

Date: October 12, 2020

To: Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Thomas B. Modica, City Manager 

Subject: **Year End 2020 State Legislative Report**

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Attached for your information is a comprehensive report on the 2020 State Legislative Session from the City's contracted legislative advocates, Arc Strategies. This report summarizes key policy issues and provides a final status update on bills the City supported, opposed, and watched throughout the Session.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Tyler Bonanno-Curley, Manager of Government Affairs, at (562) 570-5715, or [Tyler.Curley@longbeach.gov](mailto:Tyler.Curley@longbeach.gov).

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**City of Long Beach**

**LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS  
2019/20 Legislative Session**

**October 1, 2020**

**Prepared by:  
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This report provides an overview of actions taken on behalf of the City of Long Beach (City) by Arc Strategies (Arc) during the second half of the 2019-2020 State Legislative Session in Sacramento. The report is broken down into key issue areas, with a synopsis of major actions taken by the Legislature with relevance to the City's State Legislative Agenda and resolutions adopted by City Council. The report also covers bills on which the City had a "sponsor", "support", "oppose" or "watch" position and their subsequent outcomes. To the greatest extent possible, this report strives to provide the City with insight, perspective, and behind-the-scenes information to shape the City and Arc's State advocacy strategies moving forward.

The legislative year was one that nobody could have imagined. We continue to endure the worldwide COVID-19 health pandemic, a State budget deficit of over \$54 billion, monumental civil advocacy for public safety reform, and some of the most destructive wildfires California has ever seen. COVID-19 altered the State Legislative Session significantly with the State Legislature prolonging recesses to protect members of the Legislature, nuances of virtual policy committee hearings and the Capitol building being closed to in-person advocacy. Due to the upended Legislative calendar and upon request of the Senate Pro-Tempore and Assembly Speaker, members of the Legislature reduced their bill packages by nearly 75 percent.

Our collective advocacy efforts were tested in ways we did not anticipate, but our ability to adapt quickly is apparent from the City's accomplishments. Arc relied on existing relationships and legislative experience to encourage State representatives to emulate the City's principles and practices in legislation and regulatory proposals. Our team continued to enjoy important successes on behalf of the City. We look forward to pushing the City's priorities in 2021 and beyond.

## 2020 State Budget

In January 2020, Governor Newsom and the State Legislature anticipated an estimated \$6 billion surplus heading into Fiscal Year 2021, prompting legislators and staff to identify ongoing state programs that were underfunded from previous economic downturns. The surplus was short lived as California began sheltering in place in March causing a dramatic economic downturn with many workers displaced and/or laid off within a matter of weeks. The State quickly responded with unique short-term solutions such as state and local tax deferrals, eviction protections, workers' compensation presumptions for COVID-19 positive employees, and expanded family and sick leave.

In the 2021-22 legislative session, the State anticipates similar budget challenges. According to the Legislative Analysts' Office, the State will grapple with the economic ramifications of COVID-19 for a decade or more.

Since March, cities, including Long Beach, have incurred millions of dollars in unanticipated emergency spending to protect their residents and prevent further spread of the virus. The Governor and Legislature responded by providing \$500 million of the State's CARES Act allocation proportionately to cities that were ineligible for a direct allocation from the Act, all but six of the State's largest cities. While these funds will not cover all the expenses cities have incurred addressing COVID-19 and keeping communities safe, they will provide meaningful resources to help offset those costs.

For more information, please click on [www.ebudget.ca.gov](http://www.ebudget.ca.gov).

Below is a summary of budget items directly impacting the City.

### **LOCAL CARES ACT FUNDING - \$500 MILLION**

The FY 21 Budget included \$500 million for direct allocations to cities according to population and the inclusion of a minimum allocation of \$50,000 per city. This represents a \$50 million increase from the \$450 million proposal in Governor Newsom's May Revision, which did not provide a minimum allocation for all cities.

As the seventh largest city by population in California, Long Beach just missed the mark of a population of at least 500,000 to receive a direct allocation from the CARES Act. In response, the City and Arc worked with the State Department of Finance (DOF) and its legislative delegation to advocate for a direct allocation for cities with populations between 300,000 and 500,000. The seven cities that fit within that population range were successful in receiving \$225 million. Additionally, cities with populations of less than 300,000 were allocated \$275 million.

The City received \$40,280,494 in CARES Act funding through the State, and on July 14, City Council approved a spending plan to assist pandemic response.

Also, the Governor and Legislature passed a budget that allocated \$300 million from the General Fund for the Homeless, Housing, Assistance and Prevention program. Due to our relationships, connections and follow up discussions with leaders in the Newsom Administration, Department of Finance, and Legislature, Long Beach was one of the primary recipients of this funding.

## **DIRECT ONE-TIME ALLOCATION TO CITY-RUN PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS**

Early in budget negotiations, the City and Arc worked with the Department of Finance and the Cities of Pasadena and Berkeley – both operate their own public health departments like Long Beach – to advocate for a direct allocation of State Realignment funding instead of those funds being redirected through respective counties and continuums of care (COCs). The efforts resulted in a one-time allocation to the City of Long Beach of \$562,079.

**Background:** The Budget Act of 2020, enacted by Assembly Bill 89 (Chapter 7, Statutes of 2020), provides \$1 billion as a Realignment backfill for safety net services administered by counties on behalf of the state. Of this total, \$750 million is provided directly with State General Fund and \$250 million is dependent upon the state receiving additional federal COVID-19 relief, which will be determined by October 15. While the funding does not flow through Realignment subaccounts, language in AB 89 specifies that this one-time safety net funding is for revenue losses from realigned programs and shall be used for health and human services programs, entitlement programs, and programs that serve vulnerable populations.

## **Regulatory & State Department Overview**

Due to the extraordinary circumstances of this year, our government relations team worked tirelessly to garner timely information on various issues affecting the City. We were in regular communications with the Governor's Office to determine proposed executive orders from Governor Newsom on issues such as shelter in place protocols, reopening procedures and fiscal outcomes. We were successful in obtaining information prior to State Administrative decisions being made public.

We were also successful in facilitating discussions with the State Lands Commission and State Controller to review the City's options to expend revenues from the Tidelands Fund on programs that seek to mitigate impacts to environmental justice communities.

On a related matter, we have worked with Assembly Member O'Donnell and the State Lands Commission on proposing legislation to remove the cap on funding the State's Oil Trust Fund. This will ensure adequate funding from state funds for decommissioning aged oil and gas operations in the Long Beach State Tidelands. Unfortunately, the Department of Finance has been reluctant to support these efforts. We are continuing our work with the State Lands Commission and the Department of Finance to reach an agreed upon solution and will continue discussions through 2021.

## **Legislative Overview**

This year's legislative session brought unprecedented policies, protocols and outcomes due to the COVID-19 pandemic, civil unrest and wildfires. Both State and local government are rushing to respond to these health, environmental and civil justice issues that have had devastating effects on California. The Long Beach team fought hard under these harrowing circumstances to protect the residents, businesses and environmental quality of the City.

Despite shifted focus toward the pandemic, wildfire mitigation and civil justice reform, the Legislature and Governor remained steadfast to address the State's housing and homeless crises.

Based on the Legislature's prioritization and reduction of bills this year, we can surmise that the State will continue to aggressively push a political agenda that attempts to address these issues for the foreseeable future.

We can anticipate that housing and homelessness will continue to be at the forefront of legislative priorities for Senate President Toni Atkins and Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon as well as Governor Newsom. Senator Atkins' top priorities will continue to be affordable housing, solving the homelessness crisis and providing an increase in state services to California's most vulnerable populations. Assemblymember Rendon does not introduce legislation as Assembly Speaker but he advocates for solutions to these crises.

To that end, as we approach the 2021 Legislative year, we anticipate more of the same: COVID-19 palliation, climate change improvements, social justice reform, housing, homelessness and workers' rights. We anticipate robust debate around financial stability and reliable, sustainable utility infrastructure.

Below is a list of legislation that the City's government relations team actively lobbied, tracked and amended that had direct impacts on the City.

## **Summary of Major Policy Issues**

### **LONG BEACH SPONSORED LEGISLATION**

#### **AB 2932 (O'Donnell) City of Long Beach: design build process**

Sponsored by the City, AB 2932 allows the City to use the design-build contracting process to award contracts for curb ramps that are compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act. In 2017, the City settled the class action lawsuit. As a result of the settlement, the City must:

1. Build up to 4,500 missing curb ramps by December 31, 2022;
2. Spend up to \$50 million to repair approximately 16,000 curb ramps that are damaged or otherwise inaccessible to disabled individuals;
3. Spend up to \$125 million to remedy broken sidewalks and crosswalks within 30 years of the settlement; and,
4. Reserve more than \$5 million during the first 10 years of the settlement period to make specific infrastructure fixes that residents with disabilities will be able to request.

As part of a settlement agreement, the City must complete 3,000 curb ramps by December 31, 2022. This bill will enable the City to expedite the bidding and construction processes. The streamlined process for bidding and awarding these contracts will expedite the upgrade of sidewalks and curbs that will expand access to and ensure that residents can safely travel along city streets.

Status: Signed by the Governor

Position: Sponsor

### **COVID-19 RESPONSE**

As noted above, there were several bills introduced to address the health, wellbeing and financial stability of California residents, businesses and employees that have been affected by the pandemic.

Below is a list of those bills:

*Tenant and Property Owner Protections*

The City of Long Beach implemented efforts early in the pandemic to provide tenant and property owner protections through its local ordinance. Through the City's correspondence with the State, it requested State action for mortgage forbearance. The State complied with that request and worked with mortgage companies and large financial institutions to provide for a 90-day reprieve of payment.

**AB 828 (Ting) Temporary moratorium on foreclosures and unlawful detainer actions: coronavirus (COVID-19)**

This bill would have prohibited a person from taking any action to foreclose on a residential real property while a state or locally declared state of emergency related to the COVID-19 virus is in effect and until 91 days after the state of emergency has ended.

The Governor issued an executive order in March 2020 to suspend eviction and foreclosure proceedings statewide, similar to the language in AB 828. The emergency rule was then extended through September 30, 2020. At the end of session, the Legislature passed a bill - AB 3088 - that extended eviction and foreclosure moratoriums until January 31, 2021.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Support

**AB 1436 (Chiu) – Renter Relief Approach**

AB 1436 would have created the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act of 2020 which would allow renters to withhold 100% of their rent until April 1, 2021, and then prohibit landlords from collecting any unpaid rent or seeking to evict tenants until after April 1, 2022. The only requirement on the renter was to provide a written letter to their landlord stating they have been financially impacted by COVID-19. The bill attempted to provide foreclosure protection for rental property owners struggling to meet their financial obligations by providing mortgage forbearance, but the legality of these provisions remained in doubt. The bill also had no financial assistance from the state for rental property owners.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Support

**SB 1410 (Caballero) – The Tax Incentive Approach**

SB 1410 would have created a tenant-owner COVID-19 eviction relief agreement, restrict rental property owners from evicting tenants for unpaid rent accrued during the state of emergency, and allow a tax credit to rental property owners that defer rent for tenants who could not pay their rent due to COVID-19. This approach attempted to protect the most vulnerable tenants without sacrificing mom and pop rental property owners unable to financially absorb months of no rent without financial assistance. This bill spread the interest-free payments from tenants and the landlords' corresponding tax credits over a 10-year period beginning in 2024 in order to minimize any immediate impacts to the state revenues.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Support

**AB 3088 (Chiu) Tenancy: rental payment default: mortgage forbearance: state of emergency: COVID-19.**

Signed into law on September 1, 2020, AB 3088 was a legislative compromise encompassing many of the failed provisions of the above-mentioned bills, condensed into one piece of legislation highlighting eviction and forbearance protection. This measure staves off evictions through January 31, 2021, as long as tenants pay 25 percent of their rent from September 1 onward. Landlords will not be able to evict tenants for unpaid rent from March through August 2020, though they can sue tenants in small claims court for the debt starting March 1, 2021. Tenants will have to show pandemic-related financial distress under penalty of perjury, and “high-income” renters making at least 130 percent of a county’s median income will have to submit actual proof they lost their job or income. While AB 3088 does not immunize landlords from foreclosures or force banks to offer mortgage forbearance, it extends protections embodied in the California Homeowner Bill of Rights to owners of properties with four units or less.

