2025-26 SESSION

SENATE
THIRD READING PACKET

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 2025

OFFICE OF SENATE FLOOR ANALYSES
651-1520

SENATE THIRD READING PACKET

Attached are analyses of bills on the Daily File for Monday, April 21, 2025.

Note	Measure	Author	Location
	SB 8	Ashby	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 27	Umberg	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 61	Cortese	Consent Calendar First Legislative Day
	SB 262	Wahab	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 281	Pérez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 333	Laird	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 443	Rubio	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 480	Archuleta	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 491	Laird	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 522	Wahab	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 533	Richardson	Consent Calendar First Legislative Day
	SB 731	Archuleta	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 765	Niello	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SB 835	Ochoa Bogh	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SB 844	Rubio	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 4	Umberg	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 11	Cervantes	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 23	Umberg	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 24	Alvarado-Gil	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 28	Grove	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 33	Padilla	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 34	Grove	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 42	Umberg	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 43	Archuleta	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 45	Wahab	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 46	Wiener	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 47	Niello	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 48	Cervantes	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 51	Laird	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 52	Ochoa Bogh	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 53	Pérez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 54	Grayson	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 55	Niello	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 56	Archuleta	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SCR 59	Allen	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SJR 1	Wiener	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 10	Wahab	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 14	Cervantes	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 20	Cortese	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 21	Archuleta	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 27	Gonzalez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 30	Seyarto	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
+	SR 31	Wahab	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 33	Pérez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	SR 35	Gonzalez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 2	Jackson	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File

\+ ADDS
RA Revised Analysis
* Analysis pending

Note	Measure	Author	Location
	ACR 6	Ta	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 30	Jackson	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 32	Carrillo	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 35	Papan	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 39	Ramos	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 41	Patterson	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 48	DeMaio	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 49	DeMaio	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 50	Ahrens	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 53	Bonta	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	ACR 55	Jeff Gonzalez	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File

+ ADDS
RA Revised Analysis
* Analysis pending

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 8
Author: Ashby (D)
Amended: 3/27/25
Vote: 21

SENATE LABOR, PUB. EMP. & RET. COMMITTEE: 5-0, 3/26/25
AYES: Smallwood-Cuevas, Strickland, Cortese, Durazo, Laird

SUBJECT: Peace officers: injury or illness: leaves of absence

SOURCE: Sacramento County Criminal Justice Employees Union

DIGEST: This bill extends '4850 leave,' a limited paid leave of absence of up to one year, to park rangers in Sacramento County who experience a work-related injury or illness.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Establishes a comprehensive system of workers' compensation that provides a range of benefits for an employee who suffers from an injury or illness that arises out of and in the course of employment, regardless of fault. This system requires all employers to insure payment of benefits by either securing the consent of the Department of Industrial Relations to self-insure or by obtaining insurance from a company authorized by the state. (Labor Code §§3200-6002)

2) Establishes within the workers' compensation system temporary disability indemnity and permanent disability indemnity, which offer wage replacement equal to two-thirds of a specified injured employee's average weekly earnings while an employee is unable to work due to a workplace illness or injury. The

current minimum benefit is $252.03 per week and the maximum is $1,680.29 per week.[1] (Labor Code §§4653-4656)

3) Provides that specified public law enforcement employees who are employed on a regular full-time basis, regardless of their period of services, and who experience a work-related injury or illness, are entitled to an enhanced temporary disability benefit: paid leave of absence of up to one year instead of workers' compensation temporary disability indemnity. This is referred to as "4850 leave." If the employee retires on permanent disability, they may receive 4850 leave until they obtain a permanent disability pension. Employees eligible for 4850 leave are:

   a) City police officers.

   b) City, county, or district firefighters.

   c) Sheriffs.

   d) Officers or employees of any sheriff's offices.

   e) Inspectors, investigators, detectives, or personnel with comparable titles in any district attorney's office.

   f) County probation officers, group counselors, or juvenile services officers.

   g) Officers or employees of a probation office.

   h) Peace officers under Section 830.31 of the Penal Code employed on a regular, full-time basis by a county of the first class.

   i) Lifeguards employed year round on a regular, full-time basis by a county of the first class or by the City of San Diego.

   j) Airport law enforcement officers under subdivision (d) of Section 830.33 of the Penal Code.

   k) Harbor or port police officers, wardens, or special officers of a harbor or port district or city or county harbor department under subdivision (a) of Section 830.1 or subdivision (b) of Section 830.33 of the Penal Code.

[1] DWC Announces Temporary Total Disability Rates for 2025, State of California Department of Industrial Relations, October 16, 2024, **https://www.dir.ca.gov/DIRNews/2024/2024-90.html**

l) Police officers of the Los Angeles Unified School District. (Labor Code §4850)

4) Excludes city police officers, or city, county, or district firefighters employed by the City and County of San Francisco from the provisions of 4850 leave. (Labor Code §4850)

5) Provides the following employees up to one year paid leave of absence while disabled as a result of injury incurred during work, instead of workers' compensation disability payments:

   a) Peace officers and firefighters of the Department of Justice, law enforcement officers employed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and harbor police officers employed by the San Francisco Port Commission (Labor Code §4800);

   b) Sworn members of the California Highway Patrol who become disabled by a single injury, excluding disabilities that are the result of cumulative trauma or cumulative injuries (Labor Code §4800.5);

   c) Firefighting and prevention service members of a University of California fire department (Labor Code §4804.1);

   d) Law enforcement at the University of California Police Department (Labor Code §4806) and;

   e) CalFIRE employees (Bargaining Unit 8). If the injury is a severe burn as determined by the director, the CalFIRE employee is provided up to three years of paid leave of absence as a result of injury incurred during work, instead of workers' compensation disability payments. (Labor Code §4811)

6) Provides that the following persons are peace officers, as specified, and are therefore entitled to 4850 leave:

   a) Police officers of Los Angeles County, as defined;

   b) A person designated by a local agency as a park ranger who is regularly employed and paid in that capacity, if the primary duty is the protection of park and other property of the agency and the preservation of the peace therein;

   c) A peace officer of the Department of General Services of the City of Los Angeles, as defined.

d) A housing authority patrol officer employed by the housing authority of a city, district, county, or city and county, or employed by the police department of a city and county, as defined. (Penal Code §830.31)

This bill extends '4850 leave,' a limited paid leave of absence of up to one year, to park rangers in Sacramento County who experience a work-related injury or illness.

Background

Workers Compensation. Workers' compensation temporary disability (TD) indemnity benefits are payments injured employees get if they lose wages due to a work-related injury that prevents them from doing their usual job while recovering. Injured employees are entitled to TD benefits equal to two-thirds of their average weekly wages. Replacing two-thirds of wages during the period an employee is off work is designed to make the employee whole, since workers' compensation benefits are not subject to social security or income taxes. TD benefits are capped at $1,680.29 per week, so employees with higher wages may not receive two-thirds their salary, but because the benefit is not taxed, employees generally receive an adequate disability benefit while they are recovering.

