 Women in 1978, an occasion that was then enacted by Congress
4 in the 1987 as National Women’s History Month in perpetuity in
5 acknowledgment that the significant contributions made by women
6 to every field of American life were largely undocumented and
7 unknown and deserve to be recognized; and

8 WHEREAS, Women’s History Month is now commemorated
9 throughout the nation by states, schools, historians, and community
10 groups, providing an opportunity to focus attention on the historical
11 role and accomplishments of women so all can benefit from an
12 awareness of these contributions; and

13 WHEREAS, Women’s History Month will be not only a call to
14 acknowledge the outstanding American, and in particular,
15 Californian, women whose names we know, but also a call to pay
16 homage to the many women who have anonymously shaped our
17 collective past; and

18 WHEREAS, The achievements of the women who have gone
19 before us will enable contemporary women and men to create
20 tomorrow’s history by working toward an end to physical and
21 sexual violence against women, discrimination and harassment in
22 employment and education, and the relegation to poverty status
23 of many women and by advocating for the full participation of
24 women in every arena, whether politics, government, business,
25 science, technology, or academia, as well as equal access to all of
26 the opportunities our great nation has to offer; now, therefore, be
27 it

28 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California,* That the
29 Assembly takes pleasure in joining the United States Congress
30 and the California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls
31 in honoring the contributions of women, and proclaims the month
32 of March 2024 as Women’s History Month; and be it further

33 *Resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
34 of this resolution to the Vice Chair of the California Legislative
35 Women’s Caucus, to the Chair of the California Commission on
36 the Status of Women and Girls for distribution to appropriate
37 organizations, and to the California State Librarian.

O

Date of Hearing: February 26, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 72 (Aguiar-Curry) – As Introduced February 15, 2024

SUBJECT: Women’s History Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of March 2024 as Women’s History Month and provides that the Assembly takes pleasure in joining the United States Congress and the California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls in honoring the contributions of women. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Women of every culture, class, and ethnic background have been essential participants in the founding and building of our nation and the State of California, and have made historic and substantial contributions to the growth and strength of our nation and state.
- 2) Women have been and continue to be groundbreakers in every facet of our economic, civic, academic and cultural life, and responsible for significant “firsts” in business, science, athletics, technology, medicine, arts, and culture.
- 3) Women have been leaders in every movement for social change, including their own movement for suffrage and equal rights, the fight for emancipation, the struggle to organize labor unions, and the civil rights movement, as well as leading the call for peace and organizing to preserve the environment.
- 4) Despite the significant contributions women have made, many achievements by women have been largely overlooked and unacknowledged, which has contributed to the pervasive gender inequity present throughout American society.
- 5) The observance of Women’s History Week was initiated by the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women in 1978, an occasion that was then enacted by Congress in 1987 as National Women’s History Month in perpetuity in acknowledgment that the significant contributions made by women to every field of American life were largely undocumented and unknown and deserve to be recognized.
- 6) The achievements of the women who have gone before us will enable contemporary women and men to create tomorrow’s history by working toward an end to physical and sexual violence against women, discrimination and harassment in employment and education, and the relegation to poverty status of many women.
- 7) Women’s History Month is now commemorated throughout the nation by states, schools, historians, and community groups, providing an opportunity to focus attention on the historical role and accomplishments of women so all can benefit from an awareness of these contributions.
- 8) Women’s History Month will be not only a call to acknowledge the outstanding American, and in particular, Californian, women whose names we know, but also a call to pay homage to the many women who have anonymously shaped our collective past.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

**Introduced by Senator Ashby
(Principal coauthor: Senator Caballero)
(Coauthors: Senators Alvarado-Gil, Cortese, Laird, Menjivar,
Ochoa Bogh, Portantino, Wahab, and Wilk)**

August 21, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 91—Relative to Court Adoption and Permanency Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 91, as introduced, Ashby. Court Adoption and Permanency Month.

This measure would declare November 2023 as Court Adoption and Permanency Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Consistent with its commitment to support practices
- 2 and procedures that promote access to justice and improved case
- 3 outcomes for California’s children and families, the Judicial
- 4 Council has annually recognized November as Court Adoption
- 5 and Permanency Month since 1999; and
- 6 WHEREAS, The Judicial Council, courts, and justice partners
- 7 have created programs that prioritize relative placement for children
- 8 in foster care, and all recognize the ongoing need to help improve
- 9 the lives of children and families; and
- 10 WHEREAS, Of the over 53,000 children and youth 21 years of
- 11 age and younger in child welfare-supervised out-of-home care in
- 12 2022, more than one-third were placed with relatives, whereas of
- 13 the nearly 1,500 probation-supervised children and youth in
- 14 out-of-home care, only 5 percent were placed with relatives; and