The new law, dubbed the Tenant, Homeowner, and Small Landlord Relief and Stabilization Act of 2020, preempts tenant-protection ordinances passed by cities throughout California.

Status: Signed by the Governor  
Position: Watch

**SB 939 (Wiener) Emergencies: COVID-19: commercial tenancies: evictions**

SB 939, an urgency measure, would establish a temporary eviction moratorium and a 12-month rent repayment period, as specified, and procedures for the renegotiating or terminating of certain commercial tenancy leases, as specified, where a commercial tenant is impacted by the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The City initially supported an earlier iteration of this bill, but when it was amended and expanded, the City shifted to a neutral position as exemptions for the Port and Airport were still being negotiated.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Neutral

We can anticipate the Legislature will introduce additional legislation that addresses the continued fiscal hardship of renters when the Legislature convenes for the 2021-2022 Session.

*Workers’ Compensation*

**AB 664 (Cooper) Workers’ Compensation: injury: COVID-19**

This bill would have applied a COVID-related workers compensation presumption to certain state and local firefighting personnel, peace officers, certain correctional and law enforcement personnel, and certain health care employees.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Support

**AB 196 (Gonzalez) Workers' Compensation: COVID-19: essential occupations and industries**

This bill would have applied "covid-related" injuries occurring on or after March 1, 2020 for essential employees as a disputable presumption that arose out of and in the course of the employment and would have extended that presumption following termination of service for a period of 90 days. This bill attempted to address the Governor's Executive Order of March 19, 2020 which applied a temporary workers' compensation presumption to essential workers.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch Closely

**SB 1159 (Hill) Workers' Compensation: COVID-19: critical workers**

There were several discussions with the Newsom Administration, both public and private employers, labor groups and legislative leadership on the best way to implement a long-term workers' compensation presumption for employees who contract COCID-19 at their workplace. The result was an agreed upon bill found in SB 1159. The bill, which was signed by the Governor, applies a covid-related presumption to police officers, firefighters and other essential employees. It requires an employee to exhaust their paid sick leave benefits and meet specified criteria before receiving any temporary disability benefits.

Status: Signed by the Governor

Position: Watch

**AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

The Legislature took steps to confront California's housing crisis this year with a set of bills that attempted to combat the increase in home prices and provide more affordable housing units through rent caps and housing construction streamlining. Several bills proposed to build on the successes of accessory dwelling units legislation over the past five years. Most of the housing bills failed passage through the Legislature due to timing issues and gamesmanship between the two houses despite the fact that the Senate Pro Tem convened a housing stakeholder group with several Senate colleagues. We can expect similar bills to be introduced and fiercely debated during the 2021-2022 Session.

**ACA 1 (Aguiar Curry) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.**

ACA 1 attempted to amend the California Constitution, subject to approval by voters at a statewide election, to allow a city, county, or special districts, with 55 percent voter approval, to incur bonded indebtedness or impose specified special taxes to fund projects for affordable housing, permanent supportive housing, or public infrastructure.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Support

**SB 281 (Wiener) Housing development: permits and other entitlements: extension**

This bill would have extended by 18 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement that was issued before, and was in effect on, March 4, 2020, and that will

expire before December 31, 2021, except as specified. The bill would toll this 18-month extension during any time that the housing entitlement is the subject of a legal challenge.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Support

**AB 168 (Aguiar-Curry) Planning and zoning: annual report: housing development: streamlined approvals.**

This bill requires a pre-consultation process with a California Native American tribe prior to the submission of an SB 35 (Wiener), Chapter 366, Statutes of 2017, permit, which entitles a developer to a streamlined housing approval process, in order to identify and protect tribal cultural resources (TCRs).

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Watch

**AB 1484 (Grayson) Mitigation Fee Act: housing developments**

This bill would have required a city or county to post on its Web site each fee imposed by the city or county and any dependent special districts of the city or county that is applicable to a housing project.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**AB 1561 (C. Garcia & Grayson) Planning and zoning: housing element and entitlement extensions.**

Requires cities and counties to evaluate the impact of government actions on the cost of housing and associated impacts to minority communities and extends by 18 months, the time frame for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement for any housing entitlement that was issued prior to, and was in effect on, March 4, 2020, and will expire prior to December 31, 2021.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Watch

**AB 2345 (Gonzalez) Planning and zoning: density bonuses: annual report: affordable housing**

Revises the Density Bonus Law to increase the maximum allowable density and the number of concessions and incentives a developer can seek. Modeled after the same enhancements adopted by the City of San Diego, the bill seeks to provide developers the incentive to build the affordable homes across the state.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Watch

**SB 182 (Jackson) Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires**

This bill imposes certain fire hazard planning responsibilities on local governments and requires cities and counties to make specified findings on fire standards prior to permitting development in the very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ).

Status: Vetoed  
Position: Watch

**SB 521 (Portantino) Income and corporation taxes: credits: leased or rented property: persons receiving Section 8 assistance**

This bill would have created a tax credit for property owners worth 3 percent of the value of federal housing assistance vouchers received for properties rented to households receiving assistance under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (Section 8 tenants).

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**SB 902 (Wiener) Planning and zoning: housing development: density**

This bill would have allowed a city or county to pass an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel in transit-rich or jobs-rich areas or urban infill sites, and exempts these ordinances from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Unlike previous bills to limit local control at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area, jobs-rich area or an urban infill site. The bill received support and opposition from individual cities throughout the state, while the League of California Cities was neutral. Arguably, this was a more accommodating bill for cities versus Senator Wiener's 2018 and 2019 legislative package. The bill was held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee suspense file.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**SB 1085 (Skinner) Density Bonus Law: qualifications for incentives or concessions: student housing for lower income students: moderate-income persons and families: local government constraints**

This bill makes various changes to density bonus law, including providing additional benefits to housing developments that include moderate-income rental housing units, and providing incentives for low-income student housing developments.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**SB 1120 (Atkins) Subdivisions: tenant maps**

Senate Pro Tem Toni Atkins authored this bill that would have required ministerial approval of housing developments with two units (duplexes) and subdivision maps that meet certain conditions, and increase the length of time that cities and counties could extend the validity of existing subdivision maps. The bill was supported by many housing advocates, apartment associations, and YIMBY organizations. The League of California Cities had a "support if amended" position.

The bill failed to meet the constitutional deadline of passing both houses of the Legislature on the last night of Session, August 31<sup>st</sup>. It is expected that the package of housing bills that died at the end of session will be resurrected when the Legislature begins the 2021-2022 Session.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**SB 1385 (Caballero)**

Enacts the Neighborhood Homes Act, which establishes housing as an allowable use on parcels zoned for office or retail uses, and allows for ministerial approval of those developments under specified conditions. The City worked closely with the author's office on this bill to ensure it allowed for enough local flexibility for the City to retain commercial-only zones.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch Closely.

**HOMELESSNESS**

In conjunction with the package of affordable housing bills, homelessness remained a prioritized topic. However, due to budgetary constraints related to COVID-19 shutdowns and less-than-anticipated tax revenues, many of the homelessness measures with associated price tags were shelved for the year. Look for a renewed interest in solving the homeless crisis in 2021 as cities grapple with their traditional homeless populations, those dislodged due to waning COVID-19 rent freezes, and those displaced by this year's voracious wildfire season.

**AB 1905 (Chiu) Housing and Homeless Response Fund: personal income taxation: mortgage interest deduction.**

Creates the Housing and Homelessness Response (HHR) Fund to provide ongoing funding to address homelessness. It would eliminate the mortgage interest deduction on second homes and conform to federal law by reducing the amount of interest that can be deducted on a primary home to \$750,000 for a married couple filing jointly and \$350,000 for a married couple filing separately. The Franchise Tax Board would be required to determine the general fund revenues generated from these changes each year, notify the California State Controller of the revenue figure, and the California State Controller would deposit the amount in the HHR Fund to fund local efforts to address homelessness.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch Closely

**AB 2553 (Ting) Shelter crisis declarations**

This bill Expands the 2017 pilot program, the Shelter Crisis Act, to all cities and counties in California, adds safe parking sites as an eligible form of shelter and extends the sunset to 2026. This is intended to give cities and counties another tool to fight homelessness with regulatory flexibility and expedite the construction of shelters that can link people in need with services to achieve self-sufficiency.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Watch

**AB 2746 (Gabriel) Funding accountability: state funding for homelessness**

This bill would require counties, cities, non-profits, and Continuums of Care who receive funding

from various state programs to report specified data annually. The data collected would assist the Legislature in determining the effectiveness of the programs in housing people who are experiencing homelessness. Programs included are CalWORKs, HDAP, and WCP.

Status: Vetoed  
Position: Watch

**AB 3269 State and local agencies: homelessness plan**

This bill proposed to establish the Housing and Homelessness Inspector General (HHIG) to oversee state and local actions to address homelessness; impose new requirements on local governments to develop action plans to address homelessness; and create a public right of action for the HHIG to compel compliance with the new plans.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**PUBLIC SAFETY REFORM**

The police reform package encapsulated the policy goals of many social justice groups, including Black Lives Matter and the ACLU. Key points centered around use of force, weapon deployment, reporting requirements, automatic investigatory action, officer decertification, officer intervention and the reallocation of key resources.

The partnership of Arc Strategies with the Police Chiefs and other statewide law enforcement groups was integral in shaping this conversation around police reform and introducing a new legislative platform encompassing modernized policies and practices.

Below are the results of the aforementioned measures as they relate to the Session's conclusion:

**AB 846 (Burke and Irwin) Public employment: public officers or employees declared by law to be peace officers**

This bill would require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) within the Department of Justice to update their regulations and associated screening materials related to the emotional and mental condition evaluations of peace officer candidates to incorporate explicit and implicit bias. This bill would require that evaluation to include bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Support

**AB 1196 (Gipson) Peace officers: use of force**

This bill proposes to prohibit law enforcement agencies from authorizing the use of the carotid restraint and chokehold.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Support

**AB 1506 (McCarty) Police use of force**

This bill would require the Department of Justice (DOJ), upon request, to conduct independent investigations into deadly force incidents. The bill originally proposed to establish a new division within the DOJ to review all local law enforcement agency's incidents of use of force as a required reporting element. It was significantly amended to eliminate the development of the new division and not mandate reporting of use of force incidents.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Support

**AB 2054 (Kamlager) Emergency services: community response: grant program**

This bill would, until January 1, 2024, enact the Community Response Initiative to Strengthen Emergency Systems Act or the C.R.I.S.E.S. Act for the purpose of creating, implementing, and evaluating the C.R.I.S.E.S. Act Grant Pilot Program, which the act would establish in an effort to provide resource to specified disadvantaged communities.

Status: Vetoed  
Position: Support

**AB 66 (Gonzalez) Police: use of force**

This bill would have restricted the use of kinetic energy projectiles, banned the use of tear gas and set specific reporting requirements. Police chiefs oppose the outright ban of tear gas and requested other amendments to the language restricting the use of rubber bullets, such as limiting use to violent gatherings and riots. Ultimately, law enforcement agrees there needs to be statewide regulations over kinetic energy projectiles and tear gas, which means the legislative concept is likely to be reintroduced.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**AB 329 (Kamlager) Victim compensation: use of excessive force by law enforcement.**

This bill would allow for victim compensation against excessive force, regardless if the officer was arrested or charged in the commission of a crime or not.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**AB 465 (Eggman) Mental health workers: supervision**

This bill proposes to require mental health professionals working with law enforcement to be supervised by a mental health professional.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Watch

**AB 767 (Grayson) Victim compensation: use of excessive force by a peace officer**

Would expand eligibility for compensation under the Victims Compensation Program for injuries or death caused by use of force by a police officer and ensure victims do not depend entirely on police reports to detail compensatory incidents.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**AB 1022 (Holden) Peace officers: use of force**

This bill proposes to disqualify a person from being a peace officer if they have been found by a current or previous law enforcement agency that employees them to have either used excessive force that resulted in great bodily injury or death or to have failed to intercede in that incident as required by a law enforcement agency's policies. The bill also proposes to establish additional reporting requirements, an online database of complaints against an officer, and restrictions on who can be a peace officer.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**AB 1299 (Salas) Peace officers: employment**

This bill proposes to require a law enforcement agency to alert POST when an officer separates from employment (including details of any termination or resignation in lieu of termination) or leaves an agency with complaint/charge still pending and would require an agency to finish the investigation and notify POST of their findings. The bill would also require POST to include this information in an officer's profile.

Status: Vetoed  
Position: Watch

**AB 1314 (McCarty) Law enforcement use of force settlements and judgements: reporting**

This bill proposes to require local governments to post on their website specific information about settlements resulting from use of force incidents with law enforcement.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**AB 1472 (Stone) Personal rights: false reports to law enforcement**

This bill would specify that intimidation by threat of violence includes knowingly or recklessly making a false claim or report to a peace officer or law enforcement agency alleging that another person has engaged in unlawful activity or in an activity that requires law enforcement intervention.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch

**AB 1550 (Bonta) Discriminatory emergency calls**

This bill would make those who falsely report a crime to law enforcement with the intent to unlawfully discriminate against the person, cause harassment, damage personal or financial reputation.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch

**AB 1599 (Cunningham) Peace officers: investigations of misconduct**

This bill would require a law enforcement agency or oversight agency to complete its investigation into an allegation of the use of force resulting in death or great bodily injury, sexual assault, discharge of a firearm, or dishonesty relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime or misconduct by another peace officer or custodial officer, despite the peace officer's or custodial officer's voluntary separation from the employing agency.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch

**AB 1652 (Wicks) Law enforcement agency policies: use of force: protests**

This bill proposed to add requirements to what is included in every law enforcement use of force policy, including protections of media and protesters, guidelines on "corralling," and requirements that a violation of the agency's use of force policy results in, at a minimum, a suspension of the officer. The bill also proposed to establish a private right of action against the law enforcement agency for specified violations.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch

**AB 1709 (Weber) Peace officers: use of force**

This bill proposed to amend state statutes regarding use of deadly force. Specifically, it would have removed a specification that a peace officer making an arrest need not desist in their efforts because of resistance or threatened resistance from the person being arrested. It would have also required a peace officer to attempt to control an incident through deescalation tactics in an effort to reduce or avoid the need to use force, to render medical aid immediately or as soon as feasible, and to intervene to stop a violation of law or an excessive use of force by another peace officer.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch

**AB 1775 (Jones-Sawyer) False reports and harassment.**

Similar to the AB 1550 (Bonta), this would increase the penalty for uses the 911 emergency system for the purpose of harassing another.

Status: Chaptered

Position: Watch

**AB 2542 (Kalra) Criminal procedure: discrimination**

This bill would establish numerous opportunities to challenge criminal cases based on various prescribed violations of bias in a court case in an attempt to prohibit the state from seeking or obtaining a conviction or sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin.

Status: Chaptered

Position: Watch

**SB 203 (Bradford) Juveniles: custodial interrogation**

This bill proposes to raise the age from 15 to 17 for statutory requirements for the individual to be allowed to consult with legal counsel before waiving their Miranda right.

Status: Chaptered

Position: Watch

**SB 480 (Archuleta) Law enforcement uniforms**

This bill would prohibit California law enforcement from wearing uniforms substantially similar, as described, to a uniform of the United States Armed Forces.

Status: Chaptered

Position: Watch

**SB 629 (McGuire) Public peace: media access.**

This bill would establish definitions and penalties for allowing authorized media into closed areas during protests and riots. In this context, it prohibits officers from citing members of the press for failure to disperse, a violation of a curfew, or a violation of resisting, delaying, or obstructing, as specified.

Status: Vetoed

Position: Watch

**SB 731 (Bradford) Peace Officers: certification: civil rights**

This bill proposes to amend immunity protections for all public employees and establishes a decertification process for peace officers.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch

**SB 773 (Skinner) Emergencies: State 911 Advisory Board**

This bill, commencing on June 1, 2021, would revise membership on the advisory board by (1) reducing one representative appointed on the recommendation of the California Police Chiefs Association, one representative appointed on the recommendation of the California State Sheriffs' Association, and one representative appointed on the recommendation of the CalNENA Executive Board, except that any member in those categories whose term began before June 1, 2021, may serve out their term as set forth in existing law at the pleasure of the Governor, and (2) adding one representative of the California Welfare Directors Association, one county public guardian, and one county mental health professional, all 3 of whom will serve at the pleasure of the Governor, as specified.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch

**SB 776 (Skinner) Peace officers: release of records**

This bill proposed to serve as an expansion of 2018's SB 1421 (which allowed the release of police

personnel files), including making every use of force incident subject to disclosure, removing the requirement a complaint relating to sexual assault or dishonesty be sustained, new release for wrongful arrests/searches and cases where the officer resigns, and mandating retention of all complaints.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch

**SB 1010 (Jackson) Privacy: biometric surveillance systems**

This bill would prohibit a government entity from sharing images, recordings, or biometric information with any other person or entity for use in a facial recognition or other biometric surveillance system or commercial biometric database.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch

**SB 1220 (Umberg) Peace and custodial officers**

This bill requires prosecuting agencies to maintain a Brady list and any law enforcement agency to, annually and upon request, provide a prosecuting agency a list of names and badge numbers of officers employed in the five years prior to providing the list that meet specified criteria, including having a sustained finding for conduct of moral turpitude or group bias, and establishes a due process procedure for the officer to contest their inclusion on the list.

Status: Vetoed

Position: Watch

**LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**AB 2257 (Gonzalez) Independent Contractors: employees**

On September 4, 2020, Governor Newsom signed into law AB 2257, which exempts several additional occupations from the ABC Test under AB 5, and attempts to further clarify the distinction between employer-employee relationships and professionals that run their own independent businesses. AB 2257 is a lengthy bill that made several significant changes. In summary, it eliminated the 35-per-year submission limit placed on freelance writers, but replaced it was some other specific requirements that must be met. It also carved out several other occupations that may be exempt from the ABC Test under certain circumstances.

**AB 3216 (Kalra) Unemployment: rehiring and retention: state of emergency.**

The bill would require an employer to offer its laid-off employees specified information about job positions that become available for which the laid-off employees are qualified, and to offer positions to those laid-off employees based on a preference system, in accordance with specified timelines and procedures. The bill would define the term “laid-off employee” to mean any employee who was employed by the employer for 6 months or more in the 12 months preceding the state of emergency giving rise to the application of the bill’s provisions, and whose most recent separation from active service was due to a public health directive, government shutdown order,

lack of business, a reduction in force, or other economic, non-disciplinary reason related to the state of emergency.

Status: Vetoed

Position: Watch Closely

### **SB 1423 (Galgiani) Worker classification.**

The bill would provide that an individual or sole proprietor providing labor or services for remuneration who meets specified conditions shall be considered an independent contractor rather than an employee with respect to the individual's relationship with a contracting entity or platform.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch Closely

## **ENERGY, WILDFIRES & THE ENVIRONMENT**

Due to the effects of climate change, California is facing unprecedented wildfires, drastic weather fluctuations and energy shortages. This year alone, the state has experienced the hottest temperatures and the most destructive fires in history. We will continue to experience these natural disasters if drastic measures are not taken.

Recently, the Governor announced that he will aggressively move the state further away from its reliance on fossil fuels while retaining and creating jobs and spurring economic growth – he issued an executive order requiring sales of all new passenger vehicles to be zero-emission by 2035 and additional measures to eliminate harmful emissions from the transportation sector.

Following the order, the California Air Resources Board will develop regulations to mandate that 100 percent of in-state sales of new passenger cars and trucks are zero-emission by 2035 – a target which would achieve more than a 35 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and an 80 percent improvement in oxides of nitrogen emissions from cars statewide. In addition, the Air Resources Board will develop regulations to mandate that all operations of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles shall be 100 percent zero emission by 2045 where feasible, with the mandate going into effect by 2035 for drayage trucks. To ensure needed infrastructure to support zero-emission vehicles, the order requires state agencies, in partnership with the private sector, to accelerate deployment of affordable fueling and charging options. It also requires support of new and used zero-emission vehicle markets to provide broad accessibility to zero-emission vehicles for all Californians. The executive order will not prevent Californians from owning gasoline-powered cars or selling them on the used car market.

California will be leading the nation in this effort – joining 15 countries that have already committed to phase out gasoline-powered cars and using our market power to push zero-emission vehicle innovation and drive down costs for everyone.

The executive order sets clear deliverables for new health and safety regulations that protect workers and communities from the impacts of oil extraction. It supports companies who transition their upstream and downstream oil production operations to cleaner alternatives.

The day following the Governor's Executive Order, he announced the launch of California Climate Action Corps. As part of California's comprehensive climate strategy, this California Volunteers-led initiative will engage people through a variety of levels and activities. The Governor encouraged Californians to sign up to join California Climate Action Corps, at [ClimateActionCorps.ca.gov](https://ClimateActionCorps.ca.gov).

Through 2021, several hundred AmeriCorps fellows will deploy to support local climate action projects in front-line and low-income communities across the state. Fellows will be placed with state and local government agencies, nonprofit organizations and universities and colleges where they will focus on developing and implementing climate action projects with a strong emphasis on volunteerism and community engagement.

We can expect more actions being taken by the Governor and Legislature to address the effects of climate change in the next legislative session. As an example, Senator Wiener recently announced his intent to introduce legislation to ban hydraulic fracking, a fossil fuel drilling method. The Senator intends to introduce the bill when the Legislature convenes in December to swear in the newly elected members of the Legislature.

#### **AB 1080 (Gonzalez)/SB 54 (Allen) Solid waste: packaging and products**

These two essentially identical bills would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging and priority single-use products made partially or entirely of plastic, to be administered by the department. As part of that regulatory scheme, the bill would require producers, as defined, (A) to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products, and (B) to ensure that all single-use packaging and priority single-use products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, and that are offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state are recyclable or compostable. Both bills were introduced in the beginning of 2019, have undergone no less than 11 sets of amendments, and were reintroduced at the very end of the 2020 legislative session. However, the late August push was denied as both bills were ultimately held or refused passage. These two bills will undoubtedly be reintroduced during the next session and will be hotly debated earlier in the legislative process.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Support

#### **AB 41 (Gallagher) Disaster relief: Camp Fire.**

The California Disaster Assistance Act provides that the state share for disaster project allocations to local agencies is no more than 75% of total state eligible costs, except for specified events for which the state share is up to 100% of state eligible costs. This bill would provide that the state share is up to 100% of total state eligible costs connected with the Camp Fire that started on November 8, 2018, in the County of Butte.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch Closely

#### **AB 54 (Ting) The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.**

California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of

Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone. This bill, until March 1, 2020, would exempt from those duties dealers located in a convenience zone that was served by a recycling center that closed between August 1, 2019, and September 1, 2019, at the initiation of the recycler.

Status: Signed by the Governor  
Position: Watch

**AB 345 (Muratsuchi) Natural resources: environmental justice: oil and gas: regulation of operations.**

Would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to create an environmental justice program within the agency to identify and address any gaps in existing programs, policies, or activities that may impede the achievement of environmental justice. The bill, contingent upon funding for this purpose, would require the secretary to establish a grant-based reimbursement program to enable environmental justice and community groups to meaningfully participate in rulemaking and other regulatory processes at departments and entities within the agency.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch Closely

**AB 609 (Levine) California Environmental Quality Act: notices and documents: electronic filing and posting.**

The California Environmental Quality Act requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. The act requires the lead agency to mail certain notices to persons who have filed a written request for notices. This bill would require the lead agency and the project applicant to post those notices on their internet website.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch Closely

**AB 639 (Cervantes) California Workforce Development Board: port automation and climate change.**

This bill requires that the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and California Workforce Investment Board oversee a stakeholder process to develop recommendations on how to address automation at the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach.

Status: Signed by the Governor  
Position: Watch

**AB 793 (Ting & Irwin) Recycling: plastic beverage containers: minimum recycled content**

This bill establishes minimum postconsumer recycled content standards for plastic beverage containers subject to the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Bottle Bill). The bill will help develop domestic markets for recycled materials and reduce dependence on virgin plastics.

Status: Signed by the Governor  
Position: Watch Closely

**AB 2663 (Garcia) Use fuel tax: dimethyl ether: fuel blend.**

This bill Makes the statutory changes necessary to enable retail sale of dimethyl ether (DME)-propane fuel blend. Changes the Use Fuel Tax rate of dimethyl ether from \$0.18 to \$0.06 per gallon of DME used and \$0.06 per gallon of DME-propane fuel blend used. Authorizes owners or operators of DME or DME-propane fuel blend powered vehicles, except interstate users, to pay the flat rate fuel tax.

Status: Signed by the Governor  
Position: Watch

**AB 2687 (O'Donnell) Oil revenue: Oil Trust Fund.**

This bill would delete the provisions relating to the limit on the total amount deposited in the fund. By increasing the amount of money that may be deposited into a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill died this year before the City could take an official position, but it should be noted that the City has supported this proposal in the past, and will continue to work with the Legislature and State Lands Commission if the issue is presented again in the next legislative session.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Watch Closely

**AB 2800 (Quirk) Climate change: state infrastructure planning: Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group.**

This bill removes the sunset for the Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group (CSIWG) and for provisions which require agencies to take the current and future climate change impacts into account in infrastructure projects. Further, this bill clarifies that agencies, as part of their accounting for climate change impacts in infrastructure projects, include the economic damages and financial liabilities associated with those impacts. It also requires agencies to include, as part of their analysis of climate change impacts, the potential economic damages and financial liabilities of those impacts.

Status: Signed by the Governor  
Position: Watch

**AB 3214 (Limon) Oil and gas: oil spills: fines and penalties.**

This bill doubles specified maximum and minimum financial penalties for specified violations, including failing to notify specified state and federal agencies of the discharge of oil and the discharging of oil into waters of the state. Authorizes the court to also impose upon a person convicted of violating specified provisions of the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act (act) a fine of up to \$1,000 dollars per gallon spilled in excess of 1,000 gallons of oil.

Status: Signed by the Governor

Position: Watch

**AB 3256 (Garcia) Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.**

Would enact the Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,980,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for an economic recovery, wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

Status: Failed Passage

Position: Watch Closely

**SB 895 (Archuleta) Energy: zero-emission fuel, infrastructure, and transportation technologies.**

Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to provide research and development support for zero-emissions fuels, infrastructure, and technologies using available funds that are currently set aside for the development of clean diesel fuels, infrastructure, and technologies.

Status: Signed by the Governor

Position: Watch

**SB 1320 (Stern) Climate change: California Climate Change Assessment.**

This bill directs the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), through the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program (ICARP), to complete a California-specific climate change assessment (assessment) no less frequently than every five years to assess the impacts and risks of climate change and identify potential solutions to inform legislative policy.

Status: Signed by the Governor

Position: Watch

**Elections & Redistricting**

There were several bills introduced this year that addressed voter eligibility and all mail ballot elections. Due to the COVID pandemic, a large number of those bills were shelved for the year, however, we are weeks away from a presidential election and months away from redistricting state and federal political boundaries. Every 10 years, after the U.S. Census, the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (Commission) adjusts the maps for the State's Congressional seats, the State Legislature and the Board of Equalization. For more information, see [www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov](http://www.wedrawthelines.ca.gov).

**AB 1276 (Bonta) Local Redistricting**

AB 1276 is a clean-up bill to a local redistricting reform bill, AB 849, that was signed by the Governor in 2019. AB 849 codified a number of reforms to California's local redistricting process, including: New requirements for transparency, new requirements for public outreach and education, and new criteria that will bring fairness to the drawing of district lines and eliminate gerrymandering.

AB 1276 adds back language that was negotiated during the drafting of AB 849 from stakeholders but was inadvertently left out of AB 1276. It also clarifies existing law governing the redistricting process and affirms constitutional autonomy of charter cities over certain aspects of the redistricting process. Additionally, due to input from county elections officials and due to the delay in the release of census data in 2021 due to COVID-19, AB 1276 fixes timeline issues for redistricting caused by the elections calendar and the delayed data dissemination.

Status: Signed by the Governor  
Position: Watch Closely

### **SB 970 (Umberg) Primary Election Date**

This bill changes the primary election date from March to June. Because of the ongoing effects of COVID-19, the Census Bureau has sought Congressional approval for four additional months to deliver the census data needed to reapportion Congress and to redraw congressional, state legislative and local districts in 2021. That delay will make it impossible for the California Citizens Redistricting Commission, the Los Angeles and San Diego County redistricting commissions, and other local jurisdictions to complete their work under current legal deadlines. Those deadlines must be commensurately adjusted and so must the date of the 2022 primary.

The other impetus for this bill is to reduce the length of the gubernatorial election cycle. Since 1946, the statewide primary election in gubernatorial election years has been held in June with the lone exception of 2002. A March gubernatorial primary results in an unnecessarily elongated election cycle with the gap between the primary and the general election at 8 months. Moving the primary to June would shorten the election season to a much more reasonable five months.

Status: Signed by the Governor  
Position: Watch Closely

### **Additional Priority Bills from the 2019-2020 Legislative Session**

#### **Bills Supported by Long Beach:**

#### **ACA 8 (Low) Elections: voter qualifications.**

The California Constitution allows a United States citizen who is at least 18 years of age and a resident of California to vote. This measure would reduce the minimum voting age to 17.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Support

#### **AB 310 (Santiago) California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank**

Would establish the Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Commission and place the I-Bank under the supervision of a commission comprised of the Governor, the Treasurer, the Controller, or their designees. The bill would require the commission to appoint members of the bank board and would eliminate the I-Bank Fund spending limit with respect to educational facilities, environmental mitigation measures, and parks and recreational facilities.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Support

**AB 826 (Santiago) Emergency food assistance: COVID-19**

Requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, or upon a determination by the Governor that funds may be used for this purpose, to contract with a Feeding America partner state organization or another nonprofit to issue a food assistance benefit to individuals who meet certain eligibility criteria.

Status: Vetoed  
Position: Support

**AB 1907 (Santiago) California Environmental Quality Act: emergency shelters: supportive and affordable housing: exemption.**

This bill would have provided that the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not apply to any activity approved by or carried out by a public agency in furtherance of providing emergency shelters, supportive housing, or affordable housing.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Support

**AB 2037 (Wicks) Health facilities: notices.**

This bill proposed to increase the amount of notice a hospital that provides emergency medical services (EMS) is required to provide, from at least 90 days to at least 120 days, before a planned reduction or elimination in the level of EMS. Also increases the notice requirements, from 30 days prior to closing a hospital facility to at least 180 days prior, and from 30 days prior to eliminating or relocating a supplemental service to at least 90 days prior and includes additional manners in which public notices must be posted.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Support

**AB 3330 (Calderon) Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: licensees: regulatory fees.**

This is a bill that the City supported in June, 2020 before it was gut and amended on August 3, 2020. Before it was amended, the bill prohibited a person from receiving compensation for advertising or marketing the unlawful sale or provision of cannabis or cannabis products and deems that a violation of that prohibition constitutes a public nuisance.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Support

**SB 932 (Wiener) Communicable diseases: data collection.**

This bill requires any electronic tool used by local health officers for the purpose of reporting cases of communicable disease to the Department of Public Health to include the capacity to collect and report data relating to the sexual orientation and gender identity of individuals who are diagnosed with a reportable disease, and requires health care providers who are in attendance on a case of a reportable disease to report the patient's sexual orientation and gender identity, if known.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Support

**SB 1130 (Gonzalez, Lena) Communications: California Advanced Services Fund**

Revises the CASF program goal. Directs the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), in approving CASF program infrastructure projects, to approve certain infrastructure projects in "unserved areas and unserved high-poverty areas," each as defined in the bill, and to prioritize projects in such areas where internet connectivity is available but only below certain technical downstream, upstream and latency standards. Prohibits the CPUC from collecting more than the \$330 million that was previously authorized and repeals the CPUC's authority to collect more than \$66 million per year from a surcharge on telephone customers. Allows an existing facility-based broadband provider to apply for certain CASF program grants only if the provider can demonstrate it is financially incapable of self-financing the upgrades.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Support

**SB 1386 (Moorlach) Local government: assessments, fees, and charges: water: hydrants**

This bill would specify that hydrants, as defined, are part of the system of public improvements included in the definition of "water" for purposes of the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act.

Status: Chaptered  
Position: Support

**Bills Opposed by Long Beach:**

The City did not issue any new oppose positions this year, however, below are the bills the City opposed in 2019 that remained active throughout part or all of the 2020 legislative session.

**AB 1279 (Bloom) Planning and zoning: housing development: high-opportunity areas**

This bill requires specified housing developments to be a use by right in any high-opportunity area, as determined by the California Department of Housing and Community Development, if the development is located in any portion of the high-opportunity area, as specified.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Oppose

**SB 50 (Wiener) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval: incentives.**

This bill requires a local government to grant an equitable communities incentive, which reduces specified local zoning standards in "jobs-rich" and "transit rich areas," when a development proponent meets specified requirements, if the local government has not adopted a local flexibility plan approved and certified by the Department of Housing and Community Development, by January 1, 2023. This bill also requires a neighborhood multifamily project containing up to four dwelling units to be subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as specified.

Status: Failed Passage  
Position: Oppose