Purpose of 4850 leave. Certain public safety classifications receive workers' compensation benefits that other employees do not receive, including "4850 leave," which grants up to one year of full salary instead of the regular method for calculating temporary disability benefits. Because these benefits are paid due to disability, they are not subject to either state or federal taxes. Subsequently, the injured peace officer takes home more in weekly benefits than they normally would earn while working. Once 4850 leave benefits are exhausted, if the employee is still temporarily disabled, they are eligible to receive workers' compensation TD. In most cases, TD will not be paid beyond 104 weeks.

Park rangers in Sacramento County. Park rangers who obtain peace officer's standards training, among various other duties, provide public safety services at California's parks and other public properties and are often the first responders for medical, fire, and other emergencies. For instance, Sacramento park rangers have the same level of authority as a county sheriff or a city police officer and have completed extensive training at the Sheriff's Academy. They enforce Regional Parks-specific county ordinances and California Vehicle, Penal and Health and Safety Codes within all County Regional Parks. According to the author, "Sacramento County park rangers have made over 633 arrests this year alone, including 171 felony arrests. In fact, some counties rely on deputy sheriffs or

police officers to fill their park ranger positions." Currently, only park rangers in Los Angeles County are afforded 4850 benefits.

County Classifications. Current law affords park rangers in the county of the first class 4850 benefits. But what is the county of first class? Government Code Section 28020 specifies that "the population of the counties of this state is hereby ascertained and determined to be and is as follows:" It provides a chart in statute that lists the 58 counties and ranks them from highest population to lowest population. This list is based on outdated data. Los Angeles County is ranked first with a population of just over seven million individuals. Alpine County is listed last with a population of 484 individuals.

Although the population size has changed, Government Code Section 28085 states "whenever a new federal census is taken, the counties are not by operation of law reclassified under such census, but remain in the old classification until reclassified by the Legislature." In this case, Labor Code Section 4850 uses the phrase 'county of first class' when referring to Los Angeles County. This bill specifies that 4850 leave will be expanded to park rangers in Sacramento County, or a county of the eighth class, as consistent with exiting law.

Related/Prior Legislation

SB 1058 (Ashby, 2024) would have granted existing enhanced paid leave of absence provision, commonly referred to as 4850 leave benefits to all park rangers employed on a regular full-time basis by a county or special districts. The bill was vetoed.

AB 346 (Cooper, 2019) would have granted 4850 leave benefits to police officers employed by a school district, county office of education, or community college district. The bill was vetoed.

AB 2047 (Chávez, 2018) was identical to AB 1451 (Chávez, 2015). The bill was held in the Assembly Insurance Committee.

AB 1451 (Chávez, 2015) would have extended 4850 leave to lifeguards employed year-round on a regular, full-time basis by the City of Oceanside. The bill was vetoed.

SB 559 (Block, 2015) would have authorized 4850 leave for specified lifeguards employed by the City of Imperial Beach. The bill was held in the Assembly Insurance Committee.

SB 527 (Block, Chapter 66, Statutes of 2013) extended 4850 leave to full-time lifeguards employed by the City of San Diego.

AB 2397 (Solorio, 2010) would have authorized a public agency and a peace officer to mutually agree to extend a leave of absence with full pay applicable to the public safety officer injured on the job beyond the one year authorized by law for up to one additional year. The bill was vetoed.

AB 1227 (Feuer, Chapter 389, Statutes of 2009) removed the requirement that safety officers can only be eligible for 4850 leave if they belong to a public retirement system and instead only required that the safety officers be employed on a regular, full-time basis.

AB 419 (Lieber, 2007) was essentially identical to AB 1227 (Feuer, 2009). The bill was vetoed.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/26/25)

Sacramento County Criminal Justice Employees Union (Source)
California Fraternal Order of Police
Pat Hume, Sacramento County Supervisor, District 5
Sacramento County Deputy Sheriff's Association
Sacramento County District Attorney's Office
Sacramento County Supervisor Patrick Kennedy
Sacramento County Supervisor Rich Desmond

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/26/25)

California Association of Joint Powers Authorities
California Coalition on Workers Compensation
Public Risk Innovation, Solutions, and Management

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the sponsor, Sacramento County Criminal Justice Employee Union (SCCJEU):

> This bill extends workers' compensation and disability protection to the Sacramento County Park Rangers who are California peace officers employed on a regular, full-time basis by Sacramento County. SCCJEU oversees a variety of county peace officers in Sacramento County, including

park rangers, whose duties often times overlap with those of law enforcement and other peace officer entities who are already rightfully afforded these protections. Extending these protections to Sacramento County Park Rangers ensures parity across the state and protects many of these frontline workers.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION: A coalition of groups that oppose this bill, including the California Association of Joint Powers Authorities, writes:

> We oppose this expansion of salary continuation benefits as proposed by SB 8 because no objective evidence has been offered to demonstrate that this enhanced benefit is necessary, and there has been no evaluation of the cost. Local agencies typically fund workers' compensation costs out of their general fund, and every dollar spent on special enhanced benefits must come from somewhere. Funding for the special benefits proposed by SB 8 will come out of local government budgets, and our coalition would respectfully urge the legislature to fully examine both the justification and cost related to the proposal. Prior legislation that similarly expanded application of this benefit has been met with caution. Specifically, AB 346 (Cooper, 2019) expanded the application of salary continuation benefits to officers at local school districts and county offices of education. That bill was vetoed by Governor Newsom, who observed that the bill 'would significantly expand 4850 benefits that can be negotiated locally through the collective bargaining process.' Similarly, in 2024 Governor Newsom vetoed SB 1058 (Ashby), a version of SB 8 that would have applied statewide, once again noting that the bill would have local fiscal impacts and that this could be negotiated locally through collective bargaining. We believe the same logic applies here.

Prepared by: Jazmin Marroquin / L., P.E. & R. / (916) 651-1556
3/27/25 15:57:58

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 27
Author: Umberg (D)
Introduced: 12/2/24
Vote: 27 - Urgency

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 12-0, 4/8/25
AYES: Umberg, Niello, Allen, Arreguín, Ashby, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Valladares, Wahab, Weber Pierson, Wiener
NO VOTE RECORDED: Stern

SUBJECT: Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill permits a CARE court to conduct the initial appearance hearing concurrently with its determination on whether the petition makes a prima facie case of CARE eligibility, provided certain conditions are met.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Establishes the Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act, which provides for the involuntary detention for treatment and evaluation of people who are gravely disabled, as defined, or a danger to self or others. (Welfare & Institution (Welf. & Inst.) Code, division (div.) 5, part (pt.) 1, §§ 5000 et seq.)

2) Establishes the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project of 2002, which provides for court-ordered assisted outpatient treatment under specified circumstances. (Welf. & Inst. Code, div. 5, pt. 1, chapter 2, article 9.)