1 WHEREAS, Federal and state laws require courts to ensure that
2 social services exercise due diligence in locating and engaging
3 relatives and extended family members as the preferential
4 placement for children removed from the family home; and
5 WHEREAS, The state authorizes relatives to take in foster
6 children on an emergency basis and receive temporary grant
7 funding and background checks, provided the court finds the
8 relatives' care safe for the child; and
9 WHEREAS, Over 70 percent of children in relative placements
10 are with all their siblings, compared to roughly 50 percent for those
11 in nonrelative placements; and
12 WHEREAS, Youth with relative placements at the time they
13 exit care are less likely to reenter after a year; and
14 WHEREAS, Roughly 70 percent of children still in care at 12
15 months remain in their first placement if initially placed with
16 relatives, compared to less than 25 percent who were initially
17 placed with nonrelatives; and
18 WHEREAS, Although courts and justice partners have created
19 programs that promote family placement and permanency, work
20 is still needed to address disparities; and
21 WHEREAS, Black, Native American, and Latino or Hispanic
22 children continue to be overrepresented among children in care,
23 with Black children more than five times and Native American
24 children more than four times as likely to be in foster care as White
25 children; and
26 WHEREAS, The judge of the juvenile court, in the judge's
27 unique leadership role, provides active leadership within the
28 community in determining the needs of children and of obtaining
29 and developing resources to reduce the trauma of removal of
30 children from their parents and relatives; and
31 WHEREAS, The Judicial Council and the courts have made a
32 comprehensive effort to improve juvenile court proceedings,
33 including accessing federal and state grants for judicial officer
34 training, guides for dependency proceedings, convenings for courts
35 and stakeholders, and developing rules of court and court forms,
36 and administering new funding sources for Court Appointed
37 Special Advocates (CASA) and court-appointed juvenile
38 dependency counsel; and
39 WHEREAS, The Judicial Council remains committed to working
40 with the Governor, the Legislature, and local courts and

1 communities to provide children and families with access to fair,
2 understandable judicial proceedings leading to timely,
3 well-informed, and just permanency outcomes; now, therefore, be
4 it

5 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
6 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature declares November 2023
7 as Court Adoption and Permanency Month, and encourages the
8 courts and their communities to join in activities to promote
9 permanency; and be it further

10 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
11 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: February 26, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 91 (Ashby) – As Introduced August 21, 2023

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: Court Adoption and Permanency Month.

SUMMARY: Declares November 2023 as Court Adoption and Permanency Month, and encourages the courts and their communities to join in activities to promote permanency. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Consistent with its commitment to support practices and procedures that promote access to justice and improved case outcomes for California’s children and families, the Judicial Council has annually recognized November as Court Adoption and Permanency Month since 1999.
- 2) The Judicial Council, courts, and justice partners have created programs that prioritize relative placement for children in foster care, and all recognize the ongoing need to help improve the lives of children and families.
- 3) Of the over 53,000 children and youth 21 years of age and younger in child welfare-supervised out-of-home care in 2022, more than one-third were placed with relatives, whereas of the nearly 1,500 probation-supervised children and youth in out-of-home care, only 5 percent were placed with relatives.
- 4) Roughly 70 percent of children still in care at 12 months remain in their first placement if initially placed with relatives, compared to less than 25 percent who were initially placed with nonrelatives.
- 5) Although courts and justice partners have created programs that promote family placement and permanency, work is still needed to address disparities. Black, Native American, and Latino or Hispanic children continue to be overrepresented among children in care, with Black children more than five times and Native American children more than four times as likely to be in foster care as White children.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

**Introduced by Senator Bradford
(Coauthor: Senator Smallwood-Cuevas)**

January 3, 2024

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 95—Relative to Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 95, as introduced, Bradford. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. This measure would honor the late civil rights pioneer Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, On Monday, January 15, 2024, Dr. Martin Luther
- 2 King, Jr. would have been 95 years of age; and
- 3 WHEREAS, On Monday, January 15, 2024, Dr. Martin Luther
- 4 King, Jr. Day will be celebrated in remembrance of the late civil
- 5 rights pioneer and Baptist minister Reverend Dr. Martin Luther
- 6 King, Jr.; and
- 7 WHEREAS, On April 8, 1968, just four days after Dr. Martin
- 8 Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee,
- 9 Congressman John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.) introduced the first bill
- 10 to establish January 15, Dr. King’s birthday, as a federal holiday;
- 11 and
- 12 WHEREAS, On April 10, 1970, California became the first
- 13 state to pass legislation making Dr. King’s birthday a school
- 14 holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday; and

1 WHEREAS, In 1979, another 11 years went by for Conyers’
2 motion for the federal holiday to come up for a vote on the floor
3 of the House of Representatives; and

4 WHEREAS, In November 1983, President Ronald Reagan
5 signed the bill creating a United States federal holiday in honor of
6 Dr. King after years of campaigning by activists, recording artist
7 Stevie Wonder, members of the United States Congress, and Dr.
8 King’s wife, the late Coretta Scott King; and

9 WHEREAS, The first federal holiday honoring Dr. King was
10 celebrated in 1986; and

11 WHEREAS, By 1986, 17 states had already adopted the federal
12 holiday. But strong resistance by several states to observe this day
13 as a state holiday continued for years; and

14 WHEREAS, In 2000, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day was
15 finally observed in all states in some form. However, several states
16 have extended names for the holiday; and

17 WHEREAS, In 1964, Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize
18 in Oslo, Norway, for dynamic leadership of the Civil Rights
19 Movement and steadfast commitment to achieving racial justice
20 through nonviolent action. Dr. King pledged the prize money to
21 the movement’s continued development. At the age of 35, Dr.
22 King became the youngest man, and only the second African
23 American, to receive the prestigious award; and

24 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped
25 change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in
26 the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating
27 racial segregation in the South, known as the “Jim Crow Laws,”
28 thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
29 which was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on July
30 2, 1964, and has been effective for nearly 59 years, the Voting
31 Rights Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at
32 ending economic, legal, and social segregation in America; and

33 WHEREAS, Dr. King, in the last months of life, began
34 organizing a Poor People’s Campaign to, among other things,
35 assemble “a multiracial army of the poor that would descend on
36 Washington—engaging in nonviolent civil disobedience at the
37 Capitol, if need be—until Congress enacted a poor people’s bill
38 of rights,” and 2018 marked the 50th anniversary of this campaign;
39 and

1 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped
2 change public policy from legal and socially acceptable
3 discrimination and segregation to an open and accessible policy
4 of racial integration leading to equal participation in and access to
5 primary and higher education, housing, employment, transportation,
6 federal, state, and local governmental elections, and other aspects
7 of public policy relating to human rights; and

8 WHEREAS, The life of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King,
9 Jr. was devoted to fighting segregation and injustice by nonviolent
10 means and is an outstanding example of courageous leadership in
11 the face of unrelenting violence and harassment by individuals
12 and governmental institutions; and

13 WHEREAS, In 1968, Dr. King’s wife, Mrs. Coretta Scott King,
14 officially founded the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for
15 Nonviolent Social Change, dedicated to being a “living memorial”
16 aimed at continuing Dr. King’s work on important social ills around
17 the world; and

18 WHEREAS, Dr. King’s assassination nearly 55 years ago
19 changed America and we continue to work toward racial equality,
20 economic justice, and peace; and

21 WHEREAS, The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a
22 source of inspiration for all Americans; now, therefore, be it

23 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
24 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the benefits
25 of the collaborative work by many organizations that promote,
26 facilitate, and carry out needed service projects nationwide; and
27 be it further

28 *Resolved*, That the Legislature encourages its members and
29 colleagues to urge their constituents to participate in community
30 service projects; and be it further

31 *Resolved*, That the Legislature acknowledges that, by serving
32 one’s country, one’s community, and one’s neighbor, our nation
33 makes progress in civility, equality, and unity consistent with the
34 values and life’s work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and be it
35 further

36 *Resolved*, That the Legislature honors the late Reverend Dr.
37 Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorates Dr. Martin Luther
38 King, Jr. Day; and be it further

SCR 95

— 4 —

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
- 2 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

99

Date of Hearing: February 26, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 95 (Bradford) – As Introduced January 3, 2024

SENATE VOTE: 35-0

SUBJECT: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

SUMMARY: Honors the late civil rights pioneer Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorates Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On Monday, January 15, 2024, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day will be celebrated in remembrance of the late civil rights pioneer and Baptist minister Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- 2) On April 10, 1970, California became the first state to pass legislation making Dr. King’s birthday a school holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday.
- 3) The life of the Dr. King was devoted to fighting segregation and injustice by nonviolent means and is an outstanding example of courageous leadership in the face of unrelenting violence and harassment by individuals and governmental institutions.
- 4) Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating racial segregation in the South, known as the “Jim Crow Laws,” thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending economic, legal, and social segregation in America.
- 5) Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy to an open and accessible policy of racial integration leading to equal participation in and access to primary and higher education, housing, employment, transportation, federal, state, and local governmental elections, and other aspects of public policy relating to human rights.
- 6) The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a source of inspiration for all Americans.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

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California State Senate

SENATOR
MARÍA ELENA DURAZO
TWENTY-SIXTH SENATE DISTRICT



February 22, 2024

Assemblymember Blanca Pacheco, Chair
Assembly Rules Committee
1021 O Street, Suite 6250
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Urgency Clause for SB 479

Dear Chair Pacheco:

I write to request permission to add an urgency clause to SB 479, which Senator Padilla is allowing me to gut and amend to address a small drafting error in the final set of amendments to my SB 567. The Governor signed SB 567 last year and it goes into effect in April of this year.

Among other changes to the existing Tenant Protection Act, SB 567 defines which owners are authorized to evict a tenant in order to move themselves or qualifying family members into a unit pursuant to Section 1946.2 of the Civil Code. Among the authorized owners defined in SB 567 is "an owner who is a natural person that has at least a 25-percent recorded ownership interest in the property." It was my intent, after careful negotiation to address the concerns of the California Apartment Association, for a natural person who is the **beneficial** owner of a limited liability company or partnership to also qualify for this provision, if they have **at least** a 25 percent ownership interest in the property. However, the last set of amendments to SB 567 inadvertently left out the words "beneficial" and "at least".

An urgency clause is needed to fix this small error in SB 567 prior to the bill going into effect in April.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "María Elena Durazo".

MARÍA ELENA DURAZO
Senator, District 26

JR

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 479

SENATE BILL

No. 479

Introduced by Senator ~~Padilla Durazo~~

February 14, 2023

~~An act to amend Sections 1253.1, 1253.12, 1253.15, and 1253.2 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, relating to unemployment insurance. An act to amend Section 1946.2 of the Civil Code, relating to tenancy, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.~~

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 479, as introduced, ~~Padilla Durazo. Unemployment compensation benefits: eligibility. Termination of tenancy: no-fault just cause: natural person.~~

Existing law, after a tenant has continuously and lawfully occupied a residential real property for 12 months, prohibits the owner of the residential real property from terminating the tenancy without just cause and requires that just cause to be stated in the written notice to terminate tenancy. Existing law distinguishes between at-fault just cause and no-fault just cause and defines no-fault just cause to mean intent to occupy the residential real property by the owner or the owner's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, or grandparents, withdrawal of the residential real property from the rental market, the owner complying with specified government orders that necessitate vacating the real property, and intent to demolish or to substantially remodel the residential real property. Existing law defines "owner" for these purposes to mean either a natural person who has at least a 25% recorded ownership interest in the property or a natural person who has any recorded ownership interest in the property if 100% of the recorded ownership is divided among owners



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Amendment 1

Amendment 2

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who are related to each other as sibling, spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, or grandchild. Existing law defines “natural person” for these purposes to include a natural person who is a settlor or beneficiary of a family trust or, if the property is owned by a limited liability company or partnership, a natural person with a 25% ownership interest in the property, as specified.

This bill would revise the definition of “natural person” to instead include, if the property is owned by a limited liability company or partnership, a natural person who is a beneficial owner, as defined, with least a 25% ownership interest in the property. The bill would also make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

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

Existing law requires the Employment Development Department to pay unemployment compensation benefits, payable from the Unemployment Fund, to unemployed individuals meeting specified requirements:

Existing law provides that an unemployed individual who is otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation benefits shall not be deemed ineligible for unemployment compensation benefits for any week in which, among other things, the individual is either unlawfully detained or lawfully detained or arrested, but the charge is subsequently dismissed, except as specified, or the individual has unexpired leave time for which they have been compensated upon their discharge from any branch of the United States Armed Forces.

This bill would clarify that an unemployed individual who is otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation benefits shall not be disqualified for eligibility for unemployment benefits for the purposes of the above-described provisions. The bill would state that its provisions are declaratory of existing law.

Vote: majority^{2/3}. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: ~~no~~-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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

- + SECTION 1. Section 1946.2 of the Civil Code, as added by
- + Section 2 of Chapter 290 of the Statutes of 2023, is amended to
- + read:
- + 1946.2. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, after a tenant has
- + continuously and lawfully occupied a residential real property for

Amendment 3

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- + 12 months, the owner of the residential real property shall not
- + terminate a tenancy without just cause, which shall be stated in
- + the written notice to terminate tenancy. If any additional adult
- + tenants are added to the lease before an existing tenant has
- + continuously and lawfully occupied the residential real property
- + for 24 months, then this subdivision shall only apply if either of
- + the following are satisfied:
- + (1) All of the tenants have continuously and lawfully occupied
- + the residential real property for 12 months or more.
- + (2) One or more tenants have continuously and lawfully
- + occupied the residential real property for 24 months or more.
- + (b) For purposes of this section, “just cause” means either of
- + the following:
- + (1) At-fault just cause, which means any of the following:
- + (A) Default in the payment of rent.
- + (B) A breach of a material term of the lease, as described in
- + paragraph (3) of Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure,
- + including, but not limited to, violation of a provision of the lease
- + after being issued a written notice to correct the violation.
- + (C) Maintaining, committing, or permitting the maintenance or
- + commission of a nuisance as described in paragraph (4) of Section
- + 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- + (D) Committing waste as described in paragraph (4) of Section
- + 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- + (E) The tenant had a written lease that terminated on or after
- + January 1, 2020, or January 1, 2022, if the lease is for a tenancy
- + in a mobilehome, and after a written request or demand from the
- + owner, the tenant has refused to execute a written extension or
- + renewal of the lease for an additional term of similar duration with
- + similar provisions, provided that those terms do not violate this
- + section or any other provision of law.
- + (F) Criminal activity by the tenant on the residential real
- + property, including any common areas, or any criminal activity or
- + criminal threat, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 422 of the
- + Penal Code, on or off the residential real property, that is directed
- + at any owner or agent of the owner of the residential real property.
- + (G) Assigning or subletting the premises in violation of the
- + tenant’s lease, as described in paragraph (4) of Section 1161 of
- + the Code of Civil Procedure.

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- + (H) The tenant’s refusal to allow the owner to enter the residential real property as authorized by Sections 1101.5 and 1954 of this code, and Sections 13113.7 and 17926.1 of the Health and Safety Code.
- + (I) Using the premises for an unlawful purpose as described in paragraph (4) of Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- + (J) The employee, agent, or licensee’s failure to vacate after their termination as an employee, agent, or a licensee as described in paragraph (1) of Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- + (K) When the tenant fails to deliver possession of the residential real property after providing the owner written notice as provided in Section 1946 of the tenant’s intention to terminate the hiring of the real property, or makes a written offer to surrender that is accepted in writing by the owner, but fails to deliver possession at the time specified in that written notice as described in paragraph (5) of Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- + (2) No-fault just cause, which means any of the following:
 - + (A) (i) Intent to occupy the residential real property by the owner or the owner’s spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, or grandparents for a minimum of 12 continuous months as that person’s primary residence.
 - + (ii) For leases entered into on or after July 1, 2020, or July 1, 2022, if the lease is for a tenancy in a mobilehome, clause (i) shall apply only if the tenant agrees, in writing, to the termination, or if a provision of the lease allows the owner to terminate the lease if the owner, or the owner’s spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, or grandparents, unilaterally decides to occupy the residential real property. Addition of a provision allowing the owner to terminate the lease as described in this clause to a new or renewed rental agreement or fixed-term lease constitutes a similar provision for the purposes of subparagraph (E) of paragraph (1).
 - + (iii) This subparagraph does not apply if the intended occupant occupies a rental unit on the property or if a vacancy of a similar unit already exists at the property.
 - + (iv) The written notice terminating a tenancy for a just cause pursuant to this subparagraph shall contain the name or names and relationship to the owner of the intended occupant. The written notice shall additionally include notification that the tenant may request proof that the intended occupant is an owner or related to

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- + the owner as defined in subclause (II) of clause (viii). The proof
- + shall be provided upon request and may include an operating
- + agreement and other non-public documents.
- + (v) Clause (i) applies only if the intended occupant moves into
- + the rental unit within 90 days after the tenant vacates and occupies
- + the rental unit as a primary residence for at least 12 consecutive
- + months.
- + (vi) (I) If the intended occupant fails to occupy the rental unit
- + within 90 days after the tenant vacates or fails to occupy the rental
- + unit as their primary residence for at least 12 consecutive months,
- + the owner shall offer the unit to the tenant who vacated it at the
- + same rent and lease terms in effect at the time the tenant vacated
- + and shall reimburse the tenant for reasonable moving expenses
- + incurred in excess of any relocation assistance that was paid to the
- + tenant in connection with the written notice.
- + (II) If the intended occupant moves into the rental unit within
- + 90 days after the tenant vacates, but dies before having occupied
- + the rental unit as a primary residence for 12 months, as required
- + by clause (vi), this will not be considered a failure to comply with
- + this section or a material violation of this section by the owner as
- + provided in subdivision (h).
- + (vii) For a new tenancy commenced during the time periods
- + described in clause (v), the accommodations shall be offered and
- + rented or leased at the lawful rent in effect at the time any notice
- + of termination of tenancy is served.
- + (viii) As used in this subparagraph:
- + (I) “Intended occupant” means the owner of the residential real
- + property or the owner’s spouse, domestic partner, child, grandchild,
- + parent, or grandparent, as described in clause (i).
- + (II) “Owner” means any of the following:
- + (ia) An owner who is a natural person that has at least a
- + 25-percent recorded ownership interest in the property.
- + (ib) An owner who is a natural person who has any recorded
- + ownership interest in the property if 100 percent of the recorded
- + ownership is divided among owners who are related to each other
- + as sibling, spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, or
- + grandchild.
- + (ic) An owner who is a natural person whose recorded interest
- + in the property is owned through a limited liability company or
- + partnership.

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- + (III) For purposes of subclause (II), “natural person” includes
- + any of the following:
- + (ia) A natural person who is a settlor or beneficiary of a family
- + trust.
- + (ib) If the property is owned by a limited liability company or
- + partnership, a natural person *who is a beneficial owner with at*
- + *least* a 25-percent ownership interest in the property.
- + (IV) “Family trust” means a revocable living trust or irrevocable
- + trust in which the settlors and beneficiaries of the trust are persons
- + who are related to each other as sibling, spouse, domestic partner,
- + child, parent, grandparent, or grandchild.
- + (V) “Beneficial owner” means a natural person or family trust
- + for whom, directly or indirectly and through any contract
- + arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise, and any
- + of the following applies:
- + (ia) The natural person exercises substantial control over a
- + partnership or limited liability company.
- + (ib) The natural person owns 25 percent or more of the equity
- + interest of a partnership or limited liability company.
- + (ic) The natural person receives substantial economic benefits
- + from the assets of a ~~partnership~~ *partnership*.
- + (B) Withdrawal of the residential real property from the rental
- + market.
- + (C) (i) The owner complying with any of the following:
- + (I) An order issued by a government agency or court relating
- + to habitability that necessitates vacating the residential real
- + property.
- + (II) An order issued by a government agency or court to vacate
- + the residential real property.
- + (III) A local ordinance that necessitates vacating the residential
- + real property.
- + (ii) If it is determined by any government agency or court that
- + the tenant is at fault for the condition or conditions triggering the
- + order or need to vacate under clause (i), the tenant shall not be
- + entitled to relocation assistance as outlined in paragraph (3) of
- + subdivision (d).
- + (D) (i) Intent to demolish or to substantially remodel the
- + residential real property.
- + (ii) For purposes of this subparagraph, “substantially remodel”
- + means either of the following that cannot be reasonably

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- + accomplished in a safe manner that allows the tenant to remain
- + living in the place and that requires the tenant to vacate the
- + residential real property for at least 30 consecutive days:
- + (I) The replacement or substantial modification of any structural,
- + electrical, plumbing, or mechanical system that requires a permit
- + from a governmental agency.
- + (II) The abatement of hazardous materials, including lead-based
- + paint, mold, or asbestos, in accordance with applicable federal,
- + state, and local laws.
- + (iii) For purposes of this subparagraph, a tenant is not required
- + to vacate the residential real property on any days where a tenant
- + could continue living in the residential real property without
- + violating health, safety, and habitability codes and laws. Cosmetic
- + improvements alone, including painting, decorating, and minor
- + repairs, or other work that can be performed safely without having
- + the residential real property vacated, do not qualify as substantial
- + remodel.
- + (iv) A written notice terminating a tenancy for a just cause
- + pursuant to this subparagraph shall include all of the following
- + information:
- + (I) A statement informing the tenant of the owner's intent to
- + demolish the property or substantially remodel the rental unit
- + property.
- + (II) The following statement:
- + "If the substantial remodel of your unit or demolition of the
- + property as described in this notice of termination is not
- + commenced or completed, the owner must offer you the
- + opportunity to re-rent your unit with a rental agreement containing
- + the same terms as your most recent rental agreement with the owner
- + at the rental rate that was in effect at the time you vacated. You
- + must notify the owner within thirty (30) days of receipt of the offer
- + to re-rent of your acceptance or rejection of the offer, and, if
- + accepted, you must reoccupy the unit within thirty (30) days of
- + notifying the owner of your acceptance of the offer."
- + (III) A description of the substantial remodel to be completed,
- + the approximate expected duration of the substantial remodel, or
- + if the property is to be demolished, the expected date by which the
- + property will be demolished, together with one of the following:
- + (ia) A copy of the permit or permits required to undertake the
- + substantial remodel or demolition.

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- + (ib) Only if a notice is issued pursuant to subclause (II) of clause
- + (ii) and the remodel does not require any permit, a copy of the
- + signed contract with the contractor hired by the owner to complete
- + the substantial remodel, that reasonably details the work that will
- + be undertaken to abate the hazardous materials as described in
- + subclause (II) of clause (ii).
- + (IV) A notification that if the tenant is interested in reoccupying
- + the rental unit following the substantial remodel, the tenant shall
- + inform the owner of the tenant's interest in reoccupying the rental
- + unit following the substantial remodel and provide to the owner
- + the tenant's address, telephone number, and email address.
- + (c) Before an owner of residential real property issues a notice
- + to terminate a tenancy for just cause that is a curable lease
- + violation, the owner shall first give notice of the violation to the
- + tenant with an opportunity to cure the violation pursuant to
- + paragraph (3) of Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure. If
- + the violation is not cured within the time period set forth in the
- + notice, a three-day notice to quit without an opportunity to cure
- + may thereafter be served to terminate the tenancy.
- + (d) (1) For a tenancy for which just cause is required to
- + terminate the tenancy under subdivision (a), if an owner of
- + residential real property issues a termination notice based on a
- + no-fault just cause described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b),
- + the owner shall, regardless of the tenant's income, at the owner's
- + option, do one of the following:
 - + (A) Assist the tenant to relocate by providing a direct payment
 - + to the tenant as described in paragraph (3).
 - + (B) Waive in writing the payment of rent for the final month of
 - + the tenancy, prior to the rent becoming due.
- + (2) If an owner issues a notice to terminate a tenancy for no-fault
- + just cause, the owner shall notify the tenant in the written
- + termination notice of the tenant's right to relocation assistance or
- + rent waiver pursuant to this section. If the owner elects to waive
- + the rent for the final month of the tenancy as provided in
- + subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), the notice shall state the amount
- + of rent waived and that no rent is due for the final month of the
- + tenancy.
- + (3) (A) The amount of relocation assistance or rent waiver shall
- + be equal to one month of the tenant's rent that was in effect when
- + the owner issued the notice to terminate the tenancy. Any relocation

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- + assistance shall be provided within 15 calendar days of service of the notice.
- + (B) If a tenant fails to vacate after the expiration of the notice to terminate the tenancy, the actual amount of any relocation assistance or rent waiver provided pursuant to this subdivision shall be recoverable as damages in an action to recover possession.
- + (C) The relocation assistance or rent waiver required by this subdivision shall be credited against any other relocation assistance required by any other law.
- + (4) An owner's failure to strictly comply with this subdivision shall render the notice of termination void.
- + (e) This section shall not apply to the following types of residential real properties or residential circumstances:
 - + (1) Transient and tourist hotel occupancy as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1940.
 - + (2) Housing accommodations in a nonprofit hospital, religious facility, extended care facility, licensed residential care facility for the elderly, as defined in Section 1569.2 of the Health and Safety Code, or an adult residential facility, as defined in Chapter 6 of Division 6 of Title 22 of the Manual of Policies and Procedures published by the State Department of Social Services.
 - + (3) Dormitories owned and operated by an institution of higher education or a kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, school.
 - + (4) Housing accommodations in which the tenant shares bathroom or kitchen facilities with the owner who maintains their principal residence at the residential real property.
 - + (5) Single-family owner-occupied residences, including both of the following:
 - + (A) A residence in which the owner-occupant rents or leases no more than two units or bedrooms, including, but not limited to, an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit.
 - + (B) A mobilehome.
 - + (6) A property containing two separate dwelling units within a single structure in which the owner occupied one of the units as the owner's principal place of residence at the beginning of the tenancy, so long as the owner continues in occupancy, and neither unit is an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit.
 - + (7) Housing that has been issued a certificate of occupancy within the previous 15 years, unless the housing is a mobilehome.

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- + (8) Residential real property, including a mobilehome, that is
- + alienable separate from the title to any other dwelling unit, provided
- + that both of the following apply:
- + (A) The owner is not any of the following:
- + (i) A real estate investment trust, as defined in Section 856 of
- + the Internal Revenue Code.
- + (ii) A corporation.
- + (iii) A limited liability company in which at least one member
- + is a corporation.
- + (iv) Management of a mobilehome park, as defined in Section
- + 798.2.
- + (B) (i) The tenants have been provided written notice that the
- + residential property is exempt from this section using the following
- + statement:
- + “This property is not subject to the rent limits imposed by Section
- + 1947.12 of the Civil Code and is not subject to the just cause
- + requirements of Section 1946.2 of the Civil Code. This property
- + meets the requirements of Sections 1947.12 (d)(5) and 1946.2
- + (e)(8) of the Civil Code and the owner is not any of the following:
- + (1) a real estate investment trust, as defined by Section 856 of the
- + Internal Revenue Code; (2) a corporation; or (3) a limited liability
- + company in which at least one member is a corporation.”
- + (ii) (I) Except as provided in subclause (II), for a tenancy
- + existing before July 1, 2020, the notice required under clause (i)
- + may, but is not required to, be provided in the rental agreement.
- + (II) For a tenancy in a mobilehome existing before July 1, 2022,
- + the notice required under clause (i) may, but is not required to, be
- + provided in the rental agreement.
- + (iii) (I) Except as provided in subclause (II), for any tenancy
- + commenced or renewed on or after July 1, 2020, the notice required
- + under clause (i) must be provided in the rental agreement.
- + (II) For any tenancy in a mobilehome commenced or renewed
- + on or after July 1, 2022, the notice required under clause (i) shall
- + be provided in the rental agreement.
- + (iv) Addition of a provision containing the notice required under
- + clause (i) to any new or renewed rental agreement or fixed-term
- + lease constitutes a similar provision for the purposes of
- + subparagraph (E) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

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+ (9) Housing restricted by deed, regulatory restriction contained
+ in an agreement with a government agency, or other recorded
+ document as affordable housing for persons and families of very
+ low, low, or moderate income, as defined in Section 50093 of the
+ Health and Safety Code, or subject to an agreement that provides
+ housing subsidies for affordable housing for persons and families
+ of very low, low, or moderate income, as defined in Section 50093
+ of the Health and Safety Code or comparable federal statutes.

+ (f) An owner of residential real property subject to this section
+ shall provide notice to the tenant as follows:

+ (1) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), for any tenancy
+ commenced or renewed on or after July 1, 2020, as an addendum
+ to the lease or rental agreement, or as a written notice signed by
+ the tenant, with a copy provided to the tenant.

+ (B) For a tenancy in a mobilehome commenced or renewed on
+ or after July 1, 2022, as an addendum to the lease or rental
+ agreement, or as a written notice signed by the tenant, with a copy
+ provided to the tenant.

+ (2) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), for a tenancy
+ existing prior to July 1, 2020, by written notice to the tenant no
+ later than August 1, 2020, or as an addendum to the lease or rental
+ agreement.

+ (B) For a tenancy in a mobilehome existing prior to July 1,
+ 2022, by written notice to the tenant no later than August 1, 2022,
+ or as an addendum to the lease or rental agreement.

+ (3) The notification or lease provision shall be in no less than
+ 12-point type, and shall include the following:

+ “California law limits the amount your rent can be increased.
+ See Section 1947.12 of the Civil Code for more information.
+ California law also provides that after all of the tenants have
+ continuously and lawfully occupied the property for 12 months or
+ more or at least one of the tenants has continuously and lawfully
+ occupied the property for 24 months or more, a landlord must
+ provide a statement of cause in any notice to terminate a tenancy.
+ See Section 1946.2 of the Civil Code for more information.”

+ The notification or lease provision shall be subject to Section
+ 1632.

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- + (g) An owner’s failure to comply with any provision of this section shall render the written termination notice void.
- + (h) (1) An owner who attempts to recover possession of a rental unit in material violation of this section shall be liable to the tenant in a civil action for all of the following:
 - + (A) Actual damages.
 - + (B) In the court’s discretion, reasonable attorney’s fees and costs.
 - + (C) Upon a showing that the owner has acted willfully or with oppression, fraud, or malice, up to three times the actual damages. An award may also be entered for punitive damages for the benefit of the tenant against the owner.
- + (2) The Attorney General, in the name of the people of the State of California, and the city attorney or county counsel in the jurisdiction in which the rental unit is located, in the name of the city or county, may seek injunctive relief based on violations of this section.
 - + (i) (1) This section does not apply to the following residential real property:
 - + (A) Residential real property subject to a local ordinance requiring just cause for termination of a residential tenancy adopted on or before September 1, 2019, in which case the local ordinance shall apply.
 - + (B) Residential real property subject to a local ordinance requiring just cause for termination of a residential tenancy adopted or amended after September 1, 2019, that is more protective than this section, in which case the local ordinance shall apply. For purposes of this subparagraph, an ordinance is “more protective” if it meets all of the following criteria:
 - + (i) The just cause for termination of a residential tenancy under the local ordinance is consistent with this section.
 - + (ii) The ordinance further limits the reasons for termination of a residential tenancy, provides for higher relocation assistance amounts, or provides additional tenant protections that are not prohibited by any other provision of law.
 - + (iii) The local government has made a binding finding within their local ordinance that the ordinance is more protective than the provisions of this section.

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SUBSTANTIVE

- + (2) A residential real property shall not be subject to both a local ordinance requiring just cause for termination of a residential tenancy and this section.
- + (3) A local ordinance adopted after September 1, 2019, that is less protective than this section shall not be enforced unless this section is repealed.
- + (j) Any waiver of the rights under this section shall be void as contrary to public policy.
- + (k) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
 - + (1) "Owner" includes any person, acting as principal or through an agent, having the right to offer residential real property for rent, and includes a predecessor in interest to the owner.
 - + (2) "Residential real property" means any dwelling or unit that is intended for human habitation, including any dwelling or unit in a mobilehome park.
 - + (3) "Tenancy" means the lawful occupation of residential real property and includes a lease or sublease.
- + (l) This section shall not apply to a homeowner of a mobilehome, as defined in Section 798.9.
- + (m) This section shall become operative on April 1, 2024.
- + (n) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.

+ *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: The amendments made to Section 1946.2 of the Civil Code by Chapter 290 of the Statutes of 2023 (Senate Bill 567) become operative on April 1, 2024, and therefore important amendments to those provisions proposed by this act must take effect immediately to ensure the success of Senate Bill 567.*

Page 2

1 SECTION 1. Section 1253.1 of the Unemployment Insurance
 2 Code is amended to read:
 3 ~~1253.1. An unemployed individual who is in all respects~~
 4 ~~otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation benefits shall~~
 5 ~~not be disqualified for eligibility for unemployment benefits for~~
 6 ~~any week in which, for not exceeding two working days, the~~
 7 ~~unemployed individual cannot reasonably be expected to work~~
 8 ~~because:~~

Amendment 4

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Page 2 9 ~~(a) The unemployed individual is unlawfully detained.~~
10 ~~(b) The unemployed individual is lawfully detained or arrested,~~
11 ~~but the charge against such individual is subsequently dismissed.~~
13 ~~(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, any~~
14 ~~determination made pursuant to subdivision (b) of this section~~
15 ~~may, if no appeal has been filed therefrom, be reconsidered by the~~
16 ~~department within 15 days from the date that the charge is~~
17 ~~dismissed. Notice of any reconsidered determination shall be given~~
18 ~~to the claimant and any employer or employing unit which received~~
19 ~~notice under Section 1328 or 1331, and the claimant or employer~~
20 ~~may appeal therefrom in the manner prescribed in Section 1328.~~

21 ~~SEC. 2. Section 1253.12 of the Unemployment Insurance Code~~
22 ~~is amended to read:~~

23 ~~1253.12. An unemployed individual who is in all respects~~
24 ~~otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation benefits, shall~~
25 ~~not be disqualified for eligibility for unemployment benefits for~~
26 ~~any week in which:~~

27 ~~(a) For not exceeding two working days, the unemployed~~
28 ~~individual cannot reasonably be expected to work because there~~
29 ~~has been a death in the unemployed individual's immediate family~~
30 ~~in the state in which they reside.~~

32 ~~(b) For not exceeding four working days, the unemployed~~
33 ~~individual cannot reasonably be expected to work because there~~
34 ~~has been a death in the unemployed individual's immediate family~~
35 ~~outside of the state in which they reside.~~

37 ~~SEC. 3. Section 1253.15 of the Unemployment Insurance Code~~
38 ~~is amended to read:~~

Page 3 1 ~~1253.15. An unemployed individual who has been discharged~~
2 ~~from any branch of the United States Armed Forces and who is in~~
3 ~~all respects otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation~~
4 ~~benefits shall not be disqualified for eligibility for unemployment~~
5 ~~benefits in any week for which the unemployed individual has~~
6 ~~unexpired leave time for which the unemployed individual has~~
7 ~~been compensated upon their discharge.~~

9 ~~SEC. 4. Section 1253.2 of the Unemployment Insurance Code~~
10 ~~is amended to read:~~

11 ~~1253.2. An unemployed individual who is in all respects~~
12 ~~otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation benefits shall~~
13 ~~not be disqualified for eligibility for unemployment benefits for~~
14 ~~any week in which pursuant to the provisions of a collective~~

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Page 3 15 ~~bargaining agreement the unemployed individual is allowed not~~
16 ~~more than one uncompensated day off in that week or is allowed~~
17 ~~not more than one uncompensated holiday on one day in that week~~
18 ~~if:~~
19 ~~(a) The unemployed individual is employed in longshoring~~
20 ~~operations;~~
21 ~~(b) The unemployed individual's employer regularly offers~~
22 ~~employment to individuals employed in such operations seven~~
23 ~~days a week;~~
24 ~~(c) The unemployed individual is able to work and available~~
25 ~~for work for six days of the week except as provided in Section~~
26 ~~1253.1 or 1253.12.~~
27 ~~SEC. 5. The amendment of Sections 1253.1, 1253.12, 1253.15,~~
28 ~~and 1253.2 of the Unemployment Insurance Code made by this~~
29 ~~act does not constitute a change in, but is declaratory of, existing~~
30 ~~law.~~

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