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2019-20 Budget Bill / Trailer Bills – As of July 12, 2019

NOTE: As of July 12, the budget bill and all trailer bills have now been enacted.

AB 74	Main 2019-20 budget bill
SB 75	Education Finance (Part II)
SB 76	Education Finance (Proposition 98)
SB 77	Higher Education
SB 78	Health
SB 79	Mental Health
SB 80	Human Services
SB 81	Developmental Services
SB 82	General Government
SB 83	Employment
SB 84	Political Reform Act (Cal-Access Replacement)
SB 85	Public resources
SB 87	Transportation
SB 90	Public Employees' Retirement (supplemental pension payment)
AB 91	Income Taxation: Loophole Closure and Small Business and Working Families Relief Act of 2019 (Tax Conformity)
SB 92	Sales Tax Exemption/Wayfair Clean-up
SB 93	Budget Act of 2018: Supplemental Appropriations
SB 94	Public Safety
SB 95	Courts
SB 96	Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act (911 Fee)
AB 97	Cannabis
AB 101	Housing and Homelessness
SB 103	Memorandum of Understanding (State Employees)
SB 104	Health (Part II)
SB 105	Corrections Facilities: Financing
SB 106	2019-20 Budget Bill, Jr. (amendments to 2019-20 budget bill (AB 74))
AB 110	2019-20 Budget Bill, III (amendments to 2019-20 budget bill (AB 74))
AB 111	Wildfire agencies: Public utilities



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2019-20 Budget Bill and Trailer Bills – As of July 12, 2019

Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
AB 74	Main 2019-20 budget bill	Main 2018-19 budget bill.
SB 75	Education Finance (Part II)	<p>Enacts various statutory changes related to 2019-20 K-12 education budget, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Early Education - Provides \$300 million in one-time General Fund for the Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant program, including changes to the state matching share and prioritizing schools converting from part- to full-time; expands eligibility requirements, as specified; requires the Secretary of the Health and Human Services, in concurrence with the executive director of the State Board of Education to contract for research to create a Master Plan to ensure comprehensive and affordable child care and universal preschool; establishes the Early Learning and Care Infrastructure Grant Program to provide grants to child care and early education providers to build new facilities, or retrofit, renovate, or expand existing facilities; establishes the Early Learning and Care Workforce Development Grant Program to expand the number of qualified early learning and care professionals and increase education credentials for existing professionals; provides \$10 million in one-time funds for the Department of Education, Department of Social Services, Department of Human Resources and the Public Employment Relations Board for costs associated with implementing child care organizing; and establishes the Early Childhood Policy Council to advise the Governor, the Legislature, and the Superintendent on statewide early learning and care policy, building on the work of the state’s Master Plan for Early Learning and Care and the 2019 California Blue Ribbon Commission on Early Childhood Education Final Report.▪ K-12 Education – Creates the Special Education Early Intervention Preschool grant, provided to LEAs based on the number of three and four year olds with exceptional needs; provides one-time Proposition 98 “settle-up” funding in 2019-20 to allocate to school districts and community colleges for the purposes of reducing the outstanding Proposition 98 funding owed to schools for the 2009-10 fiscal year; dedicates \$89.8 million in one-time funding for the Golden State Teacher Grant program; establishes the Mental Health Student Services Act to create a five-year competitive grant program – administered by the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission – to fund partnerships between county mental health or behavioral health departments and K-12 school districts, charter schools, and the county office of education within a county; provides a backfill for wildfire affected basic aid school districts for property tax losses in 2018-19 and 2019-20; provides a backfill for special education programs for 2018-19 and 2019-20 to the extent that property tax revenues from Redevelopment Agency dissolution are not sufficient to cover the appropriation in the 2018 and 2019 Budget Acts for Special Education; makes a one-time allocation to support the creation of a workgroup to increase the ability of schools to draw down federal funds for medically related services for students and improve