3) Establishes the CARE Act. (Welf. & Inst. Code, div. 5, pt. 8, §§ 5970 et seq.)

4) Defines the following relevant terms:

a) "Care agreement" is a voluntary settlement agreement entered into by the parties, and includes the same elements as a CARE plan to support the respondent in accessing community-based services and supports.
b) "Care plan" is an individualized, appropriate range of community-based services and supports, which include clinically appropriate behavioral health care and stabilization medications, housing, and other supportive services, as appropriate.
c) "CARE process" is the court and related proceedings to implement the CARE Act.
d) "Court-ordered evaluation" means an evaluation ordered by the court in connection with a CARE Act petition, as specified.
e) "Department" is the Department of Healthcare Services (DHCS).
f) "Petitioner" is the entity who files a CARE Act petition with the court; if the petitioner is a person other than the director of a county behavioral health agency (CBHA), or their designee, the court shall substitute the director or their designee for the county in which the proceedings are filed as the petitioner at the first hearing.
g) "Respondent" is the person who is subject to the petition for the CARE process. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5971.)

5) Requires the CARE Act to be implemented as follows:

a) A first cohort of counties, including Glenn, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and the City and County of San Francisco, shall begin no later than October 1, 2023.
b) A second cohort of counties, representing the remaining counties in the state, shall begin no later than December 1, 2024.
c) DHCS shall issue guidelines under which counties can apply for, and be provided, additional time in which to implement the CARE Act, subject to certain conditions and restrictions; DHCS may grant only one extension per county, and the latest a county may implement the CARE Act is December 1, 2025. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5970.5.)

6) Establishes criteria for a person to qualify for the CARE process, including that the person is 18 years of age or older; the person is experiencing a serious mental disorder, as defined, and has a diagnosis in the disorder class of schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders; the person is not clinically stabilized in ongoing voluntary treatment; and participation in a CARE plan or agreement would be the least restrictive alternative necessary to ensure the person's recovery and stability. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5972.)

7) Establishes which adult persons may file a petition to commence the CARE Act process for another person, including a person with whom the potential respondent resides, specified relatives of the potential respondent, and specified medical and public health professionals. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5974.)

8) Allows a court, if a criminal defendant is found to be mentally incompetent and ineligible for a diversion, to refer the defendant to the CARE program, as provided. (Penal (Pen.) Code, § 1370.1(b)(1)(D)(iv).)

9) Establishes the rights of the respondent, including the right to receive notice of the hearings and the court-ordered evaluation; the right to be represented by counsel at all stages of a CARE proceeding, regardless of ability to pay; the right to present evidence and call witnesses; and the right to an interpreter in all proceedings if necessary for the respondent to fully participate. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5976.)

10) Establishes the following process as the CARE process:

    a) Upon receipt of a CARE petition, the court must promptly review the petition.
    b) If the petitioner is the CBHA, and the court determines that the petition establishes a prima facie case of CARE eligibility, the court must set the matter for an initial hearing within 14 days.
    c) If the petitioner is not the CBHA, and the petition establishes a prima facie case of CARE eligibility, the court must order the CBHA to investigate whether the respondent satisfies the CARE Act criteria and file a report to that effect within 14 court days. If the evidence in the report supports the prima facie showing of the respondent's CARE eligibility, the court must set the matter for an initial hearing within 14 court days.
    d) The court must appoint counsel for the respondent when it determines that the petition makes a prima facie showing of CARE eligibility.
    e) At the initial hearing, the court must determine whether there is reason to believe that the facts of the petition are true; if the court so determines, the court must order the CBHA to work with the respondent, the respondent's counsel, and the respondent's CARE supporter to engage in behavioral health treatment. If the court does not dismiss the petition, the court must set a hearing on the merits of the petition; this may be conducted simultaneously with the initial hearing if the parties so stipulate.

f) At the hearing on the merits, the court must determine whether the CBHA has established, by clear and convincing evidence, that the petitioner meets the CARE criteria. If the criteria are met, the court must order the CBHA to work with the respondent, respondent's counsel, and the respondent's supporter to engage the respondent in behavioral health treatment and attempt to enter into a CARE agreement; the court must also set a case management hearing within 14 days.

g) At the case management hearing, the court shall hear evidence as to whether the parties have entered, or are likely to enter, a CARE agreement. If the parties have entered a CARE agreement, the court can approve or modify the CARE agreement and set the matter for a progress hearing. Otherwise, the court can continue the matter for another 14 days of discussions, or order the CBHA to conduct a clinical evaluation of the respondent that addresses the respondent's diagnosis and condition. The court shall set a clinical evaluation hearing to review the evaluation within 21 days.

h) At the clinical evaluation hearing the court shall review the evaluation and other evidence to determine whether the respondent, by clear and convincing evidence, meets the CARE criteria. If the court so finds, the court must order the CBHA, the respondent, respondent's counsel, and respondent's supporter to jointly develop a CARE plan within 14 days, and set a CARE plan hearing within 14 days.

i) At the CARE plan hearing, the court may consider the plan or plans submitted by the parties and adopt elements of a CARE plan that support the recovery and stability of the respondent. The issuance of an order approving a CARE plan begins the one-year CARE plan timeline.

j) After the adoption of a CARE plan, the court shall hold status review hearings at least every 60 days; prior to each hearing, the CBHA must file and serve a report on the respondent's status and progress on the CARE plan.

k) At the end of one year, the respondent may elect to be graduated from the program or remain in the program for one additional year. The court may also involuntarily reappoint the respondent to the program if certain conditions are met. In no event may a respondent remain in the program for longer than two years total. (Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 5977-5977.3)

11) Establishes conditions under which the court may dismiss a petition or continue a hearing during the CARE process set forth in 10). (Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 5977-5977.3)

12) Allows the court, at any point during CARE proceedings, if it determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that the respondent, after receiving notice, is not participating in the CARE process or is not adhering to their CARE plan, to terminate the respondent's participation. The court is then permitted to make a referral under the LPS Act, as provided. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 5979(a).)

13) Provides that, if a respondent was timely provided with all services and supports required by their CARE plan, the fact that the respondent failed to successfully complete the plan and reasons for that failure (a) are facts to be considered by a court in a subsequent hearing under the LPS Act, provided that the hearing occurs within six months of termination of the CARE plan; and (b) create a presumption at that hearing that the respondent needs additional interventions beyond the supports and services provided by the CARE plan. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5979(a)(3).)

14) Creates a process for penalizing counties or other local government entities that do not comply with CARE court orders. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 5979(b).)

15) Provides that either a respondent or a CBHA may appeal an adverse court determination. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5979(c).)

This bill:

1) Permits a CARE court to hold the initial appearance concurrently with the prima facie determination as to a respondent's CARE eligibility, provided that specified requirements are satisfied at the time of the prima facie determination.

