



STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0124
(916) 319-2800
FAX (916) 319-2810
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
DEBRA GRAVERT

Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

KEN COOLEY
CHAIR

VICE CHAIR
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

MEMBERS
BENNETT, STEVE
FLORA, HEATH
GIPSON, MIKE A.
LEE, ALEX
MAIENSCHIN, BRIAN
MATHIS, DEVON J.
RAMOS, JAMES C.
RUBIO, BLANCA E.
VILLAPUDUA, CARLOS
WEBER, M.D., AKILAH

LEVINE, MARC (D-ALT)
VALLADARES, SUZETTE
MARTINEZ (R-ALT)

Thursday, August 19, 2021
8:45 a.m.
State Capitol, Room 437

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bill Referrals | Page 2 |
| 2. Bill Re-referral | Page 4 |

RESOLUTIONS

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 3. ACR-10 (Seyarto) | California Firefighter Appreciation Month and California Firefighters Memorial Day. | Page 31 |
| 4. ACR-29 (Voepel) | Opioid epidemic. | Page 35 |
| 5. ACR-44 (Boerner Horvath) | Women's Small Business Month. | Page 39 |
| 6. ACR-93 (Choi) | Childhood Cancer Awareness Month. | Page 42 |
| 7. ACR-99 (Petrie-Norris) | PACE Month. (refer/hear) | Page 45 |
| 8. ACR-100 (Carrillo) | Child Support Awareness Month. (refer/hear) | Page 50 |
| 9. ACR-101 (Seyarto) | California Emergency Preparedness Month. (refer/hear) | Page 53 |
| 10. ACR-102 (Kalra) | California's Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month. (refer/hear) | Page 56 |
| 11. ACR-103 (Kalra) | California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month. (refer/hear) | Page 63 |
| 12. HR-50 (Seyarto) | California Impaired Driving Prevention Month. | Page 69 |
| 13. HR-56 (Levine) | Public health. | Page 72 |
| 14. HR-65 (Kiley) | Sarcoma awareness. (refer/hear) | Page 75 |
| 15. HR-66 (Akilah Weber) | Women's Equality Day. (refer/hear) | Page 78 |
| 16. SCR-34 (Archuleta) | Veterans' Home of California. | Page 83 |
| 17. SCR-37 (Archuleta) | Latino Veterans Day. | Page 88 |

REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 18. SB 60 (Glazer) | Residential short-term rental ordinances: health or safety infractions: maximum fines | Page 95 |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|

REQUEST TO WAIVE JR 61(A)

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 19. SB 330 (Durazo) | Los Angeles Community College District Affordable Housing Pilot Program | Page 102 |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|



STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0124
(916) 319-2800
FAX (916) 319-2810

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
DEBRA GRAVERT

Assembly
California Legislature

Committee on Rules

KEN COOLEY
CHAIR

VICE CHAIR
JORDAN CUNNINGHAM

MEMBERS
STEVE BENNETT
HEATH FLORA
MIKE A. GIPSON
ALEX LEE
BRIAN MAIENSCHIN
DEVON J. MATHIS
JAMES C. RAMOS
BLANCA E. RUBIO
CARLOS VILLAPUDUA
AKILAH WEBER, M.D.

MARC LEVINE (D-ALT.)
SUZETTE VALLADARES (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 8/18/2021
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, ACR 104 and ACR 105 have been added to the list of referrals.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

08/19/2021

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>ACR 99</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 100</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 101</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 102</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 103</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 104</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>ACR 105</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>HR 62</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 63</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 64</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 65</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 66</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 67</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 68</u>	RLS.
<u>SB 330</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SCR 18</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 51</u>	RLS.
<u>SJR 6</u>	H. & C.D.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

08/19/2021

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

Senate Bill No.

SB 594

Committee:

ELECTIONS

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 16, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 3, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 5, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 4, 2021

SENATE BILL

No. 594

Introduced by Senator Glazer

February 18, 2021

~~An act to amend Sections 21500, 21509, 21601, 21609, 21621, 21629, 22000, and 22001 of, and to add Sections 22000.1 and 22002 to, the Elections Code, to amend Section 61026 of the Government Code, to amend Sections 6592 and 13847 of the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 5785.1 of the Public Resources Code, relating to elections, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.~~
An act to amend Sections 21500, 21601, and 21621 of, to add Section 22002 to, and to add and repeal Section 22000.1 of, and Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 8160) to Part 1 of Division 8 of, the Elections Code, relating to elections, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 594, as amended, Glazer. ~~Elections: local redistricting.~~ *Elections: redistricting.*

(1) (a) The California Constitution establishes the Citizens Redistricting Commission for the purpose of drawing district lines for the election of Members of the State Senate, Assembly, Congress, and the State Board of Equalization, and requires the commission to do so by August 15 in each year ending in the number one thereafter. For redistricting occurring in 2021, the Supreme Court of California, by

peremptory writ of mandate in Legislature of State of California v. Padilla (2020) 9 Cal.5th 867, extended that deadline to December 15, 2021, or to a later date if specified conditions are met, due to a delay in the release of federal census data caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

This bill would, for the June 7, 2022, statewide direct primary election, make various changes, described below, to existing law relating to candidate nominations and compilation of registered voter data in order to accommodate the extended state redistricting deadline. The bill would define “state redistricting deadline” for these purposes to mean the extended deadline established by the Supreme Court of California described above, or that deadline as modified in any subsequent related proceeding. If a subsequent proceeding further modifies the deadline, the bill would require the Secretary of State, within 7 days, to prepare a calendar of key election dates and deadlines and requirements for the nomination of candidates. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023. By increasing the duties of local elections officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(b) Existing law provides that a person is not eligible to be elected to an elective office unless that person is a registered voter and otherwise qualified to vote for that office at the time that nomination papers are issued to the person.

This bill would provide that a person is not ineligible to be elected to the office of Member of the State Board of Equalization, State Senator, or Member of the Assembly on the ground that the person was not otherwise qualified to vote for the office if, at the time that nomination papers are issued to the person, the person is registered to vote and would be qualified to vote for the office if the person was a resident of, and registered to vote in, the election district from which the office is elected.

(c) Existing law generally requires nomination documents for elective office to be made available to candidates not more than 113 days before the election.

This bill would require those nomination documents to be first available on February 14, 2022, or the 46th day after the state redistricting deadline, whichever is later.

(d) Existing law authorizes a candidate for elective office to submit a petition containing a specified number of signatures in lieu of all or part of the fee for filing nomination papers. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to make forms for securing signatures available to

each candidate commencing 60 days before the first day for circulating nomination papers, except as specified, and requires candidates to file in-lieu-filing-fee petitions at least 30 days before the close of the nomination period.

This bill would require the Secretary of State to make those forms available commencing 7 days after the state redistricting deadline, and require in-lieu-filing-fee petitions to be filed not later than February 9, 2022, or 41 days after the state redistricting deadline, whichever is later. The bill would require the elections official to proportionally reduce the required number of signatures for a petition by the same proportion as the reduction in the number of days for a candidate to collect signatures on a petition compared to the number of days specified in existing law for a candidate to collect signatures for a regular election for the same office.

(e) Existing law requires each county elections official to provide the Secretary of State with specified information regarding the number of voters and their party preferences in the county and each supervisorial, Congressional, Senate, Assembly, and Board of Equalization district in the county on the 135th day before each direct primary election, with respect to all voters who are registered voters on the 154th day before the primary election. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to compile a statewide list of this information within 30 days after receiving it from each county elections official.

This bill would require the Secretary of State to determine, by December 31, 2021, whether it is feasible to include in the statewide list described above the number of voters by party preference in each supervisorial, Congressional, Senate, Assembly, and Board of Equalization district with respect to all voters who are registered voters on the 154th day before the June 7, 2022, statewide direct primary election. If the Secretary of State determines it is not feasible, the bill would not require that information to be included in the information provided by the counties and the compiled statewide list. The bill would require the Secretary of State to prepare a supplemental statewide list showing that information on a date specified by the Secretary of State, but not later than the 88th day before the election.

(f) Existing law requires the Secretary of State, at least 158 days before the statewide direct primary election, to prepare and transmit to each county elections official a notice designating all of the offices, except those of county officers and judges, for which candidates are to be nominated.

This bill would instead require that notice to be transmitted not later than the 6th day after the state redistricting deadline.

(2) Existing law requires, after each federal decennial census, the board of directors of certain special districts to adjust, by resolution, their division boundaries so that their divisions are equal in population and in compliance with specified requirements, and prohibits those districts from making a change in division boundaries within 180 days preceding the election of any director. Existing law also requires certain special districts that elect their board members from or by divisions to adjust their boundaries before November 1 of the year following the year in which each decennial census is taken.

For district conducting elections in 2022, this bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, require a governing board to adopt adjusted division boundaries no later than April 17, 2022, if the board has a regular election to elect members of its governing board on the same date as the 2022 statewide general election. If the board does not have a regular election on that date, the bill would require the board to adopt adjusted division boundaries prior to 180 days preceding the district's first regular election occurring after January 1, 2022. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023. The bill would also clarify that the date of adoption of a resolution adjusting division boundaries is the date of passage of the resolution by the board.

(3) Existing law requires counties, general law cities, and charter cities that elect members of their legislative bodies using district-based elections to adopt boundaries for those supervisorial or council districts following each federal decennial census, as specified. Existing law expressly authorizes a city council to adopt district boundaries by resolution or ordinance.

This bill would clarify that "adopting" district boundaries for these purposes means the passage of an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries.

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, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

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

~~Existing law requires counties, general law cities, and charter cities that elect members of their legislative bodies using district-based elections to adopt boundaries for those supervisorial or council districts following each federal decennial census, as specified. Existing law expressly authorizes a city council to adopt district boundaries by resolution or ordinance. If a legislative body does not adopt district boundaries by a specified deadline, existing law requires the legislative body, and authorizes a resident of the county or city, to petition the superior court for an order adopting boundaries. Existing law provides that the superior court's order is immediately effective in the same manner as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body.~~

~~This bill would clarify that "adopting" district boundaries for these purposes means the passage of an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries. The bill would expressly authorize a county board of supervisors to adopt supervisorial district boundaries by ordinance or resolution. The bill would also clarify that a superior court's order adopting district boundaries is immediately effective and has the same force and effect as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body.~~

~~Existing law requires, after each federal decennial census, the board of directors of certain special districts to adjust, by resolution, their division boundaries so that their divisions are equal in population and in compliance with specified requirements. Existing law also requires certain special districts that elect their board members from or by divisions to adjust their boundaries before November 1 of the year following the year in which each decennial census is taken.~~

~~This bill would, notwithstanding any other law, require the boards of directors of special districts described above to adjust division boundaries prior to 180 days before each district's next regular election occurring after January 1 in each year ending in the number 2. The bill would make conforming changes. The bill would clarify that the date of adoption of a resolution adjusting division boundaries is the date of passage of the resolution by the board.~~

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

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 8160) is
2 added to Part 1 of Division 8 of the Elections Code, to read:

3
4 CHAPTER 1.5. JUNE 7, 2022, DIRECT PRIMARY

5
6 8160. This chapter applies only to the June 7, 2022, statewide
7 direct primary election.

8 8161. As used in this chapter:

9 (a) "Commission" means the Citizens Redistricting Commission
10 established in accordance with Article XXI of the California
11 Constitution.

12 (b) "State redistricting deadline" means the deadline established
13 by subdivision (g) of Section 2 of Article XXI of the California
14 Constitution, as modified by the California Supreme Court in
15 Legislature of State of California v. Padilla (2020), 9 Cal.5th 867,
16 and in any subsequent proceedings in or relating to that case, for
17 the Commission to approve four final maps that separately set
18 forth the district boundary lines for the congressional, State
19 Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts.

20 8162. (a) Notwithstanding Section 201 or any other law, a
21 person who is a registered voter and otherwise qualified to vote
22 for an office at the time that the person files nomination papers is
23 not ineligible to be elected to that office on the grounds that the
24 person was not otherwise qualified to vote for that office at the
25 time that nomination papers are issued to the person if both of the
26 following are true:

27 (1) The office for which the person files nomination papers is
28 one of the following:

29 (A) Member of the State Board of Equalization.

30 (B) State Senator.

31 (C) Member of the Assembly.

32 (2) At the time nomination papers are issued the person is
33 registered to vote and the person would be qualified to vote for
34 the office if the person was a resident of, and registered to vote
35 in, the election district from which the office is elected.

36 (b) An elections official, upon request, shall issue nomination
37 papers to a person for an office specified in paragraph (1) of
38 subdivision (a), regardless of whether that person is a resident of

1 *the election district from which the office is elected, if the person*
2 *satisfies the requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).*

3 8163. (a) *Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 8106,*
4 *and except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of*
5 *Section 21501 and paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section*
6 *21622, forms for securing signatures on an in-lieu-filing-fee*
7 *petition shall be made available commencing seven days after the*
8 *state redistricting deadline.*

9 (b) *Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section*
10 *8106, in-lieu-filing-fee petitions shall be filed not later than*
11 *February 9, 2022, or 41 days after the state redistricting deadline,*
12 *whichever is later. Within 10 days after receipt of a petition, the*
13 *elections official shall notify the candidate of any deficiency. The*
14 *candidate shall then, at the time of obtaining nomination forms,*
15 *pay a pro rata portion of the filing fee to cover the deficiency.*

16 (c) *Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 8106, the*
17 *elections official shall reduce the required number of signatures*
18 *on an in-lieu-filing-fee petition by the same proportion as the*
19 *reduction in the number of days for the candidate to collect*
20 *signatures on such a petition compared to the number of days for*
21 *a candidate to collect signatures on a petition for a regular election*
22 *for the same office, as provided by subdivision (b) of Section 8106.*

23 8164. *Notwithstanding Sections 8020, 10220, 10407, 10510,*
24 *and 10603, nomination documents shall first be available on*
25 *February 14, 2022, or the 46th day after the state redistricting*
26 *deadline, whichever is later.*

27 8165. *Not later than December 31, 2021, the Secretary of State*
28 *shall determine whether it is feasible to include the number of*
29 *voters, by party preferences, in each supervisorial district,*
30 *Assembly district, Senate district, Board of Equalization district,*
31 *and congressional district in the state in the statewide list compiled*
32 *by the Secretary of State pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section*
33 *2187 with respect to all voters who are registered voters on the*
34 *154th day before the June 7, 2022 primary election in accordance*
35 *with paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 2187, and shall*
36 *publicly announce that determination. If the Secretary of State*
37 *determines that it is not feasible to include that information, all*
38 *of the following apply:*

39 (a) *Notwithstanding paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of Section*
40 *2187, the information provided by the county elections official*

1 pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 2187 is
2 not required to include the number of voters by political party
3 preferences in each of the following subdivisions, located in whole
4 or in part within the county:

5 (1) Supervisorial district.

6 (2) Congressional district.

7 (3) Senate district.

8 (4) Assembly district.

9 (5) Board of Equalization district.

10 (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 2187, the
11 statewide list compiled by the Secretary of State pursuant to that
12 subdivision with respect to all voters who are registered voters on
13 the 154th day before the June 7, 2022 primary election shall not
14 include the number of voters, by party preferences, in each
15 supervisorial district, Assembly district, Senate district, and
16 congressional district in the state.

17 (c) (1) The Secretary of State shall prepare a supplemental
18 statewide list showing the number of voters, by party preference,
19 in the state and in each county, city, supervisorial district,
20 Assembly district, Senate district, and congressional district in the
21 state with respect to all voters who are registered voters on a date
22 specified by the Secretary of State. The date specified by the
23 Secretary of State shall be as soon as is feasible after the state
24 redistricting deadline, as determined by the Secretary of State, but
25 not later than the 88th day before the June 7, 2022 primary
26 election. The Secretary of State shall compile this list within 30
27 days of receiving the information specified in paragraph (2). A
28 copy of this list shall be made available, upon request, to any
29 elector in this state.

30 (2) For the purpose of preparing the supplemental statewide
31 list required by paragraph (1), each county elections official shall
32 prepare the information referenced in subdivision (a) of Section
33 2187 and provide notice to the Secretary of State by a date
34 specified by the Secretary of State.

35 8166. Notwithstanding Section 12103, the notice required by
36 that section designating all the offices, except those of county
37 officers and judges, for which candidates are to be nominated shall
38 be prepared by the Secretary of State and transmitted to each
39 county elections official not later than the sixth day after the state
40 redistricting deadline.

8167. Not later than seven days after any change to or clarification of the state redistricting deadline that occurs as a result of subsequent proceedings before the California Supreme Court in or relating to *Legislature of State of California v. Padilla* (2020), 9 Cal.5th 867, the Secretary of State shall prepare a calendar of key election dates and deadlines and requirements for the nomination and election of candidates pursuant to California law, including this chapter.

8168. This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2023, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 2. Section 21500 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

21500. (a) Following a county's decision to elect its board using district-based elections, or following each federal decennial census for a county whose board is already elected using district-based elections, the board ~~shall~~ shall, by ordinance or resolution, adopt boundaries for all of the supervisorial districts of the county so that the supervisorial districts shall be substantially equal in population as required by the United States Constitution.

(1) Population equality shall be based on the total population of residents of the county as determined by the most recent federal decennial census for which the redistricting data described in Public Law 94-171 are available.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an incarcerated person, as that term is used in Section 21003, shall not be counted towards a county's population, except for an incarcerated person whose last known place of residence may be assigned to a census block in the county, if information about the last known place of residence for incarcerated persons is included in the computerized database for redistricting that is developed in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 8253 of the Government Code, and that database is made publicly available.

(b) The board shall adopt supervisorial district boundaries that comply with the United States Constitution, the California Constitution, and the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. Sec. 10301 et seq.).

(c) The board shall adopt supervisorial district boundaries using the following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:

(1) To the extent practicable, supervisorial districts shall be geographically contiguous. Areas that meet only at the points of

1 adjoining corners are not contiguous. Areas that are separated by
2 water and not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or regular ferry service
3 are not contiguous.

4 (2) To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any
5 local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be
6 respected in a manner that minimizes its division. A “community
7 of interest” is a population that shares common social or economic
8 interests that should be included within a single supervisorial
9 district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.
10 Communities of interest do not include relationships with political
11 parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

12 (3) To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of a city
13 or census designated place shall be respected in a manner that
14 minimizes its division.

15 (4) Supervisorial district boundaries should be easily identifiable
16 and understandable by residents. To the extent practicable,
17 supervisorial districts shall be bounded by natural and artificial
18 barriers, by streets, or by the boundaries of the county.

19 (5) To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with
20 the preceding criteria in this subdivision, supervisorial districts
21 shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness in a manner
22 that nearby areas of population are not bypassed in favor of more
23 distant populations.

24 (d) The board shall not adopt supervisorial district boundaries
25 for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political
26 party.

27 (e) *For purposes of this chapter, “adopt” or “adoption” in*
28 *regard to supervisorial district boundaries means the passage of*
29 *an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries.*

30 *SEC. 3. Section 21601 of the Elections Code is amended to*
31 *read:*

32 21601. (a) Following a city’s decision to elect its council using
33 district-based elections, or following each federal decennial census
34 for a city whose council is already elected using district-based
35 elections, the council shall, by ordinance or resolution, adopt
36 boundaries for all of the council districts of the city so that the
37 council districts shall be substantially equal in population as
38 required by the United States Constitution.

39 (1) Population equality shall be based on the total population
40 of residents of the city as determined by the most recent federal

1 decennial census for which the redistricting data described in Public
2 Law 94-171 are available.

3 (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an incarcerated person as
4 that term is used in Section 21003, shall not be counted towards
5 a city's population, except for an incarcerated person whose last
6 known place of residence may be assigned to a census block in
7 the city, if information about the last known place of residence for
8 incarcerated persons is included in the computerized database for
9 redistricting that is developed in accordance with subdivision (b)
10 of Section 8253 of the Government Code, and that database is
11 made publicly available.

12 (b) The council shall adopt council district boundaries that
13 comply with the United States Constitution, the California
14 Constitution, and the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C.
15 Sec. 10301 et seq.).

16 (c) The council shall adopt district boundaries using the
17 following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:

18 (1) To the extent practicable, council districts shall be
19 geographically contiguous. Areas that meet only at the points of
20 adjoining corners are not contiguous. Areas that are separated by
21 water and not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or regular ferry service
22 are not contiguous.

23 (2) To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any
24 local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be
25 respected in a manner that minimizes its division. A "community
26 of interest" is a population that shares common social or economic
27 interests that should be included within a single district for purposes
28 of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest do
29 not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or
30 political candidates.

31 (3) Council district boundaries should be easily identifiable and
32 understandable by residents. To the extent practicable, council
33 districts shall be bounded by natural and artificial barriers, by
34 streets, or by the boundaries of the city.

35 (4) To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with
36 the preceding criteria in this subdivision, council districts shall be
37 drawn to encourage geographical compactness in a manner that
38 nearby areas of population are not bypassed in favor of more distant
39 populations.

1 (d) The council shall not adopt council district boundaries for
2 the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political party.

3 (e) *For purposes of this article, “adopt” or “adoption” in*
4 *regard to council district boundaries means the passage of an*
5 *ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries.*

6 *SEC. 4. Section 21621 of the Elections Code is amended to*
7 *read:*

8 21621. (a) Following a city’s decision to elect its council using
9 district-based elections, or following each federal decennial census
10 for a city whose council is already elected using district-based
11 elections, the council shall, by ordinance or resolution, adopt
12 boundaries for all of the council districts of the city so that the
13 council districts shall be substantially equal in population as
14 required by the United States Constitution.

15 (1) Population equality shall be based on the total population
16 of residents of the city as determined by the most recent federal
17 decennial census for which the redistricting data described in Public
18 Law 94-171 are available.

19 (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an incarcerated person, as
20 that term is used in Section 21003, shall not be counted towards
21 a city’s population, except for an incarcerated person whose last
22 known place of residence may be assigned to a census block in
23 the city, if information about the last known place of residence for
24 incarcerated persons is included in the computerized database for
25 redistricting that is developed in accordance with subdivision (b)
26 of Section 8253 of the Government Code, and that database is
27 made publicly available.

28 (b) The council shall adopt council district boundaries that
29 comply with the United States Constitution, the California
30 Constitution, and the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C.
31 Sec. 10301 et seq.).

32 (c) The council shall adopt district boundaries using the
33 following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:

34 (1) To the extent practicable, council districts shall be
35 geographically contiguous. Areas that meet only at the points of
36 adjoining corners are not contiguous. Areas that are separated by
37 water and not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or regular ferry service
38 are not contiguous.

39 (2) To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any
40 local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be

1 respected in a manner that minimizes its division. A “community
2 of interest” is a population that shares common social or economic
3 interests that should be included within a single district for purposes
4 of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest do
5 not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or
6 political candidates.

7 (3) Council district boundaries should be easily identifiable and
8 understandable by residents. To the extent practicable, council
9 districts shall be bounded by natural and artificial barriers, by
10 streets, or by the boundaries of the city.

11 (4) To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with
12 the preceding criteria in this subdivision, council districts shall be
13 drawn to encourage geographical compactness in a manner that
14 nearby areas of population are not bypassed in favor of more distant
15 populations.

16 (d) The council shall not adopt council district boundaries for
17 the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political party.

18 (e) Subdivision (c) does not apply to a charter city that has
19 adopted comprehensive or exclusive redistricting criteria in its city
20 charter. For purposes of this subdivision, “comprehensive or
21 exclusive” means either that the city’s charter excludes
22 consideration of redistricting criteria other than those that are
23 identified in the city charter or that the city’s charter provides two
24 or more traditional criteria for redistricting other than the
25 requirement that districts be equal in population.

26 (f) *For purposes of this article, “adopt” or “adoption” in regard*
27 *to council district boundaries means the passage of an ordinance*
28 *or resolution specifying those boundaries.*

29 *SEC. 5. Section 22000.1 is added to the Elections Code, to*
30 *read:*

31 *22000.1. (a) Notwithstanding Section 22000, Section 61026*
32 *of the Government Code, Section 6592 or 13847 of the Health and*
33 *Safety Code, Section 5785.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section*
34 *28750.2 of the Public Utilities Code, or any other law, the board*
35 *of directors of a district that is required to adjust division*
36 *boundaries after each federal decennial census shall adopt the*
37 *adjusted boundaries of the divisions not later than the deadlines*
38 *provided in subdivision (b).*

39 *(b) (1) The governing board of a district that has a regular*
40 *election to elect members of its governing board on the same date*

1 as the 2022 statewide general election shall adopt adjusted division
2 boundaries no later than April 17, 2022.

3 (2) The governing board of a district that does not have a
4 regular election to elect members of its governing board on the
5 same date as the 2022 statewide general election shall adopt
6 adjusted division boundaries prior to 180 days before the district's
7 first regular election to elect members of the governing board
8 occurring after January 1, 2022.

9 (c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2023,
10 and as of that date is repealed.

11 SEC. 6. Section 22002 is added to the Elections Code, to read:
12 22002. For purposes of this chapter, the date of adoption of a
13 resolution adjusting division boundaries is the date of passage of
14 the resolution by the board.

15 SEC. 7. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that
16 this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to
17 local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
18 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
19 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

20 SEC. 8. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the
21 immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within
22 the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall
23 go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

24 To ensure that delays in the adoption of district maps that occur
25 due to the delayed release of data from the 2020 decennial federal
26 census do not interfere with the effective and orderly conduct of
27 the June 7, 2022, statewide direct primary election, and in order
28 for the changes made by this act to aid cities, counties, and special
29 districts undertaking the redistricting process in 2021, it is
30 necessary that this act take effect immediately.

31 SECTION 1. ~~Section 21500 of the Elections Code is amended~~
32 ~~to read:~~

33 ~~21500. (a) Following a county's decision to elect its board~~
34 ~~using district-based elections, or following each federal decennial~~
35 ~~census for a county whose board is already elected using~~
36 ~~district-based elections, the board shall, by ordinance or resolution,~~
37 ~~adopt boundaries for all of the supervisorial districts of the county~~
38 ~~so that the supervisorial districts shall be substantially equal in~~
39 ~~population as required by the United States Constitution.~~

1 ~~(1) Population equality shall be based on the total population~~
2 ~~of residents of the county as determined by the most recent federal~~
3 ~~decennial census for which the redistricting data described in Public~~
4 ~~Law 94-171 are available.~~

5 ~~(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an incarcerated person, as~~
6 ~~that term is used in Section 21003, shall not be counted towards~~
7 ~~a county's population, except for an incarcerated person whose~~
8 ~~last known place of residence may be assigned to a census block~~
9 ~~in the county, if information about the last known place of~~
10 ~~residence for incarcerated persons is included in the computerized~~
11 ~~database for redistricting that is developed in accordance with~~
12 ~~subdivision (b) of Section 8253 of the Government Code, and that~~
13 ~~database is made publicly available.~~

14 ~~(b) The board shall adopt supervisorial district boundaries that~~
15 ~~comply with the United States Constitution, the California~~
16 ~~Constitution, and the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C.~~
17 ~~Sec. 10301 et seq.).~~

18 ~~(c) The board shall adopt supervisorial district boundaries using~~
19 ~~the following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:~~

20 ~~(1) To the extent practicable, supervisorial districts shall be~~
21 ~~geographically contiguous. Areas that meet only at the points of~~
22 ~~adjoining corners are not contiguous. Areas that are separated by~~
23 ~~water and not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or regular ferry service~~
24 ~~are not contiguous.~~

25 ~~(2) To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any~~
26 ~~local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be~~
27 ~~respected in a manner that minimizes its division. A "community~~
28 ~~of interest" is a population that shares common social or economic~~
29 ~~interests that should be included within a single supervisorial~~
30 ~~district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.~~
31 ~~Communities of interest do not include relationships with political~~
32 ~~parties, incumbents, or political candidates.~~

33 ~~(3) To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of a city~~
34 ~~or census designated place shall be respected in a manner that~~
35 ~~minimizes its division.~~

36 ~~(4) Supervisorial district boundaries should be easily identifiable~~
37 ~~and understandable by residents. To the extent practicable,~~
38 ~~supervisorial districts shall be bounded by natural and artificial~~
39 ~~barriers, by streets, or by the boundaries of the county.~~

1 ~~(5) To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with~~
2 ~~the preceding criteria in this subdivision, supervisorial districts~~
3 ~~shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness in a manner~~
4 ~~that nearby areas of population are not bypassed in favor of more~~
5 ~~distant populations.~~

6 ~~(d) The board shall not adopt supervisorial district boundaries~~
7 ~~for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political~~
8 ~~party.~~

9 ~~(e) For purposes of this chapter, “adopt” or “adoption” in regard~~
10 ~~to supervisorial district boundaries means the passage of an~~
11 ~~ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries.~~

12 ~~SEC. 2. Section 21509 of the Elections Code is amended to~~
13 ~~read:~~

14 ~~21509. (a) If the board does not adopt supervisorial district~~
15 ~~boundaries by the deadlines set forth in Section 21501, the board~~
16 ~~shall immediately petition the superior court of the county for an~~
17 ~~order adopting supervisorial district boundaries. If the board does~~
18 ~~not petition the superior court within five days after the deadline,~~
19 ~~any resident of the county may file that petition and shall be entitled~~
20 ~~to recover the resident’s reasonable attorney’s fees and costs from~~
21 ~~the county for doing so.~~

22 ~~(b) (1) Upon finding that a petition filed pursuant to subdivision~~
23 ~~(a) is valid, the superior court shall adopt supervisorial district~~
24 ~~boundaries in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section~~
25 ~~21500, which shall be used in the county’s next regular election.~~
26 ~~The superior court may also order the adjustment of electoral~~
27 ~~deadlines as necessary to implement the new supervisorial district~~
28 ~~boundaries in the next regular election.~~

29 ~~(2) The superior court may appoint a special master to assist~~
30 ~~the court with adopting the supervisorial district boundaries. The~~
31 ~~county shall pay the cost for the special master and associated~~
32 ~~costs.~~

33 ~~(3) The superior court or the special master shall hold one or~~
34 ~~more public hearings before the superior court adopts the~~
35 ~~supervisorial district boundaries.~~

36 ~~(4) Subject to the approval of the superior court, the special~~
37 ~~master may employ redistricting experts or other consultants or~~
38 ~~counsel, independent experts in the field of redistricting and~~
39 ~~computer technology, and other necessary personnel to assist them~~
40 ~~in their work. In addition, the special master may seek the full~~

1 cooperation of the county in producing and using whatever data,
2 computer models and programs, and technical assistance that was
3 made available to the board and county personnel who are
4 knowledgeable in the mechanics of drafting redistricting legislation.
5 The superior court may assist the special master in securing the
6 necessary personnel and the physical facilities required for their
7 work, and to prepare for the prompt submission to the county of
8 a request for county funding for the necessary expenses of the
9 special master and the special master's staff.

10 (5) The supervisorial district boundaries adopted by the superior
11 court shall be immediately effective and shall have the same force
12 and effect as an enacted resolution or ordinance of the board.

13 SEC. 3. Section 21601 of the Elections Code is amended to
14 read:

15 21601. (a) Following a city's decision to elect its council using
16 district-based elections, or following each federal decennial census
17 for a city whose council is already elected using district-based
18 elections, the council shall, by ordinance or resolution, adopt
19 boundaries for all of the council districts of the city so that the
20 council districts shall be substantially equal in population as
21 required by the United States Constitution.

22 (1) Population equality shall be based on the total population
23 of residents of the city as determined by the most recent federal
24 decennial census for which the redistricting data described in Public
25 Law 94-171 are available.

26 (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an incarcerated person as
27 that term is used in Section 21003, shall not be counted towards
28 a city's population, except for an incarcerated person whose last
29 known place of residence may be assigned to a census block in
30 the city, if information about the last known place of residence for
31 incarcerated persons is included in the computerized database for
32 redistricting that is developed in accordance with subdivision (b)
33 of Section 8253 of the Government Code, and that database is
34 made publicly available.

35 (b) The council shall adopt council district boundaries that
36 comply with the United States Constitution, the California
37 Constitution, and the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C.
38 Sec. 10301 et seq.).

39 (c) The council shall adopt district boundaries using the
40 following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:

1 ~~(1) To the extent practicable, council districts shall be~~
2 ~~geographically contiguous. Areas that meet only at the points of~~
3 ~~adjoining corners are not contiguous. Areas that are separated by~~
4 ~~water and not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or regular ferry service~~
5 ~~are not contiguous.~~

6 ~~(2) To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any~~
7 ~~local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be~~
8 ~~respected in a manner that minimizes its division. A “community~~
9 ~~of interest” is a population that shares common social or economic~~
10 ~~interests that should be included within a single district for purposes~~
11 ~~of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest do~~
12 ~~not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or~~
13 ~~political candidates.~~

14 ~~(3) Council district boundaries should be easily identifiable and~~
15 ~~understandable by residents. To the extent practicable, council~~
16 ~~districts shall be bounded by natural and artificial barriers, by~~
17 ~~streets, or by the boundaries of the city.~~

18 ~~(4) To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with~~
19 ~~the preceding criteria in this subdivision, council districts shall be~~
20 ~~drawn to encourage geographical compactness in a manner that~~
21 ~~nearby areas of population are not bypassed in favor of more distant~~
22 ~~populations.~~

23 ~~(d) The council shall not adopt council district boundaries for~~
24 ~~the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political party.~~

25 ~~(e) For purposes of this article, “adopt” or “adoption” in regard~~
26 ~~to council district boundaries means the passage of an ordinance~~
27 ~~or resolution specifying those boundaries.~~

28 SEC. 4. Section 21609 of the Elections Code is amended to
29 read:

30 21609. — (a) ~~If the council does not adopt council district~~
31 ~~boundaries by the deadlines set forth in Section 21602, the council~~
32 ~~shall immediately petition the superior court in the county in which~~
33 ~~the city is located for an order adopting council district boundaries.~~
34 ~~If the council does not petition the superior court within five days~~
35 ~~after the deadline, any resident of the city may file that petition~~
36 ~~and shall be entitled to recover the resident’s reasonable attorney’s~~
37 ~~fees and costs from the city for doing so.~~

38 ~~(b) (1) Upon finding that a petition filed pursuant to subdivision~~
39 ~~(a) is valid, the superior court shall adopt council district~~
40 ~~boundaries in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section~~

21601, which shall be used in the city's next regular election. The superior court may also order the adjustment of electoral deadlines as necessary to implement the new council district boundaries in the next regular election.

(2) The superior court may appoint a special master to assist the court with adopting the council district boundaries. The city shall pay the cost for the special master and associated costs.

(3) The superior court or the special master shall hold one or more public hearings before the superior court adopts the council district boundaries.

(4) Subject to the approval of the superior court, the special master may employ redistricting experts or other consultants or counsel, independent experts in the field of redistricting and computer technology, and other necessary personnel to assist them in their work. In addition, the special master may seek the full cooperation of the city in producing and using whatever data, computer models and programs, and technical assistance that was made available to the council and city personnel who are knowledgeable in the mechanics of drafting redistricting legislation. The superior court may assist the special master in securing the necessary personnel and the physical facilities required for their work, and to prepare for the prompt submission to the city of a request for city funding for the necessary expenses of the special master and the special master's staff.

(5) The council district boundaries adopted by the superior court shall be immediately effective and shall have the same force and effect as an enacted resolution or ordinance of the city council.

SEC. 5. Section 21621 of the Elections Code is amended to read:

21621. (a) Following a city's decision to elect its council using district-based elections, or following each federal decennial census for a city whose council is already elected using district-based elections, the council shall, by ordinance or resolution, adopt boundaries for all of the council districts of the city so that the council districts shall be substantially equal in population as required by the United States Constitution.

(1) Population equality shall be based on the total population of residents of the city as determined by the most recent federal decennial census for which the redistricting data described in Public Law 94-171 are available.

1 ~~(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an incarcerated person, as~~
2 ~~that term is used in Section 21003, shall not be counted towards~~
3 ~~a city's population, except for an incarcerated person whose last~~
4 ~~known place of residence may be assigned to a census block in~~
5 ~~the city, if information about the last known place of residence for~~
6 ~~incarcerated persons is included in the computerized database for~~
7 ~~redistricting that is developed in accordance with subdivision (b)~~
8 ~~of Section 8253 of the Government Code, and that database is~~
9 ~~made publicly available.~~

10 ~~(b) The council shall adopt council district boundaries that~~
11 ~~comply with the United States Constitution, the California~~
12 ~~Constitution, and the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C.~~
13 ~~Sec. 10301 et seq.).~~

14 ~~(c) The council shall adopt district boundaries using the~~
15 ~~following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:~~

16 ~~(1) To the extent practicable, council districts shall be~~
17 ~~geographically contiguous. Areas that meet only at the points of~~
18 ~~adjoining corners are not contiguous. Areas that are separated by~~
19 ~~water and not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or regular ferry service~~
20 ~~are not contiguous.~~

21 ~~(2) To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any~~
22 ~~local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be~~
23 ~~respected in a manner that minimizes its division. A "community~~
24 ~~of interest" is a population that shares common social or economic~~
25 ~~interests that should be included within a single district for purposes~~
26 ~~of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest do~~
27 ~~not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or~~
28 ~~political candidates.~~

29 ~~(3) Council district boundaries should be easily identifiable and~~
30 ~~understandable by residents. To the extent practicable, council~~
31 ~~districts shall be bounded by natural and artificial barriers, by~~
32 ~~streets, or by the boundaries of the city.~~

33 ~~(4) To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with~~
34 ~~the preceding criteria in this subdivision, council districts shall be~~
35 ~~drawn to encourage geographical compactness in a manner that~~
36 ~~nearby areas of population are not bypassed in favor of more distant~~
37 ~~populations.~~

38 ~~(d) The council shall not adopt council district boundaries for~~
39 ~~the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political party.~~

1 ~~(e) Subdivision (c) does not apply to a charter city that has~~
2 ~~adopted comprehensive or exclusive redistricting criteria in its city~~
3 ~~charter. For purposes of this subdivision, “comprehensive or~~
4 ~~exclusive” means either that the city’s charter excludes~~
5 ~~consideration of redistricting criteria other than those that are~~
6 ~~identified in the city charter or that the city’s charter provides two~~
7 ~~or more traditional criteria for redistricting other than the~~
8 ~~requirement that districts be equal in population.~~

9 ~~(f) For purposes of this article, “adopt” or “adoption” in regard~~
10 ~~to council district boundaries means the passage of an ordinance~~
11 ~~or resolution specifying those boundaries.~~

12 ~~SEC. 6. Section 21629 of the Elections Code is amended to~~
13 ~~read:~~

14 ~~21629. (a) If the council does not adopt council district~~
15 ~~boundaries by the deadlines set forth in Section 21622, the council~~
16 ~~shall immediately petition the superior court in the county in which~~
17 ~~the city is located for an order adopting council district boundaries.~~
18 ~~If the council does not petition the superior court within five days~~
19 ~~after the deadline, any resident of the city may file that petition~~
20 ~~and shall be entitled to recover the resident’s reasonable attorney’s~~
21 ~~fees and costs from the city for doing so.~~

22 ~~(b) (1) Upon finding that a petition filed pursuant to subdivision~~
23 ~~(a) is valid, the superior court shall adopt council district~~
24 ~~boundaries in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section~~
25 ~~21621, which shall be used in the city’s next regular election. The~~
26 ~~superior court may also order the adjustment of electoral deadlines~~
27 ~~as necessary to implement the new council district boundaries in~~
28 ~~the next regular election.~~

29 ~~(2) The superior court may appoint a special master to assist~~
30 ~~the court with adopting the council district boundaries. The city~~
31 ~~shall pay the cost for the special master and associated costs.~~

32 ~~(3) The superior court or the special master shall hold one or~~
33 ~~more public hearings before the superior court adopts the council~~
34 ~~district boundaries.~~

35 ~~(4) Subject to the approval of the superior court, the special~~
36 ~~master may employ redistricting experts or other consultants or~~
37 ~~counsel, independent experts in the field of redistricting and~~
38 ~~computer technology, and other necessary personnel to assist them~~
39 ~~in their work. In addition, the special master may seek the full~~
40 ~~cooperation of the city in producing and using whatever data,~~

1 computer models and programs, and technical assistance that was
2 made available to the council and city personnel who are
3 knowledgeable in the mechanics of drafting redistricting legislation.
4 The superior court may assist the special master in securing the
5 necessary personnel and the physical facilities required for their
6 work, and to prepare for the prompt submission to the city of a
7 request for city funding for the necessary expenses of the special
8 master and the special master's staff.

9 (5) The council district boundaries adopted by the superior court
10 shall be immediately effective and shall have the same force and
11 effect as an enacted resolution or ordinance of the city council.

12 (e) This section does not apply to a charter city that has adopted
13 in its city charter a different method for adopting city council
14 district boundaries when a redistricting deadline is missed.

15 SEC. 7. Section 22000 of the Elections Code is amended to
16 read:

17 22000. (a) Each district required by its authorizing act to adjust
18 division boundaries pursuant to this section shall, by resolution,
19 after each federal decennial census, and using that census as a
20 basis, adjust the boundaries of any divisions so that the divisions
21 are, as far as practicable, equal in population and in compliance
22 with Section 10301 of Title 52 of the United States Code, as
23 amended, to the extent those provisions apply. In adjusting the
24 boundaries of the divisions, the board may give consideration to
25 the following factors: (1) topography, (2) geography, (3)
26 cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory,
27 and (4) community of interests of the division. This section does
28 not apply to divisions in which only landowners vote for directors
29 or whose directors are all elected at large or appointed.

30 (b) The resolution specified in subdivision (a) shall be adopted
31 by a vote of not less than a majority of the directors.

32 (c) At the time of, or after, any annexation of territory to the
33 district, the board of directors shall designate, by resolution, the
34 division of which the annexed territory shall be a part.

35 (d) A change in division boundaries shall not be adopted within
36 180 days preceding the election of any director.

37 (e) (1) A change in division boundaries does not affect the term
38 of office of any director.

39 (2) If division boundaries are adjusted, the director of the
40 division whose boundaries have been adjusted shall continue to

1 be the director of the division bearing the number of that director's
2 division as formerly comprised until the office becomes vacant by
3 means of term expiration or otherwise, whether or not the director
4 is a resident within the boundaries of the division as adjusted.

5 (f) ~~The successor to the office in a division whose boundaries~~
6 ~~have been adjusted shall be a resident and voter of that division.~~

7 (g) ~~A district is not required to adjust the boundaries of any~~
8 ~~divisions pursuant to this section until after the 2000 federal~~
9 ~~decennial census.~~

10 (h) ~~This section shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict a~~
11 ~~district from adjusting the boundaries of any divisions whenever~~
12 ~~the governing body of the district determines by a two-thirds vote~~
13 ~~of the governing body that a sufficient change in population has~~
14 ~~occurred that makes it desirable in the opinion of the governing~~
15 ~~body to adjust the boundaries of any divisions, or whenever any~~
16 ~~territory is added by or excluded from the district.~~

17 SEC. 8. ~~Section 22000.1 is added to the Elections Code, to~~
18 ~~read:~~

19 22000.1. ~~Notwithstanding any other date specified in law, the~~
20 ~~board of directors of a district that is required to adjust division~~
21 ~~boundaries after each federal decennial census shall adopt the~~
22 ~~adjusted boundaries of the divisions prior to 180 days before the~~
23 ~~district's next regular election occurring after January 1 of each~~
24 ~~year ending in the number two.~~

25 SEC. 9. ~~Section 22001 of the Elections Code is amended to~~
26 ~~read:~~

27 22001. ~~Before adjusting the boundaries of a division pursuant~~
28 ~~to Section 22000 or 22000.1 or for any other reason, the governing~~
29 ~~body of the district shall hold at least one public hearing on the~~
30 ~~proposal to adjust the boundaries of the division prior to the public~~
31 ~~hearing at which the governing body votes to approve or defeat~~
32 ~~the proposal.~~

33 SEC. 10. ~~Section 22002 is added to the Elections Code, to read:~~

34 22002. ~~For purposes of this chapter, the date of adoption of a~~
35 ~~resolution adjusting division boundaries is the date of passage of~~
36 ~~the resolution by the board.~~

37 SEC. 11. ~~Section 61026 of the Government Code is amended~~
38 ~~to read:~~

39 61026. ~~In the case of a board of directors elected by divisions~~
40 ~~or from divisions, the board of directors shall adjust the boundaries~~

1 of the divisions following each federal decennial census in
2 accordance with Section 22000.1 of the Elections Code. If at any
3 time between each decennial census, a change of organization or
4 reorganization alters the population of the district, the board of
5 directors shall reexamine the boundaries of its divisions. If the
6 board of directors finds that the population of any division has
7 varied so that the divisions no longer meet the criteria specified
8 in subdivision (d) of Section 61025, the board of directors shall
9 adjust the boundaries of the divisions so that the divisions shall
10 be as nearly equal in population as possible. The board of directors
11 shall make this change within 60 days of the effective date of the
12 change of organization or reorganization.

13 SEC. 12. Section 6592 of the Health and Safety Code is
14 amended to read:

15 6592. In the case of a district board elected by election
16 divisions, the district board shall adjust the boundaries of the
17 election divisions following each federal decennial census in
18 accordance with Section 22000.1 of the Elections Code. If at any
19 time between each decennial federal census a change of
20 organization alters the population of the district or the district
21 increases or decreases the number of members of the district board,
22 the district board shall reexamine the boundaries of its election
23 divisions. If the district board finds that the population of any
24 election division has varied so that the divisions no longer meet
25 the criteria specified in subdivision (c) of Section 6591, the district
26 board shall adjust the boundaries of the election divisions so that
27 the divisions shall be as nearly equal in population as possible.
28 The district board shall make this change within 60 days of the
29 effective date of the change of organization or an increase or
30 decrease in the number of members of the district board.

31 SEC. 13. Section 13847 of the Health and Safety Code is
32 amended to read:

33 13847. In the case of a district board elected by election
34 divisions, the district board shall adjust the boundaries of the
35 election divisions following each federal decennial census in
36 accordance with Section 22000.1 of the Elections Code. If at any
37 time between each decennial federal census a change of
38 organization alters the population of the district or the district
39 increases or decreases the number of members of the district board,
40 the district board shall reexamine the boundaries of its election

1 divisions. If the district board finds that the population of any
2 election division has varied so that the divisions no longer meet
3 the criteria specified in subdivision (d) of Section 13846, the
4 district board shall adjust the boundaries of the election divisions
5 so that the divisions shall be as nearly equal in population as
6 possible. The district board shall make this change within 60 days
7 of the effective date of the change of organization or an increase
8 or decrease in the number of members of the district board.

9 SEC. 14. Section 5785.1 of the Public Resources Code is
10 amended to read:

11 5785.1. (a) In the case of a board of directors elected by
12 divisions or from divisions, the board of directors shall adjust the
13 boundaries of the divisions following each federal decennial census
14 in accordance with Section 22000.1 of the Elections Code. If, at
15 any time between each decennial census, a change of organization
16 or reorganization alters the population of the district, the board of
17 directors shall reexamine the boundaries of its divisions. If the
18 board of directors finds that the population of any division has
19 varied so that the divisions no longer meet the criteria specified
20 in subdivision (f) of Section 5785, the board of directors shall
21 adjust the boundaries of the divisions so that the divisions shall
22 be as nearly equal in population as possible. The board of directors
23 shall make this change within 60 days of the effective date of the
24 change of organization or reorganization.

25 (b) In the case of a board of directors that has been appointed
26 by more than one county board of supervisors or city council, the
27 board of directors shall adjust the proportionate distribution of the
28 appointments before November 1 of the year following the year
29 in which each decennial census is taken. If at any time between
30 each decennial census, a change of organization or reorganization
31 alters the population of the district, the board of directors shall
32 reexamine the proportionate distribution of appointments. If the
33 board of directors finds that the population of the district has varied
34 so that the distribution of appointments is no longer proportionate,
35 the board of directors shall adjust the proportionate distribution of
36 appointments accordingly. The board of directors shall make this
37 change within 60 days of the effective date of the change of
38 organization or reorganization. The county board of supervisors
39 or city council shall appoint members to the board of directors as
40 vacancies occur.

1 ~~SEC. 15. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the~~
2 ~~immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within~~
3 ~~the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall~~
4 ~~go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:~~
5 ~~In order for the changes made by this act to aid cities, counties,~~
6 ~~and special districts undertaking the redistricting process in 2021,~~
7 ~~it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.~~

O

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 16, 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 10

Introduced by Assembly Member Seyarto

January 15, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 10—Relative to California Firefighter Appreciation Month and California Firefighters Memorial Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 10, as amended, Seyarto. California Firefighter Appreciation Month and California Firefighters Memorial Day.

This measure would proclaim the month of September 2021 as California Firefighter Appreciation Month and ~~September~~, *September 25, 2021*, as California Firefighters Memorial Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The California Firefighters Memorial, located on
2 the grounds of the State Capitol, serves to honor and commemorate
3 California firefighters who unwaveringly serve our great state with
4 pride, courage, and honor; and

5 WHEREAS, The California Firefighters Memorial is also a
6 symbol of gratitude and appreciation to the men and women of
7 the fire service who put their lives on the line each day to protect
8 the people, property, and beauty of California; and

9 WHEREAS, Each of the over 1,400 names engraved on the
10 brushed limestone walls of the California Firefighters Memorial
11 serves as a timeless tribute to the finest and bravest of our state
12 who have made the ultimate sacrifice as firefighters; and

1 WHEREAS, The California Firefighters Memorial is the only
2 state monument capturing the names in perpetuity of those
3 courageous firefighters in California who have put service to our
4 great State of California above all else; and

5 WHEREAS, Many of the fallen firefighters whose names adorn
6 the California Firefighters Memorial died either under tragic,
7 traumatic circumstances or suffered and ultimately succumbed to
8 job-caused diseases, such as occupational cancer, as a result of the
9 hazardous nature of their work, including routine exposure to
10 toxins; and

11 WHEREAS, This year firefighters are facing the ~~life-threatening~~
12 *life-threatening* COVID-19 pandemic where they have again
13 demonstrated their commitment to service above self in the face
14 of increased health and safety risks for themselves and their
15 families; and

16 WHEREAS, On September—, 25, 2021, hundreds of
17 firefighters and their families, along with their fellow Californians,
18 will honor the fallen in a moment of tribute for the 19th Annual
19 California Firefighters Memorial Ceremony honoring the men and
20 women of the fire service who have selflessly given their lives to
21 protect California; now, therefore, be it

22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
23 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the
24 month of September 2021 as California Firefighter Appreciation
25 Month and September—, 25, 2021, as California Firefighters
26 Memorial Day; and be it further

27 *Resolved*, That Californians are urged to always remember the
28 firefighters who have given their lives in the line of duty and
29 express their appreciation to those firefighters who continue to
30 protect our families; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 10 (Seyarto) – As Amended August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: California Firefighter Appreciation Month and California Firefighters Memorial Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of September 2021 as California Firefighter Appreciation Month and September 25, 2021, as California Firefighters Memorial Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The California Firefighters Memorial, located on the grounds of the State Capitol, serves to honor and commemorate California firefighters who unwaveringly serve our great state with pride, courage, and honor.
- 2) The California Firefighters Memorial is also a symbol of gratitude and appreciation to the men and women of the fire service who put their lives on the line each day to protect the people, property, and beauty of California.
- 3) Each of the over 1,400 names engraved on the brushed limestone walls of the California Firefighters Memorial serves as a timeless tribute to the finest and bravest of our state who have made the ultimate sacrifice as firefighters.
- 4) The California Firefighters Memorial is the only state monument capturing the names in perpetuity of those courageous firefighters in California who have put service to our great State of California above all else.
- 5) Many of the fallen firefighters whose names adorn the California Firefighters Memorial died either under tragic, traumatic circumstances or suffered and ultimately succumbed to job-caused diseases, such as occupational cancer, as a result of the hazardous nature of their work, including routine exposure to toxins.
- 6) This year firefighters are facing the life-threatening COVID-19 pandemic where they have again demonstrated their commitment to service above self in the face of increased health and safety risks for themselves and their families.
- 7) On September 25, 2021, hundreds of firefighters and their families, along with their fellow Californians, will honor the fallen in a moment of tribute for the 19th Annual California Firefighters Memorial Ceremony honoring the men and women of the fire service who have selflessly given their lives to protect California.

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. 29

Introduced by Assembly Member Voepel

February 11, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 29—Relative to opioid epidemic.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 29, as introduced, Voepel. Opioid epidemic.

This measure would designate the month of September 2021 as Opioid Awareness Month in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The opioid overdose epidemic continues to claim
2 lives across the country with a record of 47,600 overdose deaths
3 in 2017. This number represents 67.8 percent of the 70,237
4 overdose deaths from all drugs; and

5 WHEREAS, Eight-thousand-year-old hardened Sumerian clay
6 tablets are the earliest prescriptions of opium with Ancient Greeks,
7 Indians, Chinese, Egyptians, Romans, Arabs, people in middle
8 ages, and Europeans from renaissance to now all prescribing
9 opioids; and

10 WHEREAS, Wounded soldiers from the American Civil War,
11 the British Crimean War, and the Franco-Prussian War, were
12 allowed to abuse the drug. By the 1830s, one-third of all lethal
13 poisoning was due to opium-marking, the first recognition of a
14 social evil. Isolation of Morphine from opium by Serturner in
15 Germany in 1805, hypodermic syringe by Pranez in the 1850s,

1 synthesis of morphine by Tschudi in 1952, and manufacturing of
2 synthetic derivatives called opioids and heroin eased the use; and

3 WHEREAS, Recognition of subjective pain as the fifth vital
4 sign, with pressure on providers to prescribe scheduled medicines,
5 added additional strokes to this menace of prehistoric
6 dimensions—the opioid epidemic, which shreds 13 percent of high
7 school seniors every year; and

8 WHEREAS, More Americans die every year now from drug
9 overdose than in motor vehicle crashes. This crisis is taking an
10 especially devastating toll on certain parts of the United States
11 workforce. High rates of opioid overdose deaths have occurred in
12 industries with high injury rates and physically demanding working
13 conditions such as construction, mining, or fishing; and

14 WHEREAS, In April 2018, at the National Rx Drug Abuse and
15 Heroin Summit, National Institute of Health Director Francis S.
16 Collins, M.D., Ph.D., announced the launch of the HEAL (Helping
17 to End Addiction Long-term) Initiative, an aggressive, trans-agency
18 effort to speed scientific solutions to stem the national opioid public
19 health crisis; and

20 WHEREAS, Opioid treatment programs are housed in facilities
21 that provide substance abuse treatment, which includes
22 medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder.
23 Medication-assisted treatment patients treated in opioid treatment
24 programs must receive counseling, which can include different
25 forms of behavioral therapy; and

26 WHEREAS, Millions of Americans are misusing opioids to
27 relieve physical pain and Admiral Brett P. Giroir, M.D., Assistant
28 Secretary for Health at the United States Department of Health
29 and Human Services stated that “we cannot solve the nation’s
30 opioid crisis until we solve the nation’s pain crisis”; and

31 WHEREAS, Fifty million Americans suffer daily chronic pain,
32 20,000,000 of whom suffer from high-impact chronic pain that
33 may lead to opioid misuse if they do not have access to appropriate
34 pain management; and

35 WHEREAS, The United States Department of Health and
36 Human Services has made improving pain management a key
37 pillar of its Five-Point Strategy to Combat the Opioid Crisis and
38 its Pain Management Best Practices Inter-Agency Task Force
39 Report (Task Force report) issued in May 2019 addressing “acute
40 and chronic pain in light of the ongoing opioid crisis.” There is a

1 critical need for Californians to have access to the full range of
2 pain management options listed in the Task Force report, especially
3 those options with high-quality evidence, including
4 neuromodulation, as an alternative to opioids; now, therefore, be
5 it

6 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
7 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby designates the
8 month of September 2021 as Opioid Awareness Month in
9 California; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 29 (Voepel) – As Introduced February 11, 2021

SUBJECT: Opioid epidemic.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of September 2021 as Opioid Awareness Month in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The opioid overdose epidemic continues to claim lives across the country with a record of 47,600 overdose deaths in 2017. This number represents 67.8 percent of the 70,237 overdose deaths from all drugs.
- 2) More Americans die every year now from drug overdose than in motor vehicle crashes. This crisis is taking an especially devastating toll on certain parts of the United States workforce. High rates of opioid overdose deaths have occurred in industries with high injury rates and physically demanding working conditions such as construction, mining, or fishing.
- 3) In April 2018, at the National Rx Drug Abuse and Heroin Summit, the National Institute of Health announced the launch of the HEAL (Helping to End Addiction Long-term) Initiative, an aggressive, trans-agency effort to speed scientific solutions to stem the national opioid public health crisis.
- 4) Opioid treatment programs are housed in facilities that provide substance abuse treatment, which includes medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder. Medication-assisted treatment patients treated in opioid treatment programs must receive counseling, which can include different forms of behavioral therapy.
- 5) The United States Department of Health and Human Services has made improving pain management a key pillar of its Five-Point Strategy to Combat the Opioid Crisis and its Pain Management Best Practices Inter-Agency Task Force Report issued in May 2019 addressing “acute and chronic pain in light of the ongoing opioid crisis.” There is a critical need for Californians to have access to the full range of pain management options listed in the Task Force report, especially those options with high-quality evidence, including neuromodulation, as an alternative to opioids.

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. 44

Introduced by Assembly Member Boerner Horvath

March 10, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 44—Relative to Women’s Small Business Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 44, as introduced, Boerner Horvath. Women’s Small Business Month.

This measure would designate the month of October 2021 as Women’s Small Business Month and encourage all citizens to recognize the economic importance of women’s small businesses in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, There are, as of 2019, an estimated 13 million
2 women-owned businesses in the United States, which employ
3 nearly 9.4 million people and generate \$1.9 trillion in revenue,
4 and this number is up 21% from 2014, a growth rate that is more
5 than double that of all businesses; and
6 WHEREAS, The number of firms is larger than the number of
7 employees because some businesses are one-woman ventures and
8 some women own multiple firms; and
9 WHEREAS, Between 2014 and 2019, growth in the number of
10 women who became part-time entrepreneurs was nearly double
11 overall growth in women who became entrepreneurs: 39%
12 compared to 21% respectively; and

1 WHEREAS, For the year 2019, women of color represented
2 39% of total female population in the United States, but accounted
3 for 89% of the net new women-owned businesses per day.

4 WHEREAS, Women-owned businesses represent 42% of all
5 businesses; and

6 WHEREAS, There are still too few female investors and startup
7 entrepreneurs, making it more challenging to raise much-needed
8 capital; and

9 WHEREAS, Although more women are embracing
10 entrepreneurship, they often face challenges not typically shared
11 by their male counterparts, including defying social expectations,
12 limited access to funding, owning a sense of accomplishment,
13 building a support network and mentors, and balancing business
14 and family life; and

15 WHEREAS, While 79% of women entrepreneurs in the United
16 States feel more empowered now than they did five years ago,
17 66% still report difficulty in obtaining the funding they need to
18 succeed; and

19 WHEREAS, Despite demanding and long hours, women become
20 business owners to implement a new business idea or vision, enjoy
21 the freedom of being an entrepreneur, or to solve a specific industry
22 problem; and

23 WHEREAS, Women-owned businesses are key to our overall
24 economic success, and their importance is rapidly growing; now,
25 therefore, be it

26 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
27 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature designates the month of
28 October 2021 to be Women's Small Business Month and
29 encourages all citizens to recognize the economic importance of
30 women's small businesses in California; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 44 (Boerner Horvath) – As Introduced March 10, 2021

SUBJECT: Women's Small Business Month.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of October 2021 to be Women's Small Business Month and encourages all citizens to recognize the economic importance of women's small businesses in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) There are, as of 2019, an estimated 13 million women-owned businesses in the United States, which employ nearly 9.4 million people and generate \$1.9 trillion in revenue. This number is up 21% from 2014, a growth rate that is more than double that of all businesses.
- 2) The number of firms is larger than the number of employees because some businesses are one-woman ventures and some women own multiple firms. Women-owned businesses represent 42% of all businesses.
- 3) Between 2014 and 2019, growth in the number of women who became part-time entrepreneurs was nearly double overall growth in women who became entrepreneurs: 39% compared to 21% respectively.
- 4) Although more women are embracing entrepreneurship, they often face challenges not typically shared by their male counterparts, including defying social expectations, limited access to funding, owning a sense of accomplishment, building a support network and mentors, and balancing business and family life.
- 5) Despite demanding and long hours, women become business owners to implement a new business idea or vision, enjoy the freedom of being an entrepreneur, or to solve a specific industry problem.
- 6) Women-owned businesses are key to our overall economic success, and their importance is rapidly growing.

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. 93

Introduced by Assembly Member Choi
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chen, Fong, Cristina Garcia,
Lackey, Mathis, Nazarian, Nguyen, Seyarto, and Voepel)
(Coauthors: Senators Jones, Melendez, Nielsen, Ochoa Bogh, and
Portantino)

June 22, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 93—Relative to Childhood Cancer Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 93, as introduced, Choi. Childhood Cancer Awareness Month. This measure would proclaim the month of September 2021 as Childhood Cancer Awareness Month in California and state the commitment of the Legislature to support efforts to find cures for, and achieve prevention of, childhood cancer.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Cancer is by far the leading cause of death by
- 2 disease among children in this country; and
- 3 WHEREAS, Many children in California are afflicted with
- 4 cancer, experiencing enormous pain and suffering, and they and
- 5 their families require extraordinary levels of information and
- 6 support in their struggles against this disease; and
- 7 WHEREAS, Successful prevention and treatment of many types
- 8 of childhood cancer has not yet been achieved; and

1 WHEREAS, The prevention and treatment of cancer requires
2 a high level of commitment in order to provide the necessary
3 resources and research; and

4 WHEREAS, California has many of the world's finest medical,
5 academic, and commercial institutions, and must continue as a
6 leader in the fight against this terrible disease; and

7 WHEREAS, Increased public awareness of this major public
8 health problem is a crucial step toward finding solutions; and

9 WHEREAS, Childhood Cancer Awareness Month is an
10 important nationwide tool for raising awareness among
11 governmental officials and the public about the nature and scope
12 of this problem; now, therefore, be it

13 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
14 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby recognizes and
15 declares September 2021 as Childhood Cancer Awareness Month
16 in California; and be it further

17 *Resolved*, That the Legislature is committed to supporting efforts
18 to find cures for, and achieve prevention of, childhood cancer; and
19 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 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 93 (Choi) – As Introduced June 22, 2021

SUBJECT: Childhood Cancer Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of September 2021 as Childhood Cancer Awareness Month in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Cancer is by far the leading cause of death by disease among children in this country.
- 2) Many children in California are afflicted with cancer, experiencing enormous pain and suffering, and they and their families require extraordinary levels of information and support in their struggles against this disease.
- 3) Successful prevention and treatment of many types of childhood cancer has not yet been achieved.
- 4) The prevention and treatment of cancer requires a high level of commitment in order to provide the necessary resources and research.
- 5) California has many of the world's finest medical, academic, and commercial institutions, and must continue as a leader in the fight against this terrible disease.
- 6) Increased public awareness of this major public health problem is a crucial step toward finding solutions.
- 7) Childhood Cancer Awareness Month is an important nationwide tool for raising awareness among governmental officials and the public about the nature and scope of this problem.

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. 99

Introduced by Assembly Member Petrie-Norris

August 16, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 99—Relative to the Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 99, as introduced, Petrie-Norris. PACE Month.

This measure would recognize September 2021 as PACE Month in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly
2 (PACE) serves frail seniors and disabled adults 55 years of age
3 and older, a population that is growing rapidly and whose impact
4 on health care costs is significant; and

5 WHEREAS, PACE is a fully integrated model of care that
6 provides comprehensive, individualized care to medically frail
7 seniors from a team of doctors, nurses, therapists, and aides
8 allowing seniors enrolled in PACE to age with dignity at home;
9 and

10 WHEREAS, On Lok, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary
11 of serving seniors in 2021, created the PACE model of care during
12 the 1980s in response to community concern for the frail, older
13 adults of San Francisco’s Chinatown, North Beach, and Polk Gulch
14 neighborhoods; and

15 WHEREAS, There are 22 PACE programs operating in 65 sites
16 across California today, serving nearly 13,000 participants; and

1 WHEREAS, All PACE participants are nursing home eligible,
2 have an average of 20 medical conditions, and 33 percent have
3 Alzheimer’s disease or dementia, and

4 WHEREAS, PACE costs up to 42 percent less than the cost of
5 institutional care, saving California taxpayers one hundred and
6 thirty-one million dollars (\$131,000,000) in care costs this year;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, PACE is a cost-effective way to care for those with
9 high care needs without uprooting them from their families and
10 communities; and

11 WHEREAS, Individuals enrolled in PACE receive all Medicare
12 and Medi-Cal covered items and services and additional support,
13 which promotes well-being and greater independence; and

14 WHEREAS, PACE promotes equity in health and aging for
15 California’s senior population since 81 percent of PACE
16 participants come from communities of color and the vast majority
17 are eligible for Medi-Cal; and

18 WHEREAS, PACE assumes full financial risk for all care and
19 medical services, including transportation, meals, day center
20 services, therapies, and long-term care, in return for capitated
21 payments from Medicare and Medi-Cal; and

22 WHEREAS, PACE adapted during the COVID-19 pandemic
23 by providing home-based care and using telehealth technologies,
24 which kept infection rates nearly 80 percent lower than in nursing
25 homes; and

26 WHEREAS, A poll conducted by The SCAN Foundation found
27 nearly 90 percent of Californians say it is important to have access
28 to services needed to live at home and in the community as they
29 age to optimize health and quality of life; and

30 WHEREAS, California’s Master Plan for Aging found that the
31 state’s senior population is growing and diversifying faster than
32 any other age group, with one in four Californians being 60 years
33 of age or older by 2030; and

34 WHEREAS, Expanding access to PACE is among critical
35 actions needed for California to meet the care challenges that come
36 with this demographic change; and

37 WHEREAS, The California PACE Association, known as
38 CalPACE, formed in 2003 to support the development, expansion,
39 success, and quality of PACE throughout California; now,
40 therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
2 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby recognizes
3 September 2021 as PACE Month in California; and be it further
4 *Resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
5 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 99 (Petrie-Norris) – As Introduced August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: PACE Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes September 2021 as PACE Month in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) serves frail seniors and disabled adults 55 years of age and older, a population that is growing rapidly and whose impact on health care costs is significant.
- 2) PACE is a fully integrated model of care that provides comprehensive, individualized care to medically frail seniors from a team of doctors, nurses, therapists, and aides allowing seniors enrolled in PACE to age with dignity at home.
- 3) There are 22 PACE programs operating in 65 sites across California today, serving nearly 13,000 participants. All PACE participants are nursing home eligible, have an average of 20 medical conditions, and 33 percent have Alzheimer's disease or dementia.
- 4) PACE is a cost-effective way to care for those with high care needs without uprooting them from their families and communities. Individuals enrolled in PACE receive all Medicare and Medi-Cal covered items and services and additional support, which promotes well-being and greater independence.
- 5) PACE promotes equity in health and aging for California's senior population since 81 percent of PACE participants come from communities of color and the vast majority are eligible for Medi-Cal.
- 6) PACE adapted during the COVID-19 pandemic by providing home-based care and using telehealth technologies, which kept infection rates nearly 80 percent lower than in nursing homes.
- 7) California's Master Plan for Aging found that the state's senior population is growing and diversifying faster than any other age group, with one in four Californians being 60 years of age or older by 2030.
- 8) Expanding access to PACE is among critical actions needed for California to meet the care challenges that come with this demographic change.

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. 100

Introduced by Assembly Member Carrillo

August 16, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 100—Relative to Child Support Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 100, as introduced, Carrillo. Child Support Awareness Month.
This measure would recognize August 2021 as Child Support Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Children become healthy, productive, and
2 well-adjusted adults through the support and nurturing of their
3 families; and
4 WHEREAS, California’s children have a right to receive
5 emotional and financial support from both of their parents; and
6 WHEREAS, California is strongly committed to promoting the
7 health and well-being of all of California’s children by establishing
8 paternity, ensuring parents pay child support on a regular and
9 timely basis, and encouraging all parents to have a loving and
10 supportive relationship with their children; and
11 WHEREAS, California’s child support program provides an
12 important opportunity for parents to be a positive force in the lives
13 of their children. In 2020, California had a caseload of 1,100,000
14 child support cases and served over 2,000,000 children; and

1 WHEREAS, California is a national leader in the amount of
2 child support collected from parents, distributing more than
3 \$2,500,000,000 in child support payments in 2020; and

4 WHEREAS, Child Support Awareness Month celebrates
5 California's nationally recognized record of providing services for
6 parents and their children; and

7 WHEREAS, Increasing public awareness of the importance of
8 this issue through education and outreach will reinforce the need
9 for all parents to take responsibility for the financial, emotional,
10 and physical support of their children; and

11 WHEREAS, Awareness of the needs of children and the
12 responsibilities of parents to provide for the support of their
13 children benefits all Californians; and

14 WHEREAS, As Californians, we must rededicate ourselves to
15 the task of putting our youngest and most vulnerable citizens first;
16 now, therefore, be it

17 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
18 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the
19 month of August 2021 to be Child Support Awareness Month, and
20 encourages all Californians to participate in the support and
21 well-being of children; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 100 (Carrillo) – As Introduced August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: Child Support Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of August 2021 to be Child Support Awareness Month, and encourages all Californians to participate in the support and well-being of children. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Children become healthy, productive, and well-adjusted adults through the support and nurturing of their families. California's children have a right to receive emotional and financial support from both of their parents.
- 2) California is strongly committed to promoting the health and well-being of all of California's children by establishing paternity, ensuring parents pay child support on a regular and timely basis, and encouraging all parents to have a loving and supportive relationship with their children.
- 3) California's child support program provides an important opportunity for parents to be a positive force in the lives of their children. In 2020, California had a caseload of 1,100,000 child support cases and served over 2,000,000 children.
- 4) California is a national leader in the amount of child support collected from parents, distributing more than \$2,500,000,000 in child support payments in 2020.
- 5) Awareness of the needs of children and the responsibilities of parents to provide for the support of their children benefits all Californians.
- 6) Increasing public awareness of the importance of this issue through education and outreach will reinforce the need for all parents to take responsibility for the financial, emotional, and physical support of their children.
- 7) Child Support Awareness Month celebrates California's nationally recognized record of providing services for parents and their children.

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. 101

Introduced by Assembly Members Seyarto and Rodriguez

August 16, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 101—Relative to California
Emergency Preparedness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 101, as introduced, Seyarto. California Emergency Preparedness
Month.

This measure would declare the month of September 2021 as
California Emergency Preparedness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Launched in 2004, National Preparedness Month
2 is the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s national annual
3 preparedness outreach; and

4 WHEREAS, National Preparedness Month aims to educate and
5 empower Americans during the month and throughout the year to
6 prepare for and respond to all types of emergencies, including
7 natural disasters and manmade emergencies; and

8 WHEREAS, California has experienced an uptick over the last
9 decade in emergency situations that require individuals to prepare
10 in advance; and

11 WHEREAS, These disasters include rolling blackouts, wildfires,
12 mudslides, and others that can leave Californians without power
13 or foods for days; and

1 WHEREAS, In the last year, California has suffered 23 declared
2 emergency situations, comprising 9,917 wildfires, dozens of
3 blackouts, hundreds of earthquakes; and

4 WHEREAS, In response to emergencies and disasters, hundreds
5 of thousands of people have been subject to mandatory evacuations;
6 and

7 WHEREAS, It is more critical than ever before that Californians
8 have a plan prior to experiencing these events; and

9 WHEREAS, These plans should include access to adequate
10 shelter, reserves of food and water, backup power for
11 communication devices, plans for pets, and access to transportation;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, September is celebrated as National Preparedness
14 Month; now, therefore, be it

15 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
16 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the
17 month of September 2021 as California Emergency Preparedness
18 Month; and be it further

19 *Resolved*, That the Legislature encourages Californians to
20 acknowledge the importance of planning for emergencies to protect
21 themselves and their families; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 101 (Seyarto) – As Introduced August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: California Emergency Preparedness Month.

SUMMARY: Declares the month of September 2021 as California Emergency Preparedness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Launched in 2004, National Preparedness Month is the Federal Emergency Management Agency's national annual preparedness outreach.
- 2) National Preparedness Month aims to educate and empower Americans during the month and throughout the year to prepare for and respond to all types of emergencies, including natural disasters and manmade emergencies.
- 3) California has experienced an uptick over the last decade in emergency situations that require individuals to prepare in advance. These disasters include rolling blackouts, wildfires, mudslides, and others that can leave Californians without power or food for days.
- 4) In the last year, California has suffered 23 declared emergency situations, comprising 9,917 wildfires, dozens of blackouts, and hundreds of earthquakes. In response to emergencies and disasters, hundreds of thousands of people have been subject to mandatory evacuations.
- 5) It is critical that Californians have a plan prior to experiencing these events. These plans should include access to adequate shelter, reserves of food and water, backup power for communication devices, plans for pets, and access to transportation.

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. 102

Introduced by Assembly Member Kalra
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Cooper)
(Coauthors: Senators Nielsen, Pan, and Wieckowski)

August 16, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 102—Relative to California’s Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 102, as introduced, Kalra. California’s Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

This measure would designate the month of November 2021 to be California’s Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month. The measure would recognize and acknowledge the significant contributions made by Californians of Sikh heritage to our state and seeks to afford all Californians the opportunity to better understand, recognize, and appreciate the rich history and shared principles of Sikh Americans. The measure would condemn all hate crimes and bias incidents against Sikh Americans and encourage all Sikhs to practice their faith freely and fearlessly.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, California and our nation are at once blessed and
- 2 enriched by the unparalleled diversity of our residents; and
- 3 WHEREAS, Sikhs, who originated in Punjab, India, first entered
- 4 California in 1899 through the Angel Island Immigration Station
- 5 in San Francisco, California; and

1 WHEREAS, The Sikh pioneers initially worked on railroad
2 construction projects and in lumber mills; and

3 WHEREAS, By 1910, these pioneers turned to farming in the
4 Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Imperial Valleys; and

5 WHEREAS, On October 14, 1912, the first Sikh house of
6 worship (gurdwara) in the United States, the Stockton Sikh Temple,
7 was founded by Jawala Singh and Wasakha Singh. The following
8 year, the congregation formed the Pacific Coast Khalsa Diwan
9 Society; and

10 WHEREAS, There are now more than 220 known gurdwaras
11 in the United States, 58 of which are in California, including the
12 Gurdwara Sahib of San Jose, the largest gurdwara in North
13 America; and

14 WHEREAS, The Stockton Record, dated November 22, 1915,
15 quoted the gurdwara's elected leadership declaring, "We do not
16 permit our people to become charges on public charity. If a man
17 is hungry and out of funds we feed him. Our dining room is open
18 at all hours of the day and is closed only for a few hours during
19 the night"; and

20 WHEREAS, Legislation to authorize Sikhs and other East Indian
21 immigrants to naturalize as United States citizens was not enacted
22 until 1946; and

23 WHEREAS, On January 1, 1912, Jawala Singh and Wasakha
24 Singh, who migrated to California through Angel Island in 1908
25 and served as the founding Granthis (religious leader) of the
26 Stockton Sikh Temple, recognized the value of education and
27 started six Guru Govind Singh Sahib Educational Scholarships at
28 the University of California, Berkeley; and

29 WHEREAS, These scholarships were awarded without regard
30 to ethnicity or religion and the first awardees included three
31 Hindus, one Christian, one Sikh, and one Muslim; and

32 WHEREAS, Board and lodging was provided at the students'
33 home at 1731 Allston Way, Berkeley, where smoking and drinking
34 were prohibited; and

35 WHEREAS, On November 1, 1913, The Ghadar, the first
36 Punjabi-language newspaper in the United States, was published
37 by Kartar Singh Sarabha, who was then 17 years of age, with
38 financial support from the Stockton Sikh Temple; and

39 WHEREAS, On December 31, 1913, Jawala Singh and Wasakha
40 Singh organized the Ghadri Conclave in Sacramento to form the

1 Ghadar Party to overthrow the British colonial rulers of the Indian
2 subcontinent; and

3 WHEREAS, The Ghadar Party sent 616 of its members to India,
4 of whom 86 percent were Sikhs; and

5 WHEREAS, Homage is paid to them annually at a dozen
6 different gatherings called melas from Sacramento, California, to
7 Bakersfield, California; and

8 WHEREAS, Sikh history and culture is represented in the Asian
9 Art Museum in San Francisco, in the Smithsonian Museum in
10 Washington, D.C., in the Community Memorial Museum of Sutter
11 County, and in the museum at the Stockton Sikh Temple; and

12 WHEREAS, Sikh farmers contribute abundantly towards
13 production of peaches, raisins, grapes, almonds, pistachios, okra,
14 and other specialized crops of fruits, vegetables, and nuts; and

15 WHEREAS, Sikhs have also excelled in security services and
16 transportation services, as doctors, attorneys, engineers, teachers,
17 and small business owners, and in other notable capacities; and

18 WHEREAS, Dalip Singh Saund, a Sikh who was born in Punjab,
19 India, earned a Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley
20 in 1924, initially worked as a foreman of cotton pickers in the
21 Imperial Valley, and later became a farmer, played a major role
22 in raising the funds needed to lobby for the Luce-Celler Act of
23 1946 that enabled him and others to naturalize as citizens, and
24 served as an elected judge in the Westmoreland County Judicial
25 District from 1952 to 1956, before becoming the first Asian
26 American elected to the United States Congress, wherein he served
27 three terms from 1957 to 1963; and

28 WHEREAS, Sikh Americans have served and continue to serve
29 as mayors and council members of many California cities; and

30 WHEREAS, Sikhs have served in all American wars since
31 World War I, including Bhagat Singh Thind, a Sikh born in Punjab,
32 India, who was a United States veteran of World War I, who
33 campaigned actively for the independence of India from British
34 rule, who supported Indian students and lectured on metaphysics
35 throughout the United States, and who has been honored by the
36 Fred T. Korematsu Institute as a “Race in the Courts Hero” for
37 fighting his citizenship case in the United States Supreme Court
38 in 1923; and

39 WHEREAS, Narinder Singh Kapany of Palo Alto, a Sikh born
40 in Punjab, India, is an accomplished scientist and inventor who

1 has been awarded over 100 patents that spurred advances in lasers,
2 biomedical instrumentation, pollution monitoring, and solar energy,
3 and is widely acknowledged to be the father of fiber optics, a
4 technology that has allowed for high-speed digital communication;
5 and

6 WHEREAS, Yuba City, often called “Mini-Punjab” because of
7 its 10 percent Punjabi population, commemorates the inauguration
8 of the holy Sikh scripture, Sri Guru Granth Sahib, on the first
9 Sunday of November, rain or shine, and this international event
10 has in recent years attracted up to 100,000 participants from all
11 over the United States, Canada, and even abroad; and

12 WHEREAS, Sikh Americans throughout California celebrate
13 the coronation of Sikh scripture and other Sikh festivals at the
14 gurdwaras and through parades in cities across California and the
15 United States; and

16 WHEREAS, November 12, 2021, is the 552nd birth anniversary
17 of the first of 10 gurus and founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak. This
18 day is celebrated by Sikhs in California and worldwide as Guru
19 Nanak Gurburab and is one of the most important dates in the Sikh
20 calendar; and

21 WHEREAS, Various Sikh organizations, including the Sikh
22 Council of Central California, the Sikh Coalition, the Sikh
23 American Legal Defense and Education Fund, United Sikhs, and
24 the Jakara Movement, and individual gurdwaras participate in
25 interfaith meetings, seminars, conferences, and functions and share
26 the tenets of their monotheistic religion that respects other religions
27 and welcomes all to their gurdwaras, and try to promote mutual
28 understanding and respect among all peoples; and

29 WHEREAS, The Sikh American community continues to
30 peacefully overcome attacks on its identity and practices, whether
31 in the form of school harassment, employment discrimination, or
32 hate crimes, including the murders of six Sikhs during the Oak
33 Creek, Wisconsin Sikh gurdwara shooting on August 5, 2012, as
34 well as the senseless murders of Surinder Singh and Gurmej Singh
35 Atwal in Elk Grove, California, on March 4, 2011; and

36 WHEREAS, Due to ignorance and hate, Sikhs have been the
37 subject of hate crimes because of their articles of faith, including
38 a turban and beard, which represent the Sikh religious commitment
39 to justice, equality, and dignity for all; and

1 WHEREAS, The faithful service of the Sikh American
2 community to this state and country merits appreciation as an
3 integral thread in the fabric of American plurality; now, therefore,
4 be it

5 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
6 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby designates the
7 month of November 2021 to be California's Sikh American
8 Awareness and Appreciation Month; and be it further

9 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes and acknowledges
10 the significant contributions made by Californians of Sikh heritage
11 to our state, and by adoption of this resolution, seeks to afford all
12 Californians the opportunity to better understand, recognize, and
13 appreciate the rich history and shared principles of Sikh Americans;
14 and be it further

15 *Resolved*, That the Legislature condemns all hate crimes and
16 bias incidents against Sikh Americans and encourages all Sikhs
17 to practice their faith freely and fearlessly; and be it further

18 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
19 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution to the
20 Members of the Legislature, members of the California Sikh
21 American community, and other interested organizations or
22 persons.

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 102 (Kalra) – As Introduced August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: California's Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of November 2021 as California's Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month; and, recognizes and acknowledges the significant contributions Californians of Sikh heritage have made to the state. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) November 12, 2021, is the 552nd birth anniversary of the first of 10 gurus and founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak. This day is celebrated by Sikhs in California and worldwide as Guru Nanak Gurpurab and is one of the most important dates in the Sikh calendar.
- 2) California and our nation are at once blessed and enriched by the unparalleled diversity of our residents. Sikhs, who originated in Punjab, India, first entered California in 1899 through the Angel Island Immigration Station in San Francisco, California.
- 3) Sikh pioneers initially worked on railroad construction projects and in lumber mills, but by 1910, these pioneers turned to farming in the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Imperial Valleys.
- 4) On October 14, 1912, the first Sikh house of worship (gurdwara) in the United States, the Stockton Sikh Temple, was founded by Jawala Singh and Wasakha Singh. There are now more than 220 known gurdwaras in the United States, 58 of which are in California, including the Gurdwara Sahib of San Jose, the largest gurdwara in North America.
- 5) On December 31, 1913, Jawala Singh and Wasakha Singh organized the Ghadri Conclave in Sacramento to form the Ghadar Party to overthrow the British colonial rulers of the Indian subcontinent. The Ghadar Party sent 616 of its members to India, of whom 86 percent were Sikhs.
- 6) Sikh history and culture is represented in the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco, in the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C., in the Community Memorial Museum of Sutter County, and in the museum at the Stockton Sikh Temple.
- 7) Sikh farmers contribute abundantly towards production of peaches, raisins, grapes, almonds, pistachios, okra, and other specialized crops of fruits, vegetables, and nuts. Sikhs have also excelled in security services and transportation services, as doctors, attorneys, engineers, teachers, and small business owners.
- 8) The faithful service of the Sikh American community to this state and country merits appreciation as an integral thread in the fabric of American plurality.

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. 103

Introduced by Assembly Member Kalra
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Cooper)
(Coauthors: Senators Pan, Umberg, and Wieckowski)

August 16, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 103—Relative to California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 103, as introduced, Kalra. California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

This measure would designate the month of October 2021 as California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month. The measure would also recognize and acknowledge the significant contributions made by Californians of Hindu heritage to the state and seek to increase awareness and understanding of the Hindu American community.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, California and the nation have been influenced by
- 2 the extraordinary cultural, ethnic, linguistic, and religious diversity
- 3 of its residents; and
- 4 WHEREAS, There is an estimated one billion Hindus
- 5 worldwide, and approximately 2.23 million Hindu Americans live
- 6 across the nation; and
- 7 WHEREAS, California is home to the largest Hindu American
- 8 population in the United States; and

1 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans in California represent diverse
2 ethnic backgrounds, including individuals of Indian, Pakistani,
3 Bangladeshi, Malaysian, Indonesian, Afghani, Nepali, Bhutanese,
4 Sri Lankan, Fijian, Caribbean, and European descent; and

5 WHEREAS, California and our nation have greatly benefited
6 from Hindu Americans, especially through the Vedanta philosophy,
7 Ayurvedic medicine, classical Indian art, dance, music, meditation,
8 yoga, literature, and community service; and

9 WHEREAS, The year 2021 marks the 128th anniversary of
10 when Hinduism was officially introduced to the United States by
11 Swami Vivekananda in 1893 at the World's Parliament of
12 Religions in Chicago, and the 121st anniversary of when he
13 founded the Vedanta Society in San Francisco, California, in 1900;
14 and

15 WHEREAS, Hindus are primarily an immigrant community
16 and first started immigrating to California and the United States
17 in the early 1900s, and came in increasing numbers after the lifting
18 of the Asian Exclusion Act of 1924 in 1943 and the abolishment
19 of quotas for immigrants based on national origin in 1965; and

20 WHEREAS, Most Hindu immigrants have come to the United
21 States as students, in search of better economic opportunities, or
22 to unite with family members, while others have arrived in this
23 country after facing religious persecution in their countries of
24 origin; and

25 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans and the Vedanta philosophy
26 have significantly influenced notable intellectuals such as President
27 John Adams, Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Walt
28 Whitman, J.D. Salinger, Christopher Isherwood, Aldous Huxley,
29 Huston Smith, and Joseph Campbell; and

30 WHEREAS, The first Hindu temple in the United States was
31 built in San Francisco, California, and at the dedication of the
32 temple on January 7, 1906, it was proclaimed to be the "First Hindu
33 Temple in the Whole Western World"; and

34 WHEREAS, There are now over 120 Hindu temples, religious
35 centers, and cultural centers throughout California, and the greater
36 bay area is home to over 40 of those temples and centers; and

37 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans have greatly enriched
38 California's higher education university systems by teaching
39 numerous students, especially in the academic fields of
40 astrophysics, computer science, engineering, law, planetary science,

1 psychology, and neuroscience, and a majority of Hindu Americans
2 are in high-skill occupations; and

3 WHEREAS, Seventy-seven percent of Hindu American adults
4 have a college degree and nearly 50 percent of Hindu American
5 adults have a postgraduate degree, according to the Pew Research
6 Center; and

7 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans share the entrepreneurial spirit
8 of America and contribute to California's economic vitality, having
9 been pioneers and leaders in Silicon Valley and founding several
10 of its early startups. Hindu Americans are estimated to be employed
11 in 40 percent of startups in Silicon Valley; and

12 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans have also contributed to many
13 of California's economic sectors and have particularly excelled in
14 the areas of business, law, politics, information technology,
15 medicine, and science; and

16 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans now serve in various levels of
17 government across the state and nation, including four Members
18 in the United States House of Representatives; and

19 WHEREAS, California Hindu temples, organizations, and
20 individuals actively engage in seva, a Sanskrit word for selfless
21 service, towards their fellow human beings through charity, public
22 service, and the provision of free medical and legal services; and

23 WHEREAS, Ahimsa, which is the Sanskrit word for noninjury
24 or nonviolence, is a central principle for Hindu Americans in
25 California, and it provides the ethical foundation for vegetarianism,
26 environmentalism, and harmonious living; and

27 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans in cities throughout California
28 celebrate numerous holidays and festivals, such as Diwali, which
29 celebrates the victory of good over evil and knowledge over
30 ignorance; and

31 WHEREAS, Despite their positive contributions to California
32 and this nation, Hindu Americans face stereotypes and
33 misconceptions about their heritage and have been the targets of
34 bullying, discrimination, hate speech, and bias-motivated crimes;
35 and

36 WHEREAS, Many Hindus and their families in California and
37 the United States face an uncertain future in this country due to
38 inequitable immigration policies and decades-long backlogs for
39 green cards; and

1 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans promote the ideals of tolerance,
2 pluralism, and religious freedom, which are inherent to their beliefs
3 and respect the diversity of all faiths, and the Vedas, the
4 5,000-year-old texts of Hindu Americans, provide the basis for
5 these core principles: “Truth is one, the wise call it by many
6 names” (Ekam sat viprah bahudha vadanti); now, therefore, be it

7 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
8 *concurring*, That the Legislature hereby designates the month of
9 October 2021 as California Hindu American Awareness and
10 Appreciation Month; and be it further

11 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes and acknowledges
12 the significant contributions made by Californians of Hindu
13 heritage to our state, and by adoption of this resolution, seeks to
14 increase awareness and understanding of the Hindu American
15 community; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 103 (Kalra) – As Introduced August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

SUMMARY: Designate the month of October 2021 as California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month, and recognizes the significant contributions made by Californians of Hindu heritage to the state. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) There is an estimated one billion Hindus worldwide, and more than 2.23 million Hindu Americans live across the nation. California is home to the largest Hindu American population in the United States.
- 2) Hindu Americans in California represent diverse ethnic backgrounds, including individuals of Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Malaysian, Indonesian, Afghani, Nepali, Bhutanese, Sri Lankan, Fijian, Caribbean, and European descent.
- 3) California and our nation have greatly benefited from Hindu Americans, especially through the Vedanta philosophy, Ayurvedic medicine, classical Indian art, dance, music, meditation, yoga, literature, and community service.
- 4) 2021 marks the 128th anniversary of when Hinduism was officially introduced to the United States by Swami Vivekananda in 1893 at the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago, and the 121st anniversary of when he founded the Vedanta Society in San Francisco, California, in 1900.
- 5) Hindu Americans have greatly enriched California's higher education university systems by teaching numerous students, especially in the academic fields of astrophysics, computer science, engineering, law, planetary science, psychology, and neuroscience.
- 6) Hindu Americans share the entrepreneurial spirit of America and contribute to California's economic vitality, having been pioneers and leaders in Silicon Valley and founding several of its early startups. Hindu Americans are estimated to be employed in 40 percent of startups in Silicon Valley.
- 7) Hindu Americans now serve in various levels of government across the state and nation, including four Members in the United States House of Representatives.
- 8) Ahimsa, which is the Sanskrit word for noninjury or nonviolence, is a central principle for Hindu Americans in California, and it provides the ethical foundation for vegetarianism, environmentalism, and harmonious living.
- 9) Despite their positive contributions to California and this nation, Hindu Americans face stereotypes and misconceptions about their heritage and have been the targets of bullying, discrimination, hate speech, and bias-motivated crimes.

10) Hindu Americans promote the ideals of tolerance, pluralism, and religious freedom, which are inherent to their beliefs and respect the diversity of all faiths.

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. 50

Introduced by Assembly Member Seyarto
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chen, Choi, Fong, Lackey, Levine,
Nguyen, Patterson, and Villapudua)

May 20, 2021

House Resolution No. 50—Relative to California Impaired Driving Prevention Month.

- 1 WHEREAS, Alcohol, over-the-counter and prescription drugs,
2 and illegal drugs can impair driving. Alcohol, marijuana, and other
3 drugs slow down coordination, judgment, and reaction times, which
4 can impair the ability to drive; cocaine and methamphetamine can
5 make drivers more aggressive and reckless; using two or more
6 drugs at the same time, including alcohol, can amplify the
7 impairing effects of each drug; and some prescription and
8 over-the-counter medications can cause extreme drowsiness,
9 dizziness, and other side effects; and
10 WHEREAS, According to the Governors Highway Safety
11 Association, 43.6 percent of fatally injured drivers in 2016 tested
12 positive for drugs, with over one-half of those drivers testing
13 positive for two or more drugs; and
14 WHEREAS, According to the 2018 National Survey on Drug
15 Use and Health, in 2018, 20,500,000 people 16 years of age or
16 older drove under the influence of alcohol in the past year, and
17 12,600,000 drove under the influence of illicit drugs; and
18 WHEREAS, Every day, about 28 people in the United States
19 die in drunk-driving crashes, or one person every 52 minutes; and
20 WHEREAS, Each year, more than 10,000 people in the United
21 States die in crashes that involve an alcohol-impaired driver; in

1 fact, in 2019, there were 10,142 drunk-driving-related fatalities,
2 according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration;
3 and

4 WHEREAS, According to the California 2017 Annual Report
5 of Fatal and Injury Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes, there were
6 18,987 alcohol-involved injury crashes; and

7 WHEREAS, Between 2009 and 2018, a total of 9,288 people
8 were killed in vehicle crashes involving alcohol-impaired driving
9 in California alone; and

10 WHEREAS, That in 2017 alone in California, there were 1,167
11 deaths from alcohol-involved vehicle crashes, equating to 3.2
12 people dying each day; and

13 WHEREAS, In 2019, the number of alcohol-related vehicle
14 fatalities in California finally dipped below 1,000; and

15 WHEREAS, The financial costs for a driving under the influence
16 (DUI) conviction is over \$5,000, which does not include the
17 increased costs in automobile insurance; and

18 WHEREAS, The consequences resulting from a DUI conviction
19 are, on average: 3 months for adults and 12 months for teens with
20 a suspended license; 6 months in jail; three years on probation; 6
21 months in DUI classes; several months in court hearings; and
22 possible lifetime imprisonment for a murder conviction; now,
23 therefore, be it

24 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
25 Assembly designates the month of December 2021 as California
26 Impaired Driving Prevention Month; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 50 (Seyarto) – As Introduced May 20, 2021

SUBJECT: California Impaired Driving Prevention Month.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of December 2021 as California Impaired Driving Prevention Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Alcohol, over-the-counter and prescription drugs, and illegal drugs can impair driving. Alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs slow down coordination, judgment, and reaction times, which can impair the ability to drive. Some prescription and over-the-counter medications can cause extreme drowsiness, dizziness, and other side effects.
- 2) According to the Governors Highway Safety Association, 43.6 percent of fatally injured drivers in 2016 tested positive for drugs, with over one-half of those drivers testing positive for two or more drugs.
- 3) According to the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2018, 20,500,000 people 16 years of age or older drove under the influence of alcohol in the past year, and 12,600,000 drove under the influence of illicit drugs.
- 4) Every day, about 28 people in the United States die in drunk-driving crashes, or one person every 52 minutes. Each year, more than 10,000 people in the United States die in crashes that involve an alcohol-impaired driver; in fact, in 2019, there were 10,142 drunk-driving-related fatalities, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- 5) According to the California 2017 Annual Report of Fatal and Injury Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes, there were 18,987 alcohol-involved injury crashes.
- 6) Between 2009 and 2018, a total of 9,288 people were killed in vehicle crashes involving alcohol-impaired driving in California alone. In 2019, the number of alcohol-related vehicle fatalities in California finally dipped below 1,000.

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. 56

Introduced by Assembly Member Levine

June 28, 2021

House Resolution No. 56—Relative to public health.

1 WHEREAS, Prostate cancer is the most frequently diagnosed
2 cancer in men aside from skin cancer. It is estimated that one in
3 eight men will develop prostate cancer in their lifetime; and

4 WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society estimates there will
5 be approximately 248,530 new cases of prostate cancer in the
6 United States in 2021, resulting in an estimated 34,130 deaths; and

7 WHEREAS, It is estimated 25,880 men in California will be
8 diagnosed with prostate cancer this year, and it is estimated that
9 4,140 men in California will die from this disease; and

10 WHEREAS, Black men have the highest prostate cancer
11 incidence rates in the world, and their prostate cancer mortality
12 rate in the United States is more than twice that of any other ethnic
13 group; and

14 WHEREAS, Having a father or brother with prostate cancer
15 more than doubles a man's risk of developing the disease; and

16 WHEREAS, Advanced prostate cancer commonly spreads to
17 the bones, which can cause pain in the hips, spine, ribs, or other
18 areas in the body; and

19 WHEREAS, The five-year survival rate approaches 100 percent
20 when prostate cancer is diagnosed and treated early, but drops to
21 29 percent when it spreads to other parts of the body; and

22 WHEREAS, Treatment options for prostate cancer vary
23 depending on age, the stage and grade of cancer, and other existing
24 medical conditions; and

1 WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society recommends that a
2 man should have an opportunity to make an informed decision
3 about whether to be tested for prostate cancer based on personal
4 values and preferences; and

5 WHEREAS, For men who desire screening, prostate-specific
6 antigen testing may begin at 55 years of age for average-risk men,
7 and for men at higher than average risk (i.e., Black men, men with
8 a family history, men with a genetic predisposition, and veterans),
9 testing should begin at 40 years of age; and

10 WHEREAS, The cost of screening for early detection is a barrier
11 that stifles detecting prostate cancer; now, therefore, be it

12 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
13 Assembly hereby proclaims September 2021 as Prostate Cancer
14 Awareness Month in California; and be it further

15 *Resolved*, That the Assembly urges all levels of government to
16 provide an educational campaign to increase awareness about the
17 importance for men to make an informed decision with their health
18 care provider about early detection and testing for prostate cancer;
19 and be it further

20 *Resolved*, The Assembly joins communities across our nation
21 to increase awareness about the importance of removing barriers
22 to increase early detection and testing for prostate cancer so men
23 can have the opportunity to make informed decisions with their
24 health care provider about early treatment options; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 56 (Levine) – As Introduced June 28, 2021

SUBJECT: public health.

SUMMARY: Proclaims September 2021 as Prostate Cancer Awareness Month in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Prostate cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in men aside from skin cancer. It is estimated that one in eight men will develop prostate cancer in their lifetime.
- 2) The American Cancer Society estimates there will be approximately 248,530 new cases of prostate cancer in the United States in 2021, resulting in an estimated 34,130 deaths.
- 3) It is estimated 25,880 men in California will be diagnosed with prostate cancer this year, and it is estimated that 4,140 men in California will die from this disease.
- 4) Black men have the highest prostate cancer incidence rates in the world, and their prostate cancer mortality rate in the United States is more than twice that of any other ethnic group.
- 5) Advanced prostate cancer commonly spreads to the bones, which can cause pain in the hips, spine, ribs, or other areas in the body.
- 6) Treatment options for prostate cancer vary depending on age, the stage and grade of cancer, and other existing medical conditions. The five-year survival rate approaches 100 percent when prostate cancer is diagnosed and treated early, but drops to 29 percent when it spreads to other parts of the body.
- 7) The cost of screening for early detection is a barrier that stifles detecting prostate cancer.

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. 65

Introduced by Assembly Member Kiley

August 16, 2021

House Resolution No. 65—Relative to sarcoma awareness.

- 1 WHEREAS, There are over 15,000 Americans who develop a
2 sarcoma every year; and
3 WHEREAS, We lose thousands of citizens every year who were
4 suffering from this horrible cancer; and
5 WHEREAS, There are two major subform groups of sarcomas
6 that affect its victims, primary bone growth and soft tissue
7 sarcomas, which affect vastly different groups of people; and
8 WHEREAS, Bone growth sarcomas primarily effect teenagers
9 from 15 to 19 years of age, inclusive; and
10 WHEREAS, Soft tissue sarcomas are found primarily in adults
11 over 30 years of age, although there are different forms that affect
12 younger children; and
13 WHEREAS, Sarcomas can affect all people, no matter the race,
14 age, gender, or social status; and
15 WHEREAS, There are 10 different types of soft tissue sarcomas,
16 which develop in blood vessels, fats, muscles, nerves, and tendons;
17 and
18 WHEREAS, Primary bone growth sarcomas, including
19 osteosarcomas and Ewing sarcomas, start directly in the bones
20 then spread outward from there; and
21 WHEREAS, Physical examination, different imaging methods,
22 and biopsy are needed to diagnose the various forms of sarcoma;
23 and

1 WHEREAS, Chemotherapy, radiation, and other therapy with
2 surgery can help stunt the growth of the cancer; and

3 WHEREAS, July is recognized as Sarcoma Awareness Month;
4 now, therefore, be it

5 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That further
6 awareness is needed of sarcomas and the effects they have on
7 victims and their families; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 65 (Kiley) – As Introduced August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: sarcoma awareness.

SUMMARY: Resolves that further awareness is needed of sarcomas and the effects they have on victims and their families. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) There are over 15,000 Americans who develop a sarcoma every year. We lose thousands of citizens every year who were suffering from this horrible cancer.
- 2) There are two major subform groups of sarcomas that affect its victims, primary bone growth and soft tissue sarcomas, which affect vastly different groups of people.
- 3) Bone growth sarcomas primarily effect teenagers from 15 to 19 years of age, inclusive.
- 4) Soft tissue sarcomas are found primarily in adults over 30 years of age, although there are different forms that affect younger children.
- 5) Sarcomas can affect all people, no matter the race, age, gender, or social status.
- 6) Physical examination, different imaging methods, and biopsy are needed to diagnose the various forms of sarcoma. Chemotherapy, radiation, and other therapy with surgery can help stunt the growth of the cancer.
- 7) July is annually recognized as Sarcoma Awareness Month.

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. 66

Introduced by Assembly Member Akilah Weber

August 16, 2021

House Resolution No. 66—Relative to Women’s Equality Day.

1 WHEREAS, The first women’s rights convention on July 19,
2 1848, was called by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott to
3 win equal rights for women and expand the role of women in
4 society, and it was then that the fight for women’s rights came
5 together as an organized effort; and

6 WHEREAS, In 1851, abolitionist and women’s rights activist
7 Sojourner Truth delivered her renowned extemporaneous speech
8 “Ain’t I a Woman?” at the Ohio Women’s Rights Convention in
9 Akron; and

10 WHEREAS, The addition of the Nineteenth Amendment to the
11 United States Constitution on August 26, 1920, secured for women
12 the right to vote; and

13 WHEREAS, The passage of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964
14 barred employment discrimination against women; and

15 WHEREAS, The enactment of Title IX of the federal Education
16 Amendments of 1972 guaranteed equal opportunity for women in
17 all aspects of education; and

18 WHEREAS, Many women have planned, organized, lectured,
19 written, marched, lobbied, canvassed voters, staged parades,
20 become candidates for political office, argued court cases, and
21 more in order to irrevocably change for the better the world of
22 today’s women and girls; and

23 WHEREAS, Despite the many efforts of policymakers and
24 advocates, both women and men, toward ensuring equality for

1 women, gender inequality persists in many areas, as evidenced by
2 the ongoing struggle for fair pay and equal job opportunities, job
3 training opportunities, access to childcare, family friendly
4 workplaces, and against poverty, especially among women and
5 children; and

6 WHEREAS, Despite important steps to achieve equal access in
7 the workplace and equal access to educational opportunities,
8 women face barriers in education and employment that are not
9 experienced at the same magnitude by men, including the presence
10 of historical male privilege and gender bias; sex discrimination
11 and harassment and sexual violence in the workplace and on
12 campus; the complications of having caregiving duties in the
13 unpaid economy; and being undervalued for their work in the paid
14 economy; and

15 WHEREAS, Women are critical to a strong and vibrant
16 California economy and play a pivotal role in spurring economic
17 growth in California; and

18 WHEREAS, Women comprise almost one-half of the workforce
19 in our state and are primary income earners in many households;
20 and

21 WHEREAS, The lack of affordable, quality childcare and
22 affordable housing makes it difficult for women to provide safe
23 and secure environments for their families; and

24 WHEREAS, Women's earnings are still far too low compared
25 to men's in California, and women are disproportionately employed
26 in jobs that pay the minimum wage; and

27 WHEREAS, Women are also disproportionately disadvantaged
28 by the stresses of poverty and the constraints of the social services
29 system; and

30 WHEREAS, Ensuring the economic security of all California
31 women and their families will benefit people in all communities
32 who count on public policies to meet their basic needs, earn a
33 decent living, and care for their families; and

34 WHEREAS, The women of the United States have designated
35 August 26 as a symbol of the continued fight for equal rights; and

36 WHEREAS, The United States Congress recognizes that August
37 26 of each year is designated as Women's Equality Day and the
38 President of the United States annually issues a proclamation
39 commemorating August 26, 1920, as the day when the women of
40 the United States were first given the right to vote and recognizes

1 that same date in 1970 when a nationwide demonstration for
2 women's rights took place; now, therefore, be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That upon
4 the anniversary of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States
5 Constitution, the Assembly recognizes August 26, 2021, as
6 Women's Equality Day and its historic importance to women's
7 rights, including the battle to attain those rights in the past, present,
8 and future; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 66 (Akilah Weber) – As Introduced August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: Women's Equality Day.

SUMMARY: Recognizes August 26, 2021, as Women's Equality Day and its historic importance to women's rights, including the battle to attain those rights in the past, present, and future. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The first women's rights convention on July 19, 1848, was called by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott to win equal rights for women and expand the role of women in society, and it was then that the fight for women's rights came together as an organized effort.
- 2) The addition of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution on August 26, 1920, secured for women the right to vote.
- 3) The passage of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 barred employment discrimination against women. And, the enactment of Title IX of the federal Education Amendments of 1972 guaranteed equal opportunity for women in all aspects of education.
- 4) Despite the many efforts of policymakers and advocates, both women and men, toward ensuring equality for women, gender inequality persists in many areas, as evidenced by the ongoing struggle for fair pay and equal job opportunities, job training opportunities, access to childcare, family friendly workplaces, and against poverty, especially among women and children.
- 5) Despite important steps to achieve equal access in the workplace and equal access to educational opportunities, women face barriers in education and employment that are not experienced at the same magnitude by men, including the presence of historical male privilege and gender bias; sex discrimination and harassment and sexual violence in the workplace and on campus; the complications of having caregiving duties in the unpaid economy; and, being undervalued for their work in the paid economy.
- 6) Women are also disproportionately disadvantaged by the stresses of poverty and the constraints of the social services system.
- 7) Ensuring the economic security of all California women and their families will benefit people in all communities who count on public policies to meet their basic needs, earn a decent living, and care for their families.
- 8) The United States Congress recognizes that August 26 of each year is designated as Women's Equality Day and the President of the United States annually issues a proclamation commemorating August 26, 1920, as the day when the women of the United States were first given the right to vote and recognizes that same date in 1970 when a nationwide demonstration for women's rights took place.

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 Archuleta

April 8, 2021

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 34—Relative to veterans.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 34, as introduced, Archuleta. Veterans’ Home of California.

This measure would acknowledge the Department of Veterans Affairs staff for their service to California’s veterans during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating
2 impact on California, disproportionately affecting aged and
3 disabled individuals for nearly a year; and
4 WHEREAS, While the large number of nursing home deaths
5 have been the greatest horror of the COVID-19 crisis across the
6 country, the long-term care system operated by California’s
7 Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) has experienced a tiny
8 fraction of these most tragic outcomes; and
9 WHEREAS, Weeks before the Governor’s stay-at-home order,
10 in spring 2020, CalVet enacted in its Veterans’ Home of California
11 facilities an ambitious action plan designed to aggressively ward
12 off the virus and safeguard California’s veterans under their care.
13 CalVet leaders adapted this plan over the course of the pandemic
14 to include a rigorous program of testing, contact tracing, screening,
15 and stocking of personal protective equipment; and
16 WHEREAS, The leaders of the Veterans’ Home of California
17 established designated isolation areas at each facility and

1 established protocols for specialized care and infection containment
2 when necessary; and

3 WHEREAS, The creative staff at the department recognized
4 the physical, mental, and spiritual health benefits of continuing to
5 connect with family and peers and developed alternatives such as
6 virtual visitation through video chat media; and

7 WHEREAS, The Veterans' Home of California are staffed by
8 skilled and dedicated employees who remain mindful of the role
9 they play in protecting the health and enriching the lives of
10 California's veterans; and

11 WHEREAS, CalVet's success in limiting the impacts of the
12 virus within its system and the staff's continued devotion to their
13 mission sets these homes apart from other health care facilities
14 across the state and nation; and

15 WHEREAS, While the pandemic is far from over, the hard work
16 and dedication by staff at all levels in the Veterans' Home of
17 California during the COVID-19 pandemic is second to none.
18 Their commitment to continue to provide high-quality care to our
19 veterans does not go unnoticed; and

20 WHEREAS, During the COVID-19 pandemic, CalVet continues
21 to fulfill its mission to serve and honor all California veterans by
22 connecting them and their families with their earned benefits
23 through education, advocacy, and direct services; and

24 WHEREAS, This resolution endeavors to acknowledge and
25 express gratitude to staff working tirelessly to keep residents safe
26 and healthy at the eight Veterans' Home of California facilities;
27 now, therefore, be it

28 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
29 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the staff at all
30 levels in the Veterans' Home of California facilities for their hard
31 work and dedication. The staff have been second to none in their
32 commitment to provide quality care and have saved the lives of
33 countless veterans during the pandemic; and, be it further

34 *Resolved*, That the Legislature thanks CalVet staff in all
35 divisions for continuing to fulfil their sacred mission to honor and
36 serve all California veterans through administering clinical care,
37 providing housing assistance, offering home loans, and connecting
38 veterans with their earned benefits through education and advocacy
39 even in times of crisis; and be it further

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Legislature honors the tireless efforts of
- 2 CalVet's employees to protect the health, safety, and prosperity
- 3 of California's veterans; and be it further
- 4 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
- 5 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 34 (Archuleta) – As Introduced April 8, 2021

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Veterans' Home of California.

SUMMARY: Acknowledges the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Veterans' Home of California for their service to California's veterans during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on California, disproportionately affecting aged and disabled individuals for nearly a year.
- 2) While the large number of nursing home deaths have been the greatest horror of the COVID-19 crisis across the country, the long-term care system operated by California's Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) has experienced a tiny fraction of these most tragic outcomes.
- 3) Weeks before the Governor's stay-at-home order, in spring 2020, CalVet enacted in its Veterans' Home of California facilities an ambitious action plan designed to aggressively ward off the virus and safeguard California's veterans under their care.
- 4) CalVet leaders adapted this plan over the course of the pandemic to include a rigorous program of testing, contact tracing, screening, and stocking of personal protective equipment.
- 5) The leaders of the Veterans' Home of California established designated isolation areas at each facility and established protocols for specialized care and infection containment when necessary.
- 6) The creative staff at the department recognized the physical, mental, and spiritual health benefits of continuing to connect with family and peers and developed alternatives such as virtual visitation through video chat media.
- 7) CalVet's success in limiting the impacts of the virus within its system and the staff's continued devotion to their mission sets these homes apart from other health care facilities across the state and nation.
- 8) While the pandemic is far from over, the hard work and dedication by staff at all levels in the Veterans' Home of California during the COVID-19 pandemic is second to none. Their commitment to continue to provide high-quality care to our veterans does not go unnoticed.

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 SENATE MAY 20, 2021

Senate Concurrent Resolution

No. 37

Introduced by Senator Archuleta
(Coauthors: Senators Eggman, Roth, and Umberg)
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Lorena Gonzalez)

April 13, 2021

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 37—Relative to Latino Veterans Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 37, as amended, Archuleta. Latino Veterans Day.

This measure would proclaim September 20, 2021, as Latino Veterans Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The history of California veterans of Latino descent
2 abounds with acts of heroism and exhibits a heritage of valor that
3 has brought honor and earned the gratitude of our country; and
4 WHEREAS, As early as 1863, the United States government
5 authorized the military commander in California to raise four
6 companies of native Mexican American Californians in order to
7 take advantage of their extraordinary horsemanship; and
8 WHEREAS, Several thousand Latino volunteers, mostly from
9 the southwestern United States, fought with distinction in the
10 United States Army during the Spanish-American War. Captain
11 Maximiliano Luna and others who comprised a portion of the
12 famous 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry with Colonel Theodore
13 Roosevelt, better known as the “Rough Riders,” fought in Cuba;
14 and

1 WHEREAS, Discrimination, racism, and language barriers
2 meant that many Latinos were relegated to menial jobs or served
3 in segregated units. A number of Mexican American cavalry
4 militias chased bandits and guarded trains and border crossings
5 for the Union during the Civil War; and

6 WHEREAS, Admiral David G. Farragut, a Latino of great
7 renown and hero of the Civil War, distinguished himself as a
8 military strategist whose concepts and accomplishments served as
9 examples of military excellence. Admiral Farragut was responsible
10 for, among other things, establishing the Mare Island Naval Yard
11 at the City of Vallejo; and

12 ~~WHEREAS, During the Civil War, Loretta Janeta Velázquez,~~
13 ~~who was born in Cuba, masqueraded as a Confederate soldier using~~
14 ~~the name of Lieutenant Harry T. Buford, enlisting in 1860 without~~
15 ~~her soldier husband's knowledge. She fought fearlessly at the~~
16 ~~Battles of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, and Fort Donelson, and spied in~~
17 ~~both male and female disguises. Her bravery in the Civil War~~
18 ~~showed extraordinary courage and commitment; and~~

19 WHEREAS, The bravery of countless Latinos in World Wars
20 I and II and the conflicts of Korea and Vietnam is consistent with
21 the greatest acts of heroism known in our history, as exemplified
22 by the 20th and the 515th Coast Artillery Battalions, which were
23 comprised of a majority of Latinos, many of whom were from
24 California, who fought to the bitter end at Bataan in World War
25 II; and

26 WHEREAS, During World War II, General Douglas MacArthur
27 called the Arizona National Guard's 158th Infantry Regiment, "the
28 Bushmasters," one of the greatest fighting combat teams ever
29 deployed for battle. The regiment was comprised of many Latino
30 soldiers; and

31 WHEREAS, During World War II, Marine Corps Private First
32 Class Guy Louis Gabaldon of the City of Bellflower distinguished
33 himself with conspicuous gallantry by capturing 800 enemy
34 soldiers in seven hours; and

35 WHEREAS, Staff Sergeant Salvador J. Lara of the City of
36 Riverside aggressively led his rifle squad in neutralizing multiple
37 enemy strong points in Aprilia, Italy, on May 27 and 28, 1944.
38 Staff Sergeant Lara sustained a severe leg wound during the attack
39 but did not stop to receive first aid and continued to fight until he
40 captured the objective. Staff Sergeant Lara was awarded the Medal

1 of Honor for extraordinary heroism and selflessness above and
2 beyond the call of duty; and

3 WHEREAS, Staff Sergeant Ysmael R. Villegas of the City of
4 Riverside destroyed an enemy machine gun nest and saved his
5 squad during the Battle of Luzon on March 1, 1945. On March
6 20, 1945, Staff Sergeant Villegas led his squad towards the crest
7 of a hill that was defended by an entrenched enemy. On his own
8 initiative, he attacked five enemy foxholes before he was mortally
9 wounded while attacking the sixth. Staff Sergeant Villegas was
10 posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions by
11 President Harry Truman; and

12 WHEREAS, The 65th Infantry Regiment, “the Borinqueneers”
13 from Puerto Rico, served valiantly in both World War II and Korea.
14 Fighting as a segregated unit from 1950 to 1952, the regiment
15 participated in some of the fiercest battles of the Korean War, and
16 its toughness, courage, and loyalty earned the admiration of many
17 who had preciously harbored reservations about Puerto Rican
18 soldiers based on lack of previous fighting experience and negative
19 stereotypes, including Brigadier General William W. Harris, whose
20 experience eventually led him to regard the regiment as “the best
21 damn soldiers that I had ever seen”; and

22 WHEREAS, During their service in the Korean War, the 65th
23 Infantry Regiment won four Distinguished Service Crosses and
24 125 Silver Stars. The Borinqueneers also were awarded the
25 American Presidential and Meritorious Unit Commendations, two
26 Korean Presidential Unit Citations, and the Greek Gold Medal for
27 Bravery. President Barack Obama signed House Resolution No.
28 1726 to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Borinqueneers
29 on June 10, 2014; and

30 WHEREAS, During the Korean War, Marine Corps Private
31 First Class Eugene A. Obregon of the City of Los Angeles armed
32 only with a pistol, unhesitatingly dashed from his covered position
33 to the side of a wounded fellow Marine. Still under enemy fire,
34 while he was bandaging the man’s wounds and hostile troops of
35 approximately platoon strength began advancing toward his
36 position, he placed his own body as a shield in front of the wounded
37 soldier and lay there firing accurately and effectively into the
38 hostile group until he was fatally wounded by enemy fire, earning
39 him the Medal of Honor; and

1 WHEREAS, During the Vietnam War, First Sergeant Maximo
2 Yabes of the City of Lodi distinguished himself when he used his
3 body as a shield to protect others in a bunker, moved two wounded
4 men to a safer position where they could be given medical
5 treatment, and destroyed an enemy machine gun position before
6 being mortally wounded. He was posthumously awarded the Medal
7 of Honor; and

8 WHEREAS, Sergeant Jesus S. Duran distinguished himself on
9 April 10, 1969, as a machine gunner on a search and clear operation
10 in Vietnam and was awarded the Medal of Honor. After leaving
11 the military, Sergeant Duran worked as a corrections officer at a
12 juvenile detention center in the City of San Bernardino dedicating
13 numerous hours of personal time to mentor youth and lead them
14 on educational trips; and

15 WHEREAS, Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert
16 Storm provided another opportunity for Latinos to serve their
17 country. Approximately 20,000 Latino servicemen and women
18 participated in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm; and

19 WHEREAS, During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Marine Corps
20 Lance Corporal Moses Cardenas from the City of Fullerton
21 distinguished himself by leaving his safe position behind a vehicle
22 and fought his way across 50 meters of fire-swept open desert
23 against five armed insurgents to rescue a fallen Marine. After
24 sustaining a gunshot wound to the neck that knocked him to the
25 ground, he calmly reloaded his squad automatic weapon and
26 continued his assault until he reached the wounded Marine.
27 Throughout this close and fierce fight, he ignored his own severe
28 wounds, remained fixed on his task, and saved the life of a fellow
29 Marine, earning him the Silver Star; and

30 WHEREAS, Today, Latinos make up approximately 14 percent
31 of America's fighting force. Since the beginning of this century,
32 Latinos have been among the boots on the ground in antiterrorism
33 operations; and

34 WHEREAS, Latino veterans, both men and women, have shown
35 and continue to show a superb dedication to the United States,
36 evidenced by the award of 60 Congressional Medals of Honor, the
37 greatest number received by any ethnic group; now, therefore, be
38 it

1 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
2 *thereof concurring*, That September 20, 2021, be proclaimed as
3 Latino Veterans Day; and be it further
4 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
5 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 19, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 37 (Archuleta) – As Amended May 20, 2021

SENATE VOTE: 38-1

SUBJECT: Latino Veterans Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims September 20, 2021, as Latino Veterans Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The history of California veterans of Latino descent abounds with acts of heroism and exhibits a heritage of valor that has brought honor and earned the gratitude of our country.
- 2) As early as 1863, the United States government authorized the military commander in California to raise four companies of native Mexican American Californians in order to take advantage of their extraordinary horsemanship.
- 3) Discrimination, racism, and language barriers meant that many Latinos were relegated to menial jobs or served in segregated units. A number of Mexican American cavalry militias chased bandits and guarded trains and border crossings for the Union during the Civil War.
- 4) The bravery of countless Latinos in World Wars I and II and the conflicts of Korea and Vietnam is consistent with the greatest acts of heroism known in our history. This is exemplified by the 20th and the 515th Coast Artillery Battalions, which were comprised of a majority of Latinos, many of whom were from California, who fought to the bitter end at Bataan in World War II.
- 5) Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm provided another opportunity for Latinos to serve their country. Approximately 20,000 Latino servicemen and women participated in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.
- 6) Today, Latinos make up approximately 14 percent of America's fighting force. Since the beginning of this century, Latinos have been among the boots on the ground in antiterrorism operations.
- 7) Latino veterans, both men and women, have shown and continue to show a superb dedication to the United States, evidenced by the award of 60 Congressional Medals of Honor, the greatest number received by any ethnic group.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

STATE CAPITOL
ROOM 5108
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
TEL (916) 651-4007

DISTRICT OFFICE
51 MORAGA WAY, SUITE 2
ORINDA, CA 94563
TEL (925) 258-1176

SENATOR.GLAZER@SENATE.CA.GOV

California State Senate

SENATOR
STEVEN M. GLAZER
SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT



CHAIR
ELECTIONS & CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENTS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
STUDENT SUCCESS

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
INSURANCE
JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

August 17, 2021

Assembly Member Ken Cooley, Chair
Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 3016
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Request to add an urgency clause to SB-60

Dear Assembly Member Cooley,

I write to respectfully request Assembly Rules Committee's approval to add an urgency clause to Senate Bill 60 (Glazer).

SB-60 allows local governments to impose a fine of up to \$5000 for repeat violations of health and safety short-term rental ordinances. In recent years, short-term rentals have often become the sites of large, raucous house parties. These parties result in public intoxication, underage drinking, and violence. In 2019 alone, there were 42 shootings at short-term rentals.

The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated the problem; bad actors rent out homes to host large parties in violation of public health protocols. These unfortunate events have made short-term rental parties an urgent threat that cities must address to save lives and stop the spread of Covid-19. Adding an urgency clause to SB-60 would provide local governments with an immediate tool to accomplish this.

Local governments have been anxiously awaiting this additional tool for quite some time. This bill is an exact reintroduction of SB-1049 which passed both the Senate and Assembly with wide margins, but ran out of time for concurrence on the last day of session.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven M. Glazer".

Senator Steve Glazer

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 4, 2021

SENATE BILL

No. 60

Introduced by Senator Glazer

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Bauer-Kahan)

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Boerner Horvath)

December 7, 2020

An act to amend Sections 25132 and 36900 of the Government Code, relating to local government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 60, as amended, Glazer. Residential short-term rental ordinances: health or safety infractions: maximum fines.

Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty and limits the maximum fine or penalty amounts for infractions, to \$100 for the first violation, \$200 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation, and \$500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. Existing law also sets specific monetary limits on the fines that may be imposed by city or county authorities for any violation of local building and safety codes that is an infraction, as prescribed. Existing law requires a city or county levying fines pursuant to these provisions to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver in certain cases.

This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions and with certain exceptions, raise the maximum fines for violation of an ordinance relating to a residential short-term rental, as defined, that is an infraction and poses a threat to health or safety, to \$1,500 for a first violation, \$3,000 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and

\$5,000 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. The bill would make these violations subject to the process for granting a hardship waiver.

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 25132 of the Government Code is
2 amended to read:

3 25132. (a) Violation of a county ordinance is a misdemeanor
4 unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. The violation of a
5 county ordinance may be prosecuted by county authorities in the
6 name of the people of the State of California, or redressed by civil
7 action.

8 (b) Every violation that is an infraction is punishable by the
9 following:

10 (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for a first
11 violation.

12 (2) A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) for a second
13 violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first
14 violation.

15 (3) A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) for each
16 additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the
17 first violation.

18 (c) Notwithstanding any other law, a violation of local building
19 and safety codes that is an infraction is punishable by the following:

20 (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred thirty dollars (\$130) for
21 a first violation.

22 (2) A fine not exceeding seven hundred dollars (\$700) for a
23 second violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first
24 violation.

25 (3) (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand three hundred dollars
26 (\$1,300) for each additional violation of the same ordinance within
27 one year of the first violation.

28 (B) A fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars
29 (\$2,500) for each additional violation of the same ordinance within
30 two years of the first violation if the property is a commercial
31 property that has an existing building at the time of the violation

1 and the violation is due to failure by the owner to remove visible
2 refuse or failure to prohibit unauthorized use of the property.

3 (d) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, including subdivisions
4 (b), (c), and (e), a violation of an event permit requirement that is
5 an infraction is punishable by the following:

6 (A) A fine not exceeding one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for
7 the first violation of an event permit requirement.

8 (B) A fine not exceeding seven hundred dollars (\$700) for a
9 second occurrence of the same violation of an event permit
10 requirement by the same owner or operator within three years of
11 the first violation.

12 (C) A fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars
13 (\$2,500) for each additional occurrence of the same violation of
14 an event permit requirement by the same owner or operator within
15 three years of the first violation.

16 (2) (A) For purposes of this subdivision, “violation of an event
17 permit requirement” means failure to obtain a permit required for
18 a professionally organized special event on private property that
19 is commercial in nature, or from which the owner or operator
20 derives a commercial benefit.

21 (B) For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions
22 apply:

23 (i) “Commercial in nature” means that a primary purpose of the
24 special event is to derive an economic benefit resulting from the
25 holding of the event through admission charges or sales of
26 merchandise that occur as part of the event.

27 (ii) “Commercial benefit” means any remuneration received in
28 exchange for allowing the property ~~on~~ upon which the event occurs
29 to be used for the event, including any remuneration that results
30 from the rental of the property for a term of less than 31
31 consecutive days.

32 (e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, including subdivisions
33 (b), (c), and (d), the violation of a short-term rental ordinance that
34 is an infraction is punishable by the following:

35 (A) A fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars
36 (\$1,500) for a first violation.

37 (B) A fine not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for a
38 second violation of the same ordinance within one year.

1 (C) A fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each
2 additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the
3 first violation.

4 (2) For purposes of this section, “short-term rental” means a
5 residential dwelling, or any portion of a residential dwelling, that
6 is rented to a person or persons for 30 consecutive days or less.

7 (3) For purposes of this section, “residential dwelling” means
8 a private structure designed and available, pursuant to applicable
9 law, for use and occupancy as a residence by one or more
10 individuals. “Residential dwelling” does not include a
11 commercially operated hotel, motel, bed and breakfast inn, or
12 time-share property as defined by subdivision (aa) of Section 11212
13 of the Business and Professions Code.

14 (4) The fine limits set by this subdivision apply only to
15 infractions that pose a threat to public health or safety. The fines
16 described in this subdivision shall not apply to a first time offense
17 of failure to register or pay a business license fee. Nothing in this
18 subdivision limits the authority of a county, or city and county, to
19 establish lower fines for specific violations by ordinance.

20 (f) A county levying a fine pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3)
21 of subdivisions (b) and (c), and paragraph (1) of subdivision (e),
22 shall establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce
23 the amount of the fine upon a showing by a responsible party that
24 the responsible party has made a bona fide effort to comply after
25 the first violation, and that payment of the full amount of the fine
26 would impose an undue financial burden on the responsible party.

27 SEC. 2. Section 36900 of the Government Code is amended
28 to read:

29 36900. (a) Violation of a city ordinance is a misdemeanor
30 unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. The violation of a
31 city ordinance may be prosecuted by city authorities in the name
32 of the people of the State of California, or redressed by civil action.

33 (b) Every violation determined to be an infraction is punishable
34 by the following:

35 (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for a first
36 violation.

37 (2) A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) for a second
38 violation of the same ordinance within one year.

39 (3) A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) for each
40 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.

(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

- 1 subdivision limits the authority of a city, or city and county, to
2 establish lower fines for specific violations by ordinance.
- 3 (e) A city levying a fine pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3) of
4 subdivisions (b) and (c), and paragraph (1) of subdivision (d), shall
5 establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce the
6 amount of the fine upon a showing by the responsible party that
7 the responsible party has made a bona fide effort to comply after
8 the first violation and that payment of the full amount of the fine
9 would impose an undue financial burden on the responsible party.

O

STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0103
(916) 319-2085
FAX (916) 319-3182

Assembly
California Legislature



ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DAVID CHIU, CHAIR

邱信福

ASSEMBLYMEMBER, SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT

August 18, 2021

Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 3016
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Cooley:

At the request of Senator Durazo, the author of SB 330, I respectfully request a Joint Rule 61(a) waiver to allow the Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee to meet and and hear SB 330 after the policy committee deadline.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please feel free to contact my Chief Consultant, Lisa Engel at 319-2085.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'David Chiu'.

DAVID CHIU
Assemblymember, 17 District

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

RN 21 17379 06
08/13/21 08:11 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 330

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 27, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 17, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 2, 2021

SENATE BILL

No. 330

Introduced by Senator Durazo

February 8, 2021



An act to amend Sections 81394, 81420, 81423, and 81440 of, and to add Article 1.3 (commencing with Section 81280) to add and repeal Article 17 (commencing with Section 81560) of Chapter 2 of Part 49 of Division 7 of Title 3 of the Education Code, relating to community colleges.

Amendment 1

Amendment 2

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 330, as amended, Durazo. ~~California Community Colleges: affordable housing.~~ *Los Angeles Community College District Affordable Housing Pilot Program.*

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes them to provide instruction at the campuses they operate.

This bill would require the governing board of the Los Angeles Community College District to develop and implement a pilot program to provide affordable housing to students or employees of the Los Angeles Community College District, and to provide a report to the Legislature, no later than January 1, 2032, with findings and

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 330

— 2 —

RN 21 17379 06
08/13/21 08:11 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

recommendations on the success of the program. By imposing new duties on a community college district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to let to any private person, firm, or corporation, any real property that belongs to the community college district if the instrument by which the property is let requires the lessee to construct on the demised premises, or provide for the construction on the real property of, a building or buildings for the joint use of the community college district and the private person, firm, or corporation during the term of the lease or agreement if certain conditions are met, including that no rental fee or other charge for the use of the building or buildings is paid by the community college district. Existing law authorizes a community college district to enter into a lease or agreement with a city, county, or city and county for the joint occupancy, or a private educational institution for its sole occupancy, of the real property and buildings of the community college district, as provided. Existing law limits the duration of those leases or agreements to a term not to exceed 5 years, as specified. Existing law prohibits the governing board of a community college district from leasing real property for less than fair rental value, as defined, to any entity unless the entity meets certain conditions.

This bill would authorize the Los Angeles Community College District to let to any nonprofit entity any real property, as specified. The bill would authorize the Los Angeles Community College District to agree to a rental fee or other charge for that use if the constructed building or buildings are developed and operated as affordable housing for students or employees, as defined, of the Los Angeles Community College District, or for both those students and employees. The bill would authorize the Los Angeles Community College District to enter into a lease or agreement with a nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or corporation for joint occupancy of the real property and buildings of the community college district, if the real property and buildings are intended for affordable housing for students or employees of the community college district, or for both those students and employees. The bill would authorize a lease or agreement for joint occupancy of real property and buildings of the Los Angeles Community College District that are intended for affordable housing for students or employees of the community college district, or for both those students and employees, for a term that does not exceed 66 years. The bill would

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

— 3 —

SB 330

RN 21 17379 06
08/13/21 08:11 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

authorize the governing board of the Los Angeles Community College District to lease real property for less than fair rental value to an entity if that entity intends to enter into a lease or agreement with the community college district for joint occupancy of the real property and buildings of the community college district to develop and operate affordable housing for students or employees of the community college district, or for both those students and employees.

This bill would repeal the pilot program on January 1, 2033.

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, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

~~Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes them to provide instruction at the campuses they operate.~~

~~Existing law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to let to any private person, firm, or corporation, any real property that belongs to the community college district if the instrument by which the property is let requires the lessee to construct on the demised premises, or provide for the construction on the real property of, a building or buildings for the joint use of the community college district and the private person, firm, or corporation during the term of the lease or agreement if certain conditions are met, including that no rental fee or other charge for the use of the building or buildings is paid by the community college district. Existing law defines "public works," for the purposes of regulating public works contracts, as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds.~~

~~This bill would additionally authorize a community college district to let to any nonprofit entity any real property, as specified. The bill would authorize the community college district to agree to a rental fee or other charge for that use if the constructed building or buildings are~~

96

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 330

— 4 —

RN 21 17379 06
08/13/21 08:11 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

developed and operated as affordable housing for students or employees, as defined, of the community college district, or for both those students and employees. The bill would deem the construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, and maintenance work performed to carry out a lease or agreement entered into or renewed after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the above provisions to be public works. The bill would require a lease or agreement entered into or renewed after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the above provisions and parties to those leases and agreements to comply with certain labor-related requirements, including, among others, the use of a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, for the completion of construction work, and would make violations of certain of those requirements subject to civil penalties to be assessed by the Labor Commissioner and paid into the State Public Works Enforcement Fund, as provided.

Existing law authorizes a community college district to enter into a lease or agreement with a city, county, or city and county for the joint occupancy, or a private educational institution for its sole occupancy, of the real property and buildings of the community college district, as provided. Existing law limits the duration of those leases or agreements to a term not to exceed 5 years, as specified.

This bill would authorize a community college district to additionally enter into a lease or agreement with a nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or corporation for joint occupancy of the real property and buildings of the community college district, if the real property and buildings are intended for affordable housing for students or employees of the community college district, or for both those students and employees. Notwithstanding the 5-year limitation, the bill would authorize a lease or agreement for joint occupancy of real property and buildings of the community college district that are intended for affordable housing for students or employees of the community college district, or for both those students and employees, for a term that does not exceed 66 years.

Existing law prohibits the governing board of a community college district from leasing real property for less than fair rental value, as defined, to any entity unless the entity meets certain conditions.

This bill would authorize the governing board of a community college district to additionally lease real property for less than fair rental value to an entity if that entity intends to enter into a lease or agreement with the community college district for joint occupancy of the real property and buildings of the community college district to develop and operate

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

— 5 —

SB 330

RN 21 17379 06
08/13/21 08:11 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

~~affordable housing for students or employees of the community college district, or for both those students and employees.~~

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

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

+ SECTION 1. Article 17 (commencing with Section 81560) is
+ added to Chapter 2 of Part 49 of Division 7 of Title 3 of the
+ Education Code, to read:

+ Article 17. Los Angeles Community College District Affordable
+ Housing Pilot Program

+ 81560. For purposes of this article, the following definitions
+ apply:

+ (a) "Affordable housing for students or employees" means a
+ housing development with a majority of its rents restricted to levels
+ that are affordable to low-income students, or employees who are
+ persons and families of low or moderate income.

+ (b) "Low-income student" means a student whose income and
+ asset level does not exceed the level required for the Cal Grant A
+ award or Cal Grant B award.

+ (c) "Persons and families of low or moderate income" has the
+ same meaning as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety
+ Code.

+ 81561. (a) The governing board of the Los Angeles Community
+ College District shall develop and implement a pilot program,
+ pursuant to this article, to provide affordable housing to students
+ or employees of the Los Angeles Community College District.

+ (b) (1) The governing board of the Los Angeles Community
+ College District shall, not later than January 1, 2032, provide a
+ report to the Legislature with findings and recommendations on
+ the success of the program.

+ (2) The report in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the
+ Legislature in accordance with Section 9795 of the Government
+ Code.

+ 81562. (a) The governing board of the Los Angeles Community
+ College District may let to any nonprofit entity, private person,
+ firm, or corporation, any real property that belongs to the Los

Amendment 3

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 330

— 6 —

RN 21 17379 06
08/13/21 08:11 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

+ Angeles Community College District if the instrument by which
+ the property is let requires the lessee to construct on the demised
+ premises, or provide for the construction on the real property of,
+ a building or buildings for the joint use of the Los Angeles
+ Community College District and the nonprofit entity, private
+ person, firm, or corporation during the term of the lease or
+ agreement if both of the following conditions are met:

+ (1) The title to that portion of the building to be occupied by
+ the nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or corporation remains
+ exclusively the personal property of the nonprofit entity or private
+ party during the term of the lease and the title to the portion of
+ the building to be occupied by the Los Angeles Community College
+ District vests in the Los Angeles Community College District upon
+ completion of the building or buildings and acceptance of the
+ building or buildings by the Los Angeles Community College
+ District.

+ (2) Except as provided in subdivision (b), no rental fee or other
+ charge for the use of the building or buildings is paid by the Los
+ Angeles Community College District.

+ (b) For a lease or agreement entered into pursuant to
+ subdivision (a), if the constructed building or buildings are
+ developed and operated as affordable housing for students or
+ employees of the Los Angeles Community College District, or for
+ both those students and employees, the Los Angeles Community
+ College District and the nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or
+ corporation may agree to waive the condition that no rental fee
+ or other charge is to be paid by the Los Angeles Community
+ College District for the portion of the building that is for the
+ exclusive use of the Los Angeles Community College District.

+ (c) The Los Angeles Community College District may enter into
+ a lease or agreement with a nonprofit entity, private person, firm,
+ or corporation for the joint occupancy of the real property and
+ buildings of the Los Angeles Community College District, in
+ accordance with this chapter, if the real property and buildings
+ are intended for affordable housing for students or employees of
+ the Los Angeles Community College District, or for both those
+ students and employees.

+ (d) A lease or agreement under this article for joint occupancy
+ of real property and buildings of the Los Angeles Community
+ College District that are intended for affordable housing for

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

— 7 —

SB 330

RN 21 17379 06
08/13/21 08:11 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

+ students or employees of the Los Angeles Community College
+ District, or for both those students and employees, shall not exceed
+ a term of 66 years.

+ (e) The governing board of the Los Angeles Community College
+ District may lease real property for less than fair rental value, as
+ defined in Section 82542, to any entity that intends to enter into a
+ lease or agreement with the Los Angeles Community College
+ District for joint occupancy of the real property and buildings of
+ the Los Angeles Community College District to develop and
+ operate affordable housing for students or employees of the Los
+ Angeles Community College District, or for both those students
+ and employees, and the lease or agreement is consistent with
+ Section 6 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

+ 81563. This article shall remain in effect only until January 1,
+ 2033, and as of that date is repealed.

+ SEC. 2. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that
+ this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to
+ local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
+ pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
+ 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

1 SECTION 1. Article 1.3 (commencing with Section 81280) is
2 added to Chapter 2 of Part 49 of Division 7 of Title 3 of the
3 Education Code, to read:

4 Article 1.3. Definitions

5
6
7 81280. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions
8 apply:

9 (a) "Affordable housing for students or employees" means a
10 housing development with a majority of its rents restricted to levels
11 that are affordable to low-income students, or employees who are
12 persons and families of low or moderate income.

13 (b) "Low-income student" means a student whose income and
14 asset level does not exceed the level required for the Cal Grant A
15 award or Cal Grant B award.

16 (c) "Persons and families of low or moderate income" has the
17 same meaning as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety
18 Code.

19 SEC. 2. Section 81394 of the Education Code is amended to
20 read:

Amendment 4

96

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 330

— 8 —

RN 21 17379 06

08/13/21 08:11 PM

SUBSTANTIVE

Page 3 21 ~~81394. (a) The governing board of a community college district~~
22 ~~may let to any nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or corporation,~~
23 ~~any real property that belongs to the community college district if~~
Page 4 1 ~~the instrument by which the property is let requires the lessee to~~
2 ~~construct on the demised premises, or provide for the construction~~
3 ~~on the real property of, a building or buildings for the joint use of~~
4 ~~the community college district and the nonprofit entity, private~~
5 ~~person, firm, or corporation during the term of the lease or~~
6 ~~agreement if the following conditions are met:~~
7 ~~(1) The title to that portion of the building to be occupied by~~
8 ~~the nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or corporation shall~~
9 ~~remain exclusively the personal property of the nonprofit entity~~
10 ~~or private party during the term of the lease and the title to the~~
11 ~~portion of the building to be occupied by the community college~~
12 ~~district shall vest in the community college district upon completion~~
13 ~~of the building or buildings and acceptance of the building or~~
14 ~~buildings by the community college district.~~
15 ~~(2) Except as provided in subdivision (b), no rental fee or other~~
16 ~~charge for the use of the building or buildings shall be paid by the~~
17 ~~community college district.~~
18 ~~(b) For a lease or agreement entered into pursuant to subdivision~~
19 ~~(a), if the constructed building or buildings are developed and~~
20 ~~operated as affordable housing for students or employees of the~~
21 ~~community college district, or for both those students and~~
22 ~~employees, the community college district and the nonprofit entity,~~
23 ~~private person, firm, or corporation may agree to waive the~~
24 ~~condition that no rental fee or other charge is to be paid by the~~
25 ~~community college district for the portion of the building that is~~
26 ~~for the exclusive use of the community college district.~~
27 ~~(c) Construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, and~~
28 ~~maintenance work performed to carry out a lease or agreement~~
29 ~~entered into or renewed after January 1, 2022, pursuant to~~
30 ~~subdivision (a) shall be considered public works for purposes of~~
31 ~~Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division~~
32 ~~2 of the Labor Code.~~
33 ~~(d) (1) A lease or agreement entered into or renewed after~~
34 ~~January 1, 2022, pursuant to subdivision (a) shall require the~~
35 ~~nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or corporation to certify to~~
36 ~~the community college district that a skilled and trained workforce~~

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

— 9 —

SB 330

RN 21 17379 06

08/13/21 08:11 PM

SUBSTANTIVE

Page 4 37 will be used to perform all construction work to carry out the lease
38 or agreement.

Page 5 1 (2) For a lease or agreement entered into or renewed after
2 January 1, 2022, pursuant to subdivision (a), all of the following
3 shall apply:

4 (A) The nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or corporation
5 shall require in all contracts for the performance of work that every
6 contractor and subcontractor at every tier will individually use a
7 skilled and trained workforce to perform all construction work to
8 carry out the lease or agreement.

9 (B) Every contractor and subcontractor shall use a skilled and
10 trained workforce to perform all construction work to carry out
11 the lease or agreement.

12 (C) (i) Except as provided in clause (ii), the nonprofit entity,
13 private person, firm, or corporation shall provide to the community
14 college district, on a monthly basis while the development or
15 contract is being performed, a report demonstrating compliance
16 with Chapter 2.9 (commencing with Section 2600) of Part 1 of
17 Division 2 of the Public Contract Code. A monthly report provided
18 to the community college district pursuant to this clause shall be
19 a public record under the California Public Records Act (Chapter
20 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of
21 the Government Code) and shall be open to public inspection. A
22 nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or corporation that fails to
23 provide a monthly report demonstrating compliance with Chapter
24 2.9 (commencing with Section 2600) of Part 1 of Division 2 of
25 the Public Contract Code shall be subject to a civil penalty of ten
26 thousand dollars (\$10,000) per month for each month for which
27 the report has not been provided. Any contractor or subcontractor
28 that fails to use a skilled and trained workforce shall be subject to
29 a civil penalty of two hundred dollars (\$200) per day for each
30 worker employed in contravention of the skilled and trained
31 workforce requirement. Penalties may be assessed by the Labor
32 Commissioner within 18 months of completion of the development
33 using the procedures for issuance of civil wage and penalty
34 assessments in Section 1741 of the Labor Code, and may be
35 reviewed pursuant to the procedures in Section 1742 of the Labor
36 Code. Penalties shall be paid to the State Public Works
37 Enforcement Fund.

96

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 330

— 10 —

RN 21 17379 06

08/13/21 08:11 PM

SUBSTANTIVE

Page 5 38 (ii) Clause (i) does not apply if all contractors and subcontractors
39 performing work to carry out the lease or agreement are subject
40 to a project labor agreement that requires compliance with the
Page 6 1 skilled and trained workforce requirement and provides for
2 enforcement of that obligation through an arbitration procedure.
3 (3) For purposes of this subdivision, the following definitions
4 apply:
5 (A) "Project labor agreement" has the same meaning as set forth
6 in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 2500 of the Public
7 Contract Code.
8 (B) "Skilled and trained workforce" has the same meaning as
9 provided in Chapter 2.9 (commencing with Section 2600) of Part
10 1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code.
11 SEC. 3. Section 81420 of the Education Code is amended to
12 read:
13 81420. (a) A community college district may enter into a lease
14 or agreement with a city, county, or city and county for the joint
15 occupancy, or a private educational institution for its sole
16 occupancy, of the real property and buildings of the community
17 college district, in accordance with this article.
18 (b) A community college district may enter into a lease or
19 agreement with a nonprofit entity, private person, firm, or
20 corporation for the joint occupancy of the real property and
21 buildings of the community college district, in accordance with
22 this article, if the real property and buildings are intended for
23 affordable housing for students or employees of the community
24 college district, or for both those students and employees.
25 SEC. 4. Section 81423 of the Education Code is amended to
26 read:
27 81423. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a lease or
28 agreement under this article shall not exceed a term of five years;
29 but may be renewed on the same or different conditions at the end
30 of the term.
31 (b) A lease or agreement under this article for joint occupancy
32 of real property and buildings of the community college district
33 that are intended for affordable housing for students or employees
34 of the community college district, or for both those students and
35 employees, shall not exceed a term of 66 years.
36 SEC. 5. Section 81440 of the Education Code is amended to
37 read:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

— 11 —

SB 330

RN 21 17379 06

08/13/21 08:11 PM

SUBSTANTIVE

Page 6 38 ~~81440. Notwithstanding any other law, the governing board~~
39 ~~of a community college district shall not do either of the following:~~
Page 7 1 ~~(a) Make a gift of the community college district's real property~~
2 ~~to any entity that is not established by the community college~~
3 ~~district pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 72670)~~
4 ~~of Chapter 6 of Part 45.~~
5 ~~(b) Lease real property for less than fair rental value, as defined~~
6 ~~in Section 82542, to any entity unless the entity meets one of the~~
7 ~~following conditions:~~
8 ~~(1) It is established by the community college district pursuant~~
9 ~~to Article 6 (commencing with Section 72670) of Chapter 6 of~~
10 ~~Part 45.~~
11 ~~(2) It is described in Section 82537.~~
12 ~~(3) It is described in Section 72682.~~
13 ~~(4) It was in existence on August 31, 1980, and has been or is~~
14 ~~subsequently recognized by the governing board of a community~~
15 ~~college district as having a formal relationship with, and working~~
16 ~~on behalf of, the community college district or a college of the~~
17 ~~community college district.~~
18 ~~(5) It intends to enter into a lease or agreement with the~~
19 ~~community college district for joint occupancy of the real property~~
20 ~~and buildings of the community college district to develop and~~
21 ~~operate affordable housing for students or employees of the~~
22 ~~community college district, or for both those students and~~
23 ~~employees, and the lease or agreement is consistent with Section~~
24 ~~6 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.~~

O

96