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Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
SB 76	Education Finance (Proposition 98)	<p>the transition of thee-year olds with disabilities from regional centers to schools; and enacts various other K-12 related budget provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Makes changes to the process for certifying the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee, including that it: a) Eliminates the Proposition 98 Cost Allocation Schedule created in the 2018- 19 budget. The Cost Allocation Schedule allowed for the state to account for Proposition 98 appropriations in excess of the amounts required to satisfy the minimum funding obligation to school districts and community college districts and to use any credits to this account to satisfy the minimum guarantee for any prior years in which appropriations were below the certified guarantee level. b) Prohibits the state from making downward adjustments to the Proposition 98 funding level once a fiscal year is over. Requires the state to make upward adjustments to the Proposition 98 funding level after the fiscal year is over, if the calculation results in an increase in a prior year. ▪ Includes a cap on the cost of living adjustment (COLA) for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) continuous appropriation in future years, if the COLA for LCFF and other K-14 programs exceeds growth in the Proposition 98 guarantee. Adjusts the COLA for programs outside the LCFF by a like amount. ▪ Provides \$282.2 million in Proposition 98 “settle-up” funding in 2019-20 to allocate to school districts and community colleges for the purposes of reducing the outstanding Proposition 98 funding owed to schools for the 2009-10, 2011-12, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2016-17 fiscal years. Funding is provided for 2019-20 LCFF expenditures for school districts and charter schools, deferred maintenance for community colleges and other K-12 education and community college programs, as specified.
SB 77	Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Makes various changes to expand Cal Grant awards. ▪ Adjusts the appropriation for Middle Class Scholarship program to reflect updated caseload and eligibility for the program. ▪ California College Promise Program. Authorizes colleges meeting specified requirements to use \$43 million Proposition 98 General Fund to waive fees for first-time, full-time community college students for two academic years. ▪ California State University Post-Employment Benefits. Amends the health and dental benefit vesting schedule for specified new CSU employees to 10 years. The bill also authorizes the California Public Employees Retirement System to provide retiree contact information to CSU for the purpose of notifying them of retirement benefits. ▪ California Kids Investment and Development Savings (KIDS) Program. Establishes the California KIDS Program to be administered by the Scholarshare Investment Board of the State Treasurer’s Office. This program will provide state funding to open college savings accounts for eligible low-income California child born on or after July 1, 2020 and encourages parents to match the state’s contribution. ▪ Establishes the Child Savings Account Grant program, to be administered by the CSAC. This program will provide grants to support local governments and nonprofit organizations that sponsor or create local child savings



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		<p>account programs. Applicants who have a higher percentage of students in the local programs geographic region who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, lower median family income, or lower college-going rates shall receive priority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishes the UC and CSU Collaborative for Neurodiversity and Learning, comprised of UC Los Angeles, CSU Dominguez Hills, and other CSU campuses along the Los Angeles basin. The collaborative shall develop a network of brain researchers and educators to develop educational support and new teaching methods for children with diverse learning needs, including children with dyslexia and other learning differences. ▪ Directs the Department of Social Services, in consultation with the UC, CSU and CCC, to assess the effectiveness of the federal CalFresh program in serving low-income college students and provide recommendations by November 1, 2019 to the Department of Finance and Legislature to improve college student access to the program. ▪ Directs the California Community College Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO) to administer a grant program serving currently incarcerated and formerly incarcerated students. ▪ Requires CCCCCO to report by March 1, 2020 on the use of funds provided in the budget to address student basic needs, including housing and food insecurity.
<p>SB 78</p>	<p>Health</p>	<p>Affordability/Individual Mandate Provisions –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Affordability.</i> Establishes a program within the Health Benefit Exchange (Covered California) to provide state subsidies to assist individuals with incomes under 600 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) afford health insurance. ▪ <i>Individual Mandate.</i> Implements an individual mandate penalty for individuals that fail to purchase minimum essential coverage during a calendar year. <p>Managed Care Organization (MCO) Tax –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ States legislative intent to enact a managed care organization provider tax in California. The collection of the tax and the associated revenue shall be contingent upon receipt of approval from the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. <p>Medi-Cal Provisions –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Pharmacy.</i> Requires DHCS to establish a pharmacy working group to receive feedback on the Administration’s proposed transition of Medi-Cal pharmacy benefits from managed care to fee-for-service, provide a description of changes for managed care plans and beneficiaries, and include fiscal assumptions for the transition in the Governor’s proposed budget. ▪ <i>Restoration of optional Medi-Cal benefits.</i> Restores the following benefits no sooner than January 1, 2020: audiology, speech therapy, podiatry, and incontinence creams and washes. Suspends the restorations on



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		<p>December 31, 2021, unless the Director of Finance determines that General Fund revenues exceed expenditures by a sufficient amount for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years to fund programs subject to suspension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Value-Based Payments Program.</i> Establishes a Value-Based Payments program to provide supplemental incentive payments to Medi-Cal providers to meet certain metrics related to behavioral health integration, chronic disease management, prenatal and postpartum care, and early childhood preventive services. Suspends the program on December 31, 2021, unless the Director of Finance determines General Fund revenues exceed expenditures by a sufficient amount for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years to fund programs subject to suspension. ▪ <i>Medi-Cal Drug Rebate Fund.</i> Establishes the fund to collect revenue received from federal and state supplemental prescription drug rebate programs. ▪ <i>Extension of the Health Home Program.</i> Extends the availability of funding for the program until July 1, 2024. <p>Public Health Provisions –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention.</i> Implements a grant program to local health jurisdictions for prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, with no less than 50 percent of the funding provided to community-based organizations. Suspends the grant program on December 31, 2021, unless the Director of Finance determines that General Fund revenues exceed expenditures by a sufficient amount for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years to fund programs subject to suspension. ▪ <i>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Prevention.</i> Implements a grant program to local health jurisdictions for prevention of HIV, with no less than 50 percent of the funding provided to community-based organizations. Suspends the grant program on December 31, 2021, unless the Director of Finance determines that General Fund revenues exceed expenditures by a sufficient amount for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years to fund programs subject to suspension. ▪ <i>Hepatitis C Prevention.</i> Implements a grant program to local health jurisdictions for prevention of hepatitis C, with no less than 50 percent of the funding provided to community-based organizations. Suspends the grant program on December 31, 2021, unless the Director of Finance determines that General Fund revenues exceed expenditures by a sufficient amount for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years to fund programs subject to suspension. <p>Substance Use Disorder Provisions –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment Services (SBIRT).</i> Directs the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to seek federal approval to provide SBIRT to screen for opioids and other illicit drugs. Suspends the program on December 31, 2021, unless the Director of Finance determines that General Fund revenues exceed expenditures by a sufficient amount for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years to fund programs subject to suspension. <p>Other Provisions –</p>



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Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishes the Office of the Surgeon General within the Health and Human Services Agency, delineates the authority and responsibilities of the Surgeon General, and makes Surgeon General appointees subject to Senate confirmation on or after July 1, 2019. ▪ Extends filing deadlines until September 1, 2019, for seismic safety requirements under the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act for UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital in Oakland and Providence Tarzana Medical Center in Los Angeles.
SB 79	Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allows a county to encumber Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funds for innovative programs within the timeframes approved by the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC) in the county’s innovation project plan, or within three years, whichever is later. ▪ Allows, for counties with a population of less than 200,000, MHSA funds for innovative programs to be encumbered within the timeframes approved in the county’s innovation project plan, or within five years, whichever is later. ▪ Eliminates the prohibition on the use of state funds for early psychosis and mood disorder detection and intervention programs. ▪ Clarifies the Senate’s appointment authority to the MHSOAC. ▪ Requires 2/3 vote.
SB 80	Human Services	<p>CalWORKs –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Ending Childhood Deep Poverty.</i> Increases the maximum aid payment (MAP) amounts for CalWORKs recipients in order to increase grants to no less than 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Level for assistance units (AU) of one, effective October 1, 2019. Grant amounts for all other AU sizes will be increased to no less than 47 percent. The Budget Act includes \$329.8 million General Fund ongoing for this purpose. ▪ <i>Home Visiting Program.</i> Makes the Home Visiting Program permanent and allows for the inclusion of all young children ages 0-2. ▪ <i>Homeless Assistance Program.</i> Allows the use of temporary assistance for up to 16 cumulative days, instead of consecutive days, in a 12-month period. The Budget Act includes \$14.7 million in 2019-20 for this purpose. ▪ <i>Earned Income Disregard (EID) and Income Reporting Threshold (IRT).</i> Updates the EID to \$500 and 50 percent of income with a June 1, 2020 effective date and subsequent adjustments in future fiscal years. Also removes the amount likely to render a recipient ineligible for CalWORKs benefits from the IRT. The Budget Act includes \$6.8 million in 2019-20 for these purposes. ▪ <i>12-month Continuous Eligibility for CalWORKs Stage One Childcare.</i> Amends the CalWORKs Stage one child care program to provide full time continuous child care to families in Stage One for 12 months or until families are transferred to Stage Two. Expands the definition of program activities that make families eligible for child care.



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Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Asset Limits.</i> Increases the CalWORKs asset limit to \$10,000 and the motor vehicle exemption to \$25,000 and ties inflation factors to these limits. The Budget Act includes \$7.5 million in 2019-20 for this purpose. <p>Child Welfare Services –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Family Urgent Response System.</i> Establishes a statewide hotline for caregivers and youth who experience emotional, behavioral, or other difficulties and are in need of immediate help. Also allows counties to establish or expand mobile response teams to provide in-home response on a 24/7 basis to stabilize situations and assess needs. The Budget Act includes \$15 million in 2019-20 for this purpose. The program would be subject to suspension on December 31, 2021, if certain conditions are met.▪ <i>Foster Family Agency (FFA) Rates - Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA).</i> Provides a one-time COLA, based on the California Necessities Index, to the rates paid to FFAs, subject to suspension on December 31, 2021, if certain conditions are met. The Budget Act includes \$6.8 million for this purpose.▪ <i>Continued Emergency Caregiver Funding at Time of Placement.</i> Allows for continued payment for emergency caregivers prior to approval for up to 365 days if the delay in the Resource Family Approval process is found to be neither the fault of the county nor the family. The Budget Act includes \$4.1 million for this purpose. <p>In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Maintenance-of-Effort (MOE).</i> Resets the base for counties' share of program costs and adjusts the IHSS MOE inflation factor, among other provisions.▪ <i>Collective Bargaining Agreements.</i> The bill includes penalties for counties that fail to come to a collective bargaining agreement with IHSS workers. The language adds a new requirement in state law that any county that goes to mediation must hold a public hearing within 3 days of the fact-finding panel's public release of its findings and recommended settlement terms (Section 75). Additionally, the language (Section 76) authorizes a withholding of 1991 Realignment funds when all of the following conditions are met:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The parties have completed mediation and fact-finding.○ The fact-finding panel has issued findings of fact and recommended settlement terms that are more favorable to the employee organization than those proposed by the public authority or nonprofit consortium.○ The parties do not reach a collective bargaining agreement within 90 days after the release of the fact-finding panel's recommended settlement terms.○ The collective bargaining agreement for IHSS providers in the county has expired. <p>Beginning July 1, 2019, any county that has not reached an agreement after the release of the fact-finding panel's recommended settlement terms released prior to June 30, 2019, shall have 90 days to reach an agreement with the employee organization. If no agreement is reached within 90 days, the withholding shall occur on October 1, 2019.</p>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Penalty Amount.</u> The amount of the 1991 Realignment funding withholding shall be equivalent to 1 percent of the county's 2018-19 fiscal year IHSS MOE requirement. ○ <u>Notification.</u> The Public Employment Relations Board shall provide written notification to the county and the employee organization within 15 days of determining that the county is subject to a 1991 Realignment withholding. The board shall also notify the Department of Finance and the State Controller of the withholding assessment. ○ <u>Reporting.</u> By January 10, 2020, the department shall report to the fiscal committees of the Legislature on the status of all in-home supportive services bargaining contracts in each county. The department shall also provide an update to the report on the status of the bargaining contracts no later than May 14, 2020. The department shall consult with the appropriate employee organizations and CSAC to determine the status of bargaining contracts in each county for purposes of producing the reports required pursuant to this subdivision. ○ <u>Sunset.</u> The provisions sunset on January 1, 2021. <p>Department of Aging –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Long-Term Care Ombudsman.</i> Specifies that the State Ombudsman should provide residents with regular and timely access to services through quarterly facility visits. The Budget Act includes \$5.2 million ongoing for this and other related purposes. ▪ <i>No Wrong Door Model.</i> Requires the department to administer a grant program for the purpose of implementing a No Wrong Door system, subject to suspension on December 31, 2021, if certain conditions are met. Grants would be awarded to qualified Area Agencies on Aging and Independent Living Centers. The Budget Act includes \$5 million ongoing for this purpose. <p>Department of Child Support Services –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Local Child Support Agency (LCSA) Funding Methodology.</i> Requires the department to convene a series of stakeholder working sessions to establish an ongoing LCSA funding methodology to begin in the 2020-21 fiscal year <p>Immigration –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Rapid Response Program.</i> Requires the department to administer a rapid response program to award grants to entities that provide critical assistance to immigrants during times of need.
SB 81	Developmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enacts various provisions related to the developmental services aspects of the 2019-20 state budget, including investments to support provider rate increases and an appropriation of \$4.7 million to operate two acute crisis homes at the Porterville Developmental Center General Treatment Area.
SB 82	General Government	<p>Makes numerous changes related to general government and state administration necessary to implement the 2019-20 state budget, including:</p>



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Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Establishes the Office of Innovation and the Digital Innovation Services Fund▪ Changes the match requirement for counties to draw down state funds for voting equipment to 3-to-1 and eliminates the match requirement for counties with 50 precincts or less▪ Requires the full text of measures related to debts and liabilities to be printed in the state voter information guide▪ Requires the Department of Human Resources to set the salary for the President of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)▪ Eliminates the Medi-Cal Subaccount and the CalWORKs Subaccount in the Safety Net Reserve Fund and transfers \$700 million to the Safety Net Reserve Fund
SB 83	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Extends the duration of Paid Family Leave from 6 to 8 weeks starting July 1, 2020; includes legislative intent language for the Governor's Office to convene a task force to develop a proposal by November 2019 to extend the duration of paid family leave benefits to six months by 2021-22 for parents to care for and bond with their newborn or newly adopted child; the proposal must also address job protections for workers and the goal of providing a 90 percent wage replacement for low-wage workers utilizing the Paid Family Leave program to bond with a child.▪ Repeals the payroll deferral of one day for state employees.
SB 84	Political Reform Act (Cal-Access Replacement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Extends until February 2021 the date by which the Secretary of State is required to make available a new online system for disclosure of campaign finance and lobbying information.▪ Appropriates \$7 million to fund positions and various contract services to design, develop, and implement this system.▪ Requires 2/3 vote.
SB 85	Public resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Heavy Duty Phase 2 GHG Implementation & Audit Program– Removes the cap on the total amount of funds the Air Resources Board may collect for certification of motor vehicles, engines, and trailers sold in the state so that fees are sufficient to cover the cost of implementing required state programs▪ Improved Infrastructure Management Revolving Fund– Establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) Infrastructure Projects Revolving Fund to enhance the department's ability to undertake agency-retained infrastructure improvement projects.▪ Office of the State Fire Marshal / Fire and Life Safety– Clarifies that a fee may be charged by various state and local entities for enforcement of building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal relating to fire and panic safety and other regulations. Makes various other changes to define and clarify the Fire Life and Safety Division's mission and responsibilities.



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Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface Mining and Reclamation Act– Technical Amendment– Requires the amount deposited into the Surface Mining and Reclamation Account to include any statewide general administrative costs assessed to the account for that fiscal year. ▪ Unclaimed Gas Tax– Authorizes the California Department of Food and Agriculture to retain a portion of the remaining Unclaimed Gas Tax funding, upon agreement by the county agricultural commissioners and the Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture, for purposes of implementing jointly developed priority agricultural programs. ▪ CalFire SB 901 Coordination– Requires CalFire to collaborate with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife when selecting fuel reduction projects to ensure they protect water resources and wildlife habitat, while addressing fire behavior and public safety. ▪ Community Emission Reduction Program– Specifies that Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund resources appropriated for projects to reduce mobile and stationary sources of criteria air pollutants are consistent with the community emissions reduction programs. Also requires that these resources complement and furthers the rules and regulatory requirements established by the Air Resources Board and local air districts. ▪ Habitat Conservation Fund– Extends the Habitat Conservation Fund for 10 years, until January 1, 2030. ▪ Healthy Stores Refrigeration and Grant Program– Defines “low-access area” and requires a grant recipient to be located in a low-income area or a low-access area. Revises the criteria required for a nonprofit entity to qualify to apply for a grant and authorizes a nonprofit entity to use grant funds to sell California-grown fresh fruits, nuts, vegetables, and minimally processed prepared foods directly in low-income areas or low-access areas. ▪ Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee (IEMAC)– Exempts the members of the IEMAC from the Bagley-Keene Act prohibition on serial conversations in order to provide them greater flexibility to communicate with each other when analyzing the effectiveness of the Cap-and-Trade program. Specifies that the IEMAC member representing the Legislative Analyst’s Office is a nonvoting member.
SB 87	Transportation	<p>Enacts various statutory changes consistent with the transportation provisions for the 2019-20 budget, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repays all outstanding General Fund transportation loans, no later than June 30, 2020. This includes \$236 million from the Traffic Congestion Relief Fund (TCRF) and \$873 million in loaned weight fees. All remaining weight fee revenues are required to be repaid by 2020-21. This bill would repay the entire balance of the loan in 2019-20 instead of splitting the repayment between 2019-20 and 2020-21. The TCRF loan is required to be repaid in 2019-20. This bill would clarify that this repayment would not count towards Proposition 2 debt repayment requirements. ▪ Provides confidentiality protections to individuals who communicate with the Department of Transportation’s Independent Office of Audits and Investigations. SB 1 (Beall), Chapter 5, Statutes of 2017 established the Caltrans



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		<p>Independent Office of Audits and Investigations to ensure that Caltrans and external entities that expend state and federal transportation funds are doing so efficiently and effectively and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Ensures that communications between individuals (or entities) and the Office are kept confidential and protected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directs the California Transportation Commission to establish a statewide competitive grant program to fund short-line railroad projects such as railroad reconstruction, maintenance, upgrades, or replacement. It would fund the program using the unprogrammed amount of funding available to the Trade Corridor Improvement Fund as of May 1, 2020. ▪ Closes the Local Transportation Loan Account (LTLA) and the Transportation Deferred Investment Fund (TDIF) and transfer the remaining balances of those funds, estimated at roughly \$29 million between the two funds, to the State Highway Account.
SB 90	Public Employees' Retirement	Makes various appropriations to the CalPERS and CalSTRS systems to address unfunded liabilities and employer contributions to pensions for public employees
AB 91	Income Taxation: Loophole Closure and Small Business and Working Families Relief Act of 2019 (Tax Conformity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Makes a number of changes to state income tax law to conform with federal income tax law changes from 2017. ▪ Expands California's Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and establishes a refundable tax credit for taxpayers with young children. ▪ Requires 2/3 vote.
SB 92	Sales Tax Exemption/Wayfair Clean-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Includes provisions to clean-up this year's AB 147 (Burke), legislation to implement the United States Supreme Court decision in <i>Wayfair</i> ▪ Exempts diapers and menstrual products from the sales and use tax for two years; backfills revenue losses to 2011 Realignment
SB 93	Budget Act of 2018: Supplemental Appropriations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addresses shortfalls in 2018-19 budget by making \$112.6 million in various appropriations, the vast majority of which are directed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitations (CDCR) for medical services, ancillary health care services, and contract facility operations
SB 94	Public Safety	<p>Enacts various provisions associated with public safety aspects of the state budget, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Body camera fix – Technical correction to AB 748 (Ting, 2018) regarding disclosure of body camera recordings as specified under the Public Records Act; ▪ Penal Code Review Committee – Establishes the Committee on Revision of the Penal Code under the California Law Revision Commission, which will endeavor to meet the following objectives: simplify and rationalize criminal



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Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
		<p>law and procedures; simplify and rationalize criminal procedures; establish alternatives to incarceration to aid in the rehabilitation of offenders; and improve the parole and probation systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DJJ Reorganization – Enacts various provisions associated with the move of the Division of Juvenile Justice out of CDCR and the establishment of its successor agency – the Department of Youth and Community Restoration (DYCR) – under the California Health and Human Services Agency. Additional relevant provisions include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides for one-year transition period (July 1, 2019 – July 1, 2020), extends various authorities to transition functions and programs to successor agency; and outlines purpose and mission of the new department; ○ Requires the establishment – on or before October 1, 2019 – of an advisory body under the California Child Welfare Council to provide input and recommendations related to DYCR’s policies and programs that promote improved outcomes; specifies certain perspectives that must be represented on advisory body; ○ Authorizes agreements between DYCR and other state entities – including the Prison Industry Authority and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection – for creation of new and continuation of existing work programs, workforce development opportunities, and rehabilitative services; ○ Authorizes partnership with California Conservation Corps for an apprenticeship program; and ○ Enacts various provisions associated with a new training institute to train staff on best practices and help advance culture change needed to meet CYCR’s refocused rehabilitative and healing mission. ▪ Proposition 57 Credit Change Notice – Requires CDCR to report to the Legislature and Legislative Analyst’s Office regarding any proposed regulatory changes associated with Prop 57 (2016) credit earning provisions. ▪ Lease on Jail Capacity – Permits counties that received a recent jail construction grant to lease jail capacity to state agencies and requires reporting to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (except for agreements with the Department of State Hospitals, which are not subject to the reporting requirement). ▪ Grants for In-Custody Prison Programming – Establishes the California Reentry and Enrichment (CARE) program within CDCR to provide grants to community-based organizations that provide in-custody rehabilitative services to state prison inmates; articulates program objectives, and creates steering committee to administer grant process; note that \$5 million is appropriated in the budget bill for this purpose. ▪ Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) Composition – Adds two commissioners to BPH, for a total of 17, in order to meet anticipated future workload needs; ▪ POST Reporting – Associated with a related budget augmentation of \$34.9 million to support peace officer training, specifies new reporting requirements about reach, content, and mode of training.



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Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Armed and Prohibited Persons System (APPS) – Establishes annual reporting requirements for Department of Justice, including details on the APPS backlog.
SB 95	Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides appointment authority for 25 previously authorized judgeships, leaving 23 of 50 judicial positions approved in 2007 as yet unfunded. ▪ Increases from 1 percent to 3 percent, beginning June 30, 2020, the local trial court reserve cap. ▪ Makes a \$5.5 million appropriation to the Judicial Council for specified technology solutions.
SB 96	Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act (911 Fee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imposes new surcharge for mobile telephone services to support 911 system improvements and technology upgrades. ▪ Requires 2/3 vote.
AB 97	Cannabis	<p>Makes numerous changes to statutes related to cannabis licensing and regulation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Authorizes licensing agencies to issue citations to licensees and unlicensed persons for violation of laws or regulations of an amount not to exceed \$5000 per licensee and \$30,000 per unlicensed person ▪ Extends the repeal date for provisional license provisions to January 2025 and modifies applicant requirements to provide evidence of compliance with local ordinances ▪ Extends the repeal date for provisions that state that CEQA does not apply to the adoption of an ordinance, rule, or regulation by a local jurisdiction that requires discretionary review and approval of permits, licenses, or other authorizations to engage in cannabis activity to July 1, 2021 ▪ Requires the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development to administer provisions related to the review and granting of funding to cannabis equity programs; requires the report to the Legislature from the Office regarding cannabis equity programs be submitted annually and include a copy of the equity assessment and equity program funding descriptions for each local jurisdiction that applies for funding
AB 101	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Authorizes the court to impose financial penalties on local jurisdictions that fail to comply with housing element law ▪ Authorizes the court to appoint an agent of the court to bring a local jurisdiction’s housing element into compliance ▪ Establishes by-right approval for development of a Low Barrier Navigation Center ▪ Establishes incentives for pro-housing jurisdictions, including additional points or preference for the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, the Transformative Climate Communities Program, the Infill Incentive Grant Program, among others ▪ Allocates \$650 million in grants to address homelessness: \$275 million to the largest 13 cities in the state; \$175 million to counties; and \$190 million to Continuums of Care (COCs); \$10 million is deferred to a later date



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Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allocates \$250 million in grants to cities, counties, and regional agencies for planning associated with the sixth cycle of the regional housing needs assessment (RHNA) ▪ Includes legislative intent to develop a stakeholder process to develop a recommended improved regional housing need allocation process and methodology ▪ Provides \$500 million in funding to the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program to provide funding for capital improvement projects that are an integral part of or necessary to facilitate the development of qualifies infill projects ▪ Provides \$500 million in additional funding for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit ▪ Provides \$500 million in additional funding for the Mixed-Income Loan Program
SB 103	Memorandum of Understanding (State Employees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enacts provisions associated with the state’s MOU with correctional peace officers, including an associated appropriation.
SB 104	Health (Part II)	<p>Enacts a second set of health-related budget provisions, as detailed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Healthy California for All Commission. Revises the focus of the Council on Health Care Delivery Systems approved in the 2018 Budget Act, renaming it the Healthy California for All Commission. The Commission would be required to submit a report by July 1, 2020, an analysis of California’s existing health care delivery system and options to transition to a unified financing system, including a single-payer financing system. Additionally, the Commission would be required by February 1, 2021, to submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor that includes options for key design considerations for a unified financing system, including a single-payer financing system. The bill would require those reports to be posted on the California Health and Human Services Agency’s internet website. ▪ Medi-Cal Expansion to Undocumented Adults. Expands full-scope Medi-Cal eligibility for adults age 19 to 25 regardless of immigration status, beginning January 1, 2020. ▪ Medi-Cal Eligibility for Aged and Disabled Individuals Between 100 and 130 Percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Expands Medi-Cal eligibility to 138 percent of the FPL for aged and disabled individuals, beginning January 1, 2020. ▪ Programs for All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. Adjusts the reimbursement rate development methodology for Programs for All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. ▪ County Medical Services Program. Withholds 1991 Realignment funds from the County Medical Services Program until the program’s reserves reach a level equivalent to two years of expenditures. ▪ Maternal Mental Health: Medi-Cal Eligibility. Extends Medi-Cal eligibility from 60 days to 12 months after delivery for women in pregnancy-related Medi-Cal programs who are diagnosed with a maternal mental health



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Bill No.	Topic	Summary of main provisions
		condition. Suspends the program on December 31, 2021, unless the Director of Finance determines that General Fund revenues exceed expenditures by a sufficient amount for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years to fund programs subject to suspension.
SB 105	Corrections Facilities: Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increases the state’s lease-revenue bond authority associated with state prison health care facility improvement projects.
SB 106	2019-20 Budget Bill, Jr. (amendments to 2019-20 budget bill (AB 74))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increases funding for health benefit subsidies by \$133.3 million for a total of \$428.5 million ▪ Increases funding for UC (\$49.9 million) and CSU (\$85 million) for additional in-state undergraduate enrollment ▪ Makes other clarifying and technical corrections to previously enacted budget bill provisions
AB 110	2019-20 Budget Bill, III (amendments to 2019-20 budget bill (AB 74))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides up to \$2 million to the Department of Finance for costs associated with implementation of measures to respond to the threat of catastrophic wildfires and address the impact of victims, ratepayers, utilities, and other stakeholders
AB 111	Wildfire agencies: public utilities	<p>Subject to the enactment of AB 1054 (already signed into law), establishes the California Energy Infrastructure Safety Act and creates various new governmental structures to carry out the Act, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creates a nine-member California Catastrophe Response Council (CCRC) to oversee the California Earthquake Authority (CEA) with regard to the Wildfire Fund ▪ Establishes the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety (OEIS) within the Natural Resources Agency and requires the office to enter into an MOU with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to develop consistent approaches and share data related to electric infrastructure safety ▪ Requires, by January 1, 2020, the CPUC to establish the Wildfire Safety Division (WSD) whose functions are to be transferred to OEIS, effective July 1, 2021; specifies, among other things, that the WSD 1) oversee and enforce electrical corporations’ compliance with wildfire safety; 2) in consultation with a seven-member California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board, develop and recommend to the CPUC performance metrics to achieve maximum feasible risk reduction, which will be used to develop a wildfire mitigation plan and evaluate an electrical corporation’s compliance with that plan; and 3) develop a field audit program for wildfire mitigation plan compliance by each electrical corporation; 4) support efforts to assess and analyze fire weather data and other atmospheric conditions that could lead to catastrophic wildfires and to reduce the likelihood and severity of wildfire incident; and 5) review safety requirements for electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure and provide recommendations to the CPUC to address and mitigate risks associated with climate change and wildfire. ▪ Specifies composition and appointing authority of the Advisory Board



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