2) Provides that the conditions necessary to hold the initial appearance concurrently with the prima facie determination include:

    a) Counsel has been appointed to represent the respondent.
    b) The court has determined that the petition includes specified information.
    c) The CBHA has been ordered to provide notice to the respondent and their counsel with notice of the proceeding, and to the CBHA where the respondent resides if different than the county where the CARE process has commenced.
    d) The petitioner is present at the hearing.
    e) The respondent is present at the hearing, has waived appearance through counsel, or is not present and the court has determined that proceeding

without the participation or presence of the respondent is in the respondent's best interest, as specified.

f) A representative from the CBHA is present at the hearing.

Comments

In 2022, the Legislature enacted the CARE Act. The CARE Act is intended to provide essential mental health and substance use disorder services to severely mentally ill Californians—many of whom are homeless or incarcerated—while also preserving these individuals' self-determination to the greatest extent possible. The CARE process is largely overseen by the courts, which are charged with ensuring that eligible individuals—termed "respondents"—are delivered mental health and substance use disorder services, as an alternative to involuntary conservatorship or imprisonment.

In the early stages of the CARE process, the court must hold a hearing to determine whether the petition presents a prima facie case that the respondent meets the requirements for CARE Act participation; if the court makes that finding, the court must then hold a second hearing, within 14 court days, at which the respondent will make an initial appearance. The prima facie determination is made on an ex parte basis, i.e., without the presence of the respondent, whereas the respondent generally must be present at the initial appearance hearing (or waive presence through counsel).

In order to move qualified CARE participants through the process more efficiently, this bill allows a court to hold the prima facie determination concurrently with the initial appearance hearing, provided that specified requirements are met. These requirements include counsel having been appointed for the respondent; notice having been provided to the respondent and their counsel; and the court having determined that the petition includes specified information regarding the respondent's condition, the outcome of efforts made to voluntarily engage the respondent, and conclusion and recommendations about the respondent's ability to voluntarily engage in services.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

California Peer Watch

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION: According to California Peer Watch:

> Existing law authorizes a specified individual to commence the CARE process, known as the original petitioner and authorizes the court to dismiss a case without prejudice when the court finds that a petitioner has not made a prima facie showing that they qualify for the CARE process.
>
> This bill would allow the court to conduct the initial appearance on the petition at the same time as the prima facie determination.
>
> This seems to be a rush to judgement which would tend to have the effect of inadequate consideration with increased opportunities for violating the rights of an individual who may or may not have a debilitating mental health condition.

Prepared by: Allison Whitt Meredith / JUD. / (916) 651-4113
4/9/25 15:48:09

****** END ******

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CONSENT

Bill No: SB 61
Author: Cortese (D)
Amended: 3/26/25
Vote: 21

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 13-0, 4/8/25
AYES: Umberg, Niello, Allen, Arreguín, Ashby, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Stern, Valladares, Wahab, Weber Pierson, Wiener

SUBJECT: Private works of improvement: retention payments

SOURCE: National Electrical Contractors Association

DIGEST: This bill prohibits an owner, direct contractor, or a subcontractor of a private work of improvement from withholding a retention payment from a direct contractor or subcontractor of more than five percent, except as specified.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Defines a "work of improvement" as including, but not limited to: construction, alteration, repair, demolition, or removal, in whole or in part, of, or addition to, a building, wharf, bridge, ditch, flume, aqueduct, well, tunnel, fence, machinery, railroad, or road; seeding, sodding or planting for landscaping purposes; and filling, leveling, or grading real property. (Civil (Civ.) Code § 8050.)

2) Specifies that a work of improvement is a private work of improvement when it is not contracted for by a public entity. (Civ. Code §§ 8160, 9000.)

3) Defines an "admitted surety insurer" as having the meaning provided in Section 995.120 of the Code of Civil Procedure. (Civ. Code § 8002.)

4) Defines “direct contractor” as a contractor that has a direct contractual relationship with an owner. (Civ. Code § 8018.)

5) Defines “subcontractor” as a contractor that does not have a direct contractual relationship with an owner, and as including a contractor that has a contractual relationship with a direct contractor or with another subcontractor. (Civ. Code § 8046.)

6) Specifies that, if any owner withholds a retention from a direct contractor, the owner must pay the retention to the contractor within 45 days after completion of the work of improvement. Specifies that, if a work of improvement ultimately will become the property of a public entity, the owner may condition payment of the retention allocable to that part upon the acceptance of that part of the work by the public entity. Specifies that the owner may withhold from a final payment up to 150% of any disputed amount when there is a good faith dispute between the owner and the direct contractor regarding the retention payment due. (Civ. Code § 8812.)

7) Specifies that, if a direct contractor withholds retention from one or more subcontractors, the direct contractor must pay to each subcontractor the subcontractor’s share of the retention payment within 10 days after receiving all or part of a retention payment from the owner. Specifies that the direct contractor must pay the retention payment to a subcontractor if that retention is specifically designated for that particular subcontractor. Specifies that the direct contractor may withhold from the retention payment to a subcontractor up to 150% of the estimated value of the disputed amount when there is a good faith dispute between the direct contractor and the subcontractor. (Civ. Code § 8814.)

8) Requires that, if the direct contractor gives the owner, or a subcontractor gives the direct contractor, a notice that work that is in dispute has been completed, the owner or direct contractor must notify the party within 10 days whether the disputed work is accepted or rejected. Specifies that, if the disputed work is accepted, the owner or direct contractor must pay the portion of the retention that relates to the disputed work. (Civ. Code § 8816.)

9) Specifies that, when an owner or direct contractor does not make a retention payment within the timelines required by (7) and (8), above, the owner or direct contractor is liable to the person to which a retention payment is owed for a penalty of two percent per month on the amount wrongly withheld.

Specifies that, in an action for collection of the amount wrongfully withheld, the prevailing party is entitled to costs and reasonable attorney's fees. (Civ. Code § 8818.)

10) Specifies that it is against public policy to waive the above provisions relating to retention payments at (6) through (9), above. (Civ. Code § 8820.)

11) Exempts from the requirements in (6) through (10), above, a retention payment withheld by a lender pursuant to a construction loan agreement. (Civ. Code § 8822.)

This bill:

1) Prohibits, in a private work of improvement, a retention payment withheld from a payment by an owner from the direct contractor, by the direct contractor from a subcontractor, or by a subcontractor from another subcontractor, from exceeding five percent of the payment.

2) Prohibits the total retention payments withheld from exceeding five percent of the contract price of the private work of improvement.

3) Specifies that any retention payment withheld by a direct contractor from a subcontractor, or by a subcontractor from another subcontractor, may not exceed the percentage specified in the contract between the owner and the direct contractor.

4) Specifies that the provisions described in (1) through (3), above, do not apply to a direct contractor or subcontractor if that direct contractor or subcontractor provides written notice to a subcontractor before or at the time that the bid for the contract is requested that a faithful performance and payment bond is required, and the subcontractor subsequently fails to furnish the direct contractor or subcontractor with that bond.

5) Specifies that the provisions described in (1) through (3), above, do not apply to an owner, direct contractor, or subcontractor on a residential project that is not mixed-use and does not exceed four stories.

6) Specifies that, in any action to enforce the above-described provisions, a court shall award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party.

Comments

According to the author:

> Excessive retention in private construction projects places an undue financial burden on contractors, threatens workers' benefits, and drives up costs across the industry. SB 61 addresses this long-standing issue by capping retention on private construction projects at 5%, aligning private sector practices with the fair and proven standards already in place for public works.
>
> Contractors are expected to cover 100% of their obligations—including payroll, benefits, and materials—while often receiving only 90% of their earned income until a project's completion. With industry profit margins averaging less than 5%, this outdated practice forces many to rely on costly credit, increasing expenses for developers, property owners, and consumers alike.
>
> By limiting excessive retention, SB 61 ensures that contractors can meet their financial responsibilities, protect workers' healthcare and retirement benefits, and invest in growth opportunities that strengthen California's construction industry. The state's public sector has successfully operated under a 5% retention cap for over a decade with no negative effects, and more than 20 states—including New York, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington—have already recognized the benefits of predictable, equitable retention policies for private projects.
>
> It's time for California to take this step forward. SB 61 will promote fairness, stability, and sustainability in our construction industry while ensuring that workers and businesses alike can thrive.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/10/25)

National Electrical Contractors Association (source)
American Council of Engineering Companies of California
American Subcontractors Association - California
Associated General Contractors of California
Associated General Contractors - San Diego Chapter

California Association of Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association
California Legislative Conference of Plumbing, Heating & Piping Industry
California State Association of Electrical Workers
California State Council of Laborers
California State Pipe Trades Council
D.A. Whitacre Construction Inc.
District Council of Iron Workers of the State of California and Vicinity
Finishing Contractors Association of Southern California
International Union of Operating Engineers, Cal-Nevada Conference
Northern California Allied Trades
Northern California Floor Covering Association
Politico Group
Richardson Steel, Inc.
Southern California Glass Management Association
State Building & Construction Trades Council of California
Tri-co Floors
United Contractors
Wall and Ceiling Alliance
Western Painting and Coating Contractors Association
Western States Council Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation
Western Wall and Ceiling Contractors Association

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/10/25)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:

According to the National Electrical Contractors Association, which is the sponsor of this bill:

> Retention, or retainage, is a long-standing practice in which a portion of progress payments—typically 10% on private projects—is withheld until project completion. Originally intended as a quality assurance measure before the widespread use of bonding, excessive retention creates significant financial strain. Construction firms must meet 100% of their financial obligations—including payroll, taxes, and material costs—while performing on a project, yet they receive only 90% of their earned income. With construction profit margins averaging less than 5%, many contractors rely on

costly credit lines to bridge the gap, ultimately increasing project costs for all stakeholders.

SB 61 seeks to address these challenges by capping retention at 5%, aligning private construction practices with the proven standards already in place for public works projects.

Since 2011, California's public construction sector has successfully implemented a 5% retention cap with no negative impacts. Additionally, over 20 other states—including New York, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington—have adopted similar caps for private projects, recognizing the benefits of predictable and equitable retention policies.

This proposed cap offers several key advantages:

- **Improved Cash Flow** – Contractors can maintain a healthier financial position, ensuring timely payment of benefits, investment in future projects, and sustained business operations.
- **Reduced Financial Strain** – Lower retention decreases reliance on expensive credit lines, alleviating financial pressure and enabling competitive bidding on future projects.
- **Fairness and Predictability** – A standardized retention policy across both public and private sectors creates a level playing field, allowing contractors to plan and manage resources effectively.

This legislation is particularly critical for small businesses and emerging contractors, as excessive retainage disproportionately harms firms with limited access to capital. Additionally, delays in retainage payments can disrupt trust fund contributions, impacting workers' health benefits. By implementing a fair 5% cap, SB 61 supports job creation, strengthens financial stability, and promotes equitable practices throughout the construction industry.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION: None received.

Prepared by: Ian Dougherty / JUD. / (916) 651-4113
4/18/25 9:36:23

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 262
Author: Wahab (D)
Amended: 3/19/25
Vote: 21

SENATE HOUSING COMMITTEE: 7-2, 3/18/25
AYES: Wahab, Arreguín, Cabaldon, Cortese, Durazo, Gonzalez, Padilla
NOES: Seyarto, Ochoa Bogh
NO VOTE RECORDED: Caballero, Grayson

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: Senate Rule 28.8

SUBJECT: Housing element: prohousing designations: prohousing local policies

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill adds additional local policies related to tenant protection, housing stability, and homelessness as pro-housing policies that the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) can consider in developing a pro-housing designation.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Requires HCD to establish a pro-housing designation for local jurisdictions.

2) Defines "pro-housing local policies" to mean policies that facilitate the planning, approval, or construction of housing. These policies may include, but are not limited to, the following:

   a) Establishment of local financial incentives for housing, including, but not limited to, establishing a local housing trust fund.

b) Adoption of zoning allowing for use by right for residential and mixed-use development.

c) Adoption of zoning that allows for more residential development than is required to accommodate the minimum existing regional housing need allocation for the current housing element cycle.

d) Reduction of permit processing time.

e) Creation of objective development standards.

f) Reduction of development impact fees.

g) Preservation of affordable units through the extension of existing project-based rental assistance covenants to avoid the displacement of affected tenants and a reduction in available housing units.

h) Facilitation of the conversion or redevelopment of commercial properties into housing.

3) Requires HCD to adopt emergency regulations to implement this section.

4) Requires that jurisdictions that have been designated pro-housing by HCD, and that have an adopted housing element that has been found by HCD to be in substantial compliance, must be awarded additional points or preference in the scoring for the following program applications:

a) The additional points must be awarded for the following programs:

i. The Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program;

ii. The Transformative Climate Communities Program; and

iii. Specified portions of the Infill Incentive Grant Program of 2007 and the Infill Infrastructure Grant program of 2019.

b) Allows additional points and preferences to be awarded to other state programs when already allowable under state law.

This bill:

1) Expands the definition of "prohousing local policies" to also include policies that keep people housed.

2) Adds to the list of policies that HCD may consider to be a pro-housing policy, the following:

   a) A residential rent stabilization ordinance;

   b) A safe parking program that provides safe parking locations and options for individuals and families living in their vehicles and that does all of the following:

      i. Provides a bathroom facility and onsite security.

      ii. Establishes an application or enrollment process for the program that may include a background check requirement.

      iii. Establishes rules and regulations for the program.

   c) A safe camping program that provides safe camping locations and options for individuals and families experiencing unsheltered homelessness; and

   d) Funding legal services for eviction defense and eviction prevention.

   e) Creation or operation of a low-barrier navigation center or other non-congregate shelter that meets minimum health and safety standards.

   f) Tenant protections.

Background

Pro-housing Local Policies. In 2019, the Legislature enacted legislation (AB 101, Committee on Budget, Chapter 159, Statutes of 2019), which required HCD to designate cities and counties as pro-housing if their local policies facilitate the planning, approval, or construction of housing. "Pro-housing" jurisdictions will receive a competitive advantage in applying for certain state programs, including but not limited to the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program,

Transformative Climate Communities Program, and the Infill Incentive Grant Program.

Additionally, local governments with Prohousing Designation are eligible to apply for funds from the Prohousing Incentive Program, which is designed to reward local governments with Prohousing Designation with additional planning or implementation funding to accelerate affordable housing production and preservation. Eligible uses include: construction and rehabilitation of affordable housing, homeownership, matching funds for housing trust funds, services for permanent supportive housing units, and housing for people experience homelessness.

Although AB 101 provided examples of pro-housing local policies, HCD has discretion over the final policies. HCD initially adopted emergency regulations on June 25, 2021, and later adopted permanent regulations, which were approved on January 2, 2024. HCD began accepting applications under these regulations on March 2, 2024.

Comments

Incentivizing housing stability programs. The lack of affordable housing and housing instability for the lowest-income earners in California are the primary drivers for the housing crisis and the significant increases in homelessness in recent years. The nearly 17 million Californians who live in renter households are especially likely to face unaffordable housing costs and therefore are at increased risk of housing instability and homelessness. The original prohousing policies focused on actions local agencies could take to increase the supply of housing, and omitted policies and investments that seek to keep vulnerable populations in their homes, as well as programs that allow for temporary sleeping locations for those who are experiencing homelessness.

In 2021, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed AB 1029 (Mullin, Chapter 353, Statutes of 2021), which added the preservation of affordable housing units to "avoid the displacement of affected tenants." As such, the prohousing policies are no longer limited to limited to processes and actions designed to increase housing supply; they already also contemplate tenant protections and policies that keep people in their homes, which in turn prevent vulnerable populations from experiencing homelessness.

This bill updates the definition of prohousing to also include policies that keep people housed, and adds several new options for HCD to consider when designating a local government as "prohousing."

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/7/25)

Aids Healthcare Foundation
National Association of Social Workers California

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/7/25)

Building Owners and Managers Association of California
California Apartment Association
California Association of Realtors
California Building Industry Association
California Business Properties Association
California Chamber of Commerce
California Mortgage Bankers Association
Institute of Real Estate Management
Naiop of California, the Commercial Real Estate Development Association
Western Manufactured Housing Communities Association

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the author, "In order to properly address the housing crisis, we must not only address development but also stabilize residents in the housing they currently live-in. While the current Enhancement Factors includes points for policies that reduce displacement, specifying these four tools and programs will augment the applications of jurisdictions already making efforts to reduce displacement and encourage other jurisdictions to examine these tools. In 2023, SafeParking LA achieved a 34% placement rate for participants who exited the program. Additionally, according to the 2021 Minneapolis Rent Stabilization Study, "housing research overwhelmingly stresses the importance of housing stability for economic wellbeing and physical, emotional, and mental health. Housing stability has been associated with greater educational achievement among children.' Prohousing should not solely be about building more units, but should also include the preservation of existing housing, and stabilizing housing for existing residents."

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION: According to the opposition, writing as a coalition, the intent of the prohousing designation was to construct housing. The coalition is opposed to adding provisions related to rent control policies or evection protections because these "laws do nothing to incentivize housing construction."

Prepared by: Alison Hughes / HOUSING / (916) 651-4124
4/9/25 15:50:11

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 281
Author: Pérez (D)
Introduced: 2/5/25
Vote: 21

SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: 5-1, 3/25/25
AYES: Arreguín, Caballero, Gonzalez, Pérez, Wiener
NOES: Seyarto

SUBJECT: Pleas: immigration advisement

SOURCE: California Attorneys for Criminal Justice

DIGEST: This bill requires judges to recite the statutory immigration advisement verbatim before accepting a plea.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Requires, prior to acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to any offense punishable as a crime under state law, the court shall administer the following advisement on the record to the defendant: "[i]f you are not a citizen, you are hereby advised that conviction of the offense for which you have been charged may have the consequences of deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization pursuant to the laws of the United States." (Penal (Pen.) Code, § 1016.5, subdivision (subd.) (a).)

2) States that upon request, the court shall allow the defendant additional time to consider the appropriateness of the plea in light of the advisement as described in this section. (Pen. Code, § 1016.5, subd. (b).)

3) Provides that if the court fails to advise the defendant as required and the defendant shows that conviction of the offense to which defendant pleaded guilty or nolo contendere may have the consequences for the defendant of

deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization pursuant to the laws of the United States, the court, on defendant's motion, shall vacate the judgment and permit the defendant to withdraw the plea of guilty or nolo contendere, and enter a plea of not guilty. (Pen. Code, § 1016.5, subd. (b).)

4) States that absent a record that the court provided the advisement required by this section, the defendant shall be presumed not to have received the required advisement. (Pen. Code, § 1016.5, subd. (b).)

This bill requires the court to administer the immigration advisement verbatim as it appears in statute.

Background

Immigration Advisements. In *Padilla v. Kentucky* (2010), 559 U.S. 356, the United States Supreme Court held that the Sixth Amendment requires defense counsel to provide affirmative and competent advice to noncitizen defendants regarding the potential immigration consequences of their criminal cases. The Supreme Court found that for noncitizens, deportation is an integral part of the penalty imposed for criminal convictions. Deportation may result from serious offenses or a single minor conviction. It may be by far the most serious penalty flowing from the conviction. (*Id*. at p. 365-366, 368.) This conforms with California court decisions, which have held that defense counsel must investigate, advice regarding, and defend against, potential adverse immigration consequences of a proposed disposition. (See *People v. Bautista* (2004) 115 Cal.App.4th 229, *People v. Barocio* (1989) 216 Cal.App.3d 99, *People v. Soriano* (1987) 194 Cal.App.3d 1470.)

In addition to defense counsel's obligation to advise a defendant of the potential immigration consequence of the plea, under current law, prior to accepting a plea, the court shall inform defendants that if not a citizen, the defendant may face consequences including deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization. (Pen. Code, § 1016.5, subd. (a).) If the advisement is not given, and the defendant shows that conviction of the offense to which they pleaded guilty or no contest may result in adverse immigration consequences, the court, on the defendant's motion, is required to vacate the judgment and allow the defendant to withdraw the plea. (*People v. Martinez* (2013) 57 Cal.4th 555, 559.) Relief will only be granted, however, if the defendant establishes prejudice – that is if they show that it was reasonably probable they would not have entered the plea if properly advised. (*Ibid*.)

"[C]riminal convictions may have 'dire consequences' under federal immigration law [citation] and that such consequences are 'material matters' [citation] for noncitizen defendants faced with pleading decisions." (*In re Resendiz* (2001) 25 Cal.4th 230, 250; see also *Padilla v. Kentucky*, *supra*, 559 U.S. at 368.) This bill will require the court to provide the statutory immigration admonition verbatim.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/25/25)

California Attorneys for Criminal Justice (source)
ACLU California Action
California Civil Liberties Advocacy
California Federation of Labor Unions, AFL-CIO
California Public Defenders Association
California State Council of Service Employees International Union

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/25/25)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the California Attorneys for Criminal Justice, the sponsor of this bill:

> Penal Code section 1016.5 describes the specific immigration advisement to be given by judges in California whenever they accept a plea deal. The statute has been on the books for many years and is a key component of the legal proceeding. Unfortunately, judges have not consistently followed the actual language of the statute. Most pronounced, is the problem of judges telling individuals that there "will" be adverse immigration consequences in every case. Not only is this incongruent with the language of section 1016.5, it also runs afoul of the clear judicial and legal doctrine that judges are not allowed to dispense legal advice to those who appear before them in court.
>
> By stating that there "will" be adverse immigration consequences, instead of the statutorily described "may," these judges are mistakenly giving the impression that a thorough review of the applicable immigration law has taken place, and the judge has reached a legal conclusion; a conclusion which they are not allowed to provide, and a conclusion that cannot be reached because judges have not reviewed applicable immigration law in every case that is presented before them. SB 281 achieves this goal by

simply clarifying the statutory admonition is to be given "verbatim" as described in Penal Code 1016.5 and judges cannot substitute their own language.

Another additional concern for CACJ is that judges are unintentionally giving the impression that individuals need not seek out legal advice from their defense attorneys and/or immigration counsel to obtain specific legal advice. Immigration law is complex, ever-changing, and has many layers. For example, someone with legal permanent resident status may face adverse immigration consequences, but there may be a variety of available legal options that could be exercised in order to resolve an immigration matter without exclusion. Each case is different and it is imperative, legally required, and most effective when an individual consults appropriate legal counsel for legal advice on his/her case. SB 281 will make this clear, and ensure that judges in every courtroom in California follow the same law, in the same way.

Prepared by: Sandy Uribe / PUB. S. /
3/27/25 15:58:02

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 333
Author: Laird (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/12/25
Vote: 21

SENATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE: 5-2, 3/19/25
AYES: Durazo, Arreguín, Cabaldon, Laird, Wiener
NOES: Choi, Seyarto

SENATE REVENUE AND TAXATION COMMITTEE: 4-1, 4/9/25
AYES: McNerney, Ashby, Grayson, Umberg
NOES: Valladares

SUBJECT: Transactions and use taxes: San Luis Obispo Council of Governments

SOURCE: San Luis Obispo Council of Governments

DIGEST: This bill allows the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments to impose a district tax by ordinance of up to 1% even if it exceeds the 2% cap.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Imposes the sales tax on every retailer engaged in business in this state that sells tangible personal property, and requires them to collect the appropriate tax from the purchase and remit the amount to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

2) Applies whenever a retail sale is made, which is basically any sale other than one for resale in the regular course of business.

3) Provides that unless the person pays the sales tax to the retailer, he or she is liable for the use tax, which is imposed on any person consuming tangible personal property in the state. The use tax rate is the same rate as the sales tax

rate, and must be remitted on or before the last day of the month following the quarterly period in which the person made the purchase.

4) Levies the sales and use tax at a current rate of 7.25%.

5) States that taxes levied by local governments are either general taxes, subject to majority approval of its voters, or special taxes, subject to 2/3 vote (California Constitution, Article XIII C).

6) Allows cities, counties, and specified special districts, including the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District and the Santa Cruz County Metropolitan Transit District, to increase the sales and use tax applied within their jurisdictions, also known as district or transactions and use taxes, for either specific or general purposes pursuant to the California Constitution's voter approval requirements.

7) Allows counties to impose a district tax solely in the unincorporated area of a county AB 2119 (Stone, Chapter 148, Statutes of 2014).

8) Caps the maximum district tax rate at 2% within a county; however, allows exceptions from the cap for the Cities of El Cerrito and Santa Fe Springs, Contra Costa County, Humboldt County, San Mateo County, Sonoma County (and any city in Sonoma County), the Transportation Agency for Monterey County, and the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority, among others.

This bill authorizes the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments to impose a district tax, by ordinance or voter initiative, of up to 1%, that exceeds the 2% cap if:

1) The city council of the city adopts an ordinance imposing the tax, and submits it to the electorate.

2) The voters approve the tax in accordance with Article XIII C of the California Constitution.

3) The tax otherwise conforms to the Transactions and Use Tax Law, other than the 2% cap.

Background

San Luis Obispo County. San Luis Obispo County does not impose a countywide district tax; however, five cities have 1.5% rates (Atascadero, Grover Beach, Morro Bay, Paso Robles, and San Luis Obispo), a sixth, Arroyo Grande, increased its rate to 1.5% on April 1, 2025. As a result, there is currently .5% under the cap. However, if any of the above cities imposes an additional 0.5% tax, the county could not impose a tax at all.

In 1968, the County of San Luis Obispo and its seven member cities formed the San Luis Obispo Counties and Cities Area Planning and Coordinating Council to serve as the region's planning and transportation agency. These local governments formed the Council under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, which allows it to exercise any powers the county and cities share, like the power to impose district taxes. In 1985, the Council renamed itself the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG).

In 2016, SLOCOG placed Measure J on the November ballot. The measure would have imposed a 0.5% district tax for nine years to fund transportation improvements based on the San Luis Obispo County Self-Help Local Transportation Investment Plan. Since the measure funded only transportation projects, it was a special tax that required a 2/3 voter approval. Only 66.31% of voters supported the measures, falling just shy of the 66.67% approval needed to pass the tax.

Comments

Too high? While the state sales and use tax rate decreased from 7.5% to 7.25% on January 1, 2017, California's sales and use tax rate is high compared to other states, especially when incorporating locally imposed district taxes. Tax experts generally agree that sales and use taxes are regressive, meaning the tax incidence falls more heavily on low-income individuals than on high-income individuals, because those of lesser means generally spend a greater percentage of their income on taxable sales, even if California exempts many necessities such as food and prescription medication. SB 333 could lead to a 10.25% tax rate in six San Luis Obispo County cities if both SLOCOG and the cities impose the maximum tax rate allowed under the bill. While local voters must approve any tax, the Committee may wish to consider whether SB 333 allows for rates that are too high.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (Source)
County Supervisor Dawn Ortiz-Legg, County of San Luis Obispo
County Supervisor Jimmy Paulding, County of San Luis Obispo
City of Arroyo Grande
City of Grover Beach
City of Morro Bay
City of Paso Robles
City of Pismo Beach
City of San Luis Obispo

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

California Taxpayers Association
Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the author, "The San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG) is responsible for addressing the growing demands on San Luis Obispo's transportation network and for funding new improvements. However, local jurisdictions within San Luis Obispo County are subject to a 2% combined local tax rate limit. If any of the seven cities within the County pass their own tax of at least half a percent, the County will reach the 2% limit and SLOCOG will be prevented from implementing a tax to fund transportation improvements. Senate Bill 333 allows voters to decide if SLOCOG should exceed the existing 2% combined tax cap to fund County transportation improvements."

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION: According to the California Taxpayers Association, "The sales and use tax is a regressive tax that has the greatest impact on low-income residents because it makes it more expensive for these taxpayers to purchase everyday necessities. Inflation has increased the cost of most goods, which in turn increases the sales tax that is imposed as a percentage of the retail price. Adding to the cost of living with a sales tax increase would harm Californians and will disproportionately impact the state's most vulnerable residents. Within the past four years, the California Legislature has authorized 12 local governments to enact sales taxes that exceed the 2% transactions and use tax cap. Cumulatively, these exemptions to the cap have impacted more than 15

million California residents, making the state less affordable for low- and medium-income families."

Prepared by: Jonathan Peterson / L. GOV. / (916) 651-4119
4/18/25 9:36:25

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 443
Author: Rubio (D)
Amended: 3/27/25
Vote: 21

SENATE LABOR, PUB. EMP. & RET. COMMITTEE: 5-0, 3/26/25
AYES: Smallwood-Cuevas, Strickland, Cortese, Durazo, Laird

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: Senate Rule 28.8

SUBJECT: Retirement: joint powers authorities

SOURCE: City of La Verne, City of Covina

DIGEST: This bill clarifies that a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) may offer the classic pension formula, as specified, to the JPA employees associated with a non-founding public agency who become employees of the JPA within 180 days of the non-founding public agency joining the JPA.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Authorizes, under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, public agencies to enter into agreements to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties, including providing for the creation of an agency or entity that is separate from the parties to the agreement and is responsible for the administration of the agreement. (Government Code §6500 et seq.)

2) Allows the JPA formed by the public agencies to contract with the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) to offer retirement benefits to the JPA's employees provided that the JPA meets the federal definition of a governmental plan. (Government Code §20460 et seq.)

3) Establishes, under the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) a new retirement plan formula and requires public employers to offer the PEPRA

formula to new employees first hired into public service after January 1, 2013, as defined. (Government Code §7522 et seq.)

4) Requires pre-PEPRA members (i.e., classic members) who move between public employers within a 180-day time period, to be eligible to receive the benefit plans their new public employer offered to its employees on December 31, 2012 (i.e., the benefit plan in place prior to PEPRA implementation). (Government Code §7522.02)

5) Allows a JPA formed by the cities of Brea and Fullerton on or after January 1, 2013, to provide employees who transfer to the JPA from Brea or Fullerton with the classic retirement formulas that the employees were receiving on December 31, 2012, from their respective employers. (Government Code §7522.02 (f))

6) Clarifies that the formation of the JPA by Brea and Fullerton shall not act in a manner so as to exempt a member from PEPRA who would otherwise be subject to PEPRA. (Government Code §§7522.02 (f) (3))

7) Allows a JPA formed on or after January 1, 2013, where at least one member agency provided classic retirement benefits on or before December 31, 2012, to provide its employees the defined benefit plan or formula that those employees received from their respective employers prior to the exercise of a common power. The employee must not have been a PEPRA member with the member agency and the JPA must employ the member within 180 days of the member agency providing for the exercise of a common power. (Government Code §7522.05 (a))

8) Provides that the formation of a JPA on or after January 1, 2013, shall not act in a manner as to exempt a new employee or a new member, as defined by Section 7522.04, hired by that JPA from PEPRA's requirements. New members may only participate in a defined benefit plan or formula that conforms to PEPRA's requirements. (Government Code §7522.05 (b))

This bill clarifies that a JPA may offer the classic pension formula, as specified, to its employees associated with a non-founding public agency who become employees of the JPA within 180 days of the non-founding public agency joining the JPA.

Background

The cities of La Verne and Covina are collaborating to establish a JPA aimed at improving public safety services by creating a regional dispatch center. The

sponsors argue that their initiative offers significant benefits, including enhanced efficiency, resource sharing, and cost savings, all while improving the overall service delivery to the community. The sponsors hope that, once formed, other public agencies will be interested in joining the JPA.

However, current law under PEPRA does not technically permit JPAs created after January 31, 2012, to offer classic pension formulas except up to 180 days after the JPA's formation. Thus, the sponsors' JPA will not be able to offer classic pension formulas to employees who come from member agencies that join the JPA after that period, thereby creating a strong disincentive for participation by potential member agencies whose employees would likely oppose joining the JPA.

PEPRA required public employers to offer new pension system members PEPRA pension formulas instead of classic pension formulas beginning January 1, 2013. However, PEPRA sought to preserve, under specified circumstances, the existing public pension members' right to transfer among public employers and retain their status as classic members eligible for their new employer's classic pension formula instead of its PEPRA pension formula. PEPRA allowed this exception to members who transferred to their new employer within 180 days of separating from their old employer.

JPAs formed after PEPRA became law did not technically have any prior classic pension formula to offer its employees who transferred from the JPA's founding member agencies and could only offer PEPRA pension formulas. This created a disincentive for employees who were classic members to work at the JPA.

Subsequent amendments to PEPRA provided a limited exception to allow a JPA formed by certain public agencies to provide its employees the classic pension formulas the employees received from the JPA's member agencies, provided the JPA employed the members within 180 days of the JPA's formation.

Later other public agencies forming, or adding to, a new JPA sought individual statutory accommodations to allow their JPA to offer their employees the classic pension formulas the employees received from their member agencies.

Intending to eliminate the need for public agencies to seek specific, individual statutory changes each time they sought to create a JPA, the Legislature further amended PEPRA to allow any JPA to offer employees who were classic members at the JPA's member agencies those classic pension formulas if it did so within 180 days of the JPA's formation.

However, under current law as drafted, if a subsequent, non-founding member agency joins a JPA 180 days after the JPA's formation, the JPA cannot offer the non-founding member agency's associated employees their classic pension formula. This bill would clarify that the JPA can offer those employees their classic formula within 180 days of their member agency joining the JPA.

Related/Prior Legislation

SB 24 (Hill, Chapter 531, Statutes of 2016) authorized a JPA formed by the Belmont Fire Protection District, the Estero Municipal Improvement District, and the City of San Mateo on or after January 1, 2013, to provide employees the classic retirement formula that the employees received from their respective city employer forming the JPA prior to the JPA's formation.

SB 354 (Huff, Chapter 158, Statutes of 2015) clarified the time period during which a CalPERS classic member employed by the cities of Brea and Fullerton can transfer to a JPA formed by those two cites and retain classic benefit formulas received prior to the transfer.

SB 1251 (Huff, Chapter 757, Statutes of 2014) created the exemption in PEPRA to allow classic employees transferred to a new JPA formed by the cities of Brea and Fullerton after January 1, 2013, to retain their classic retirement benefits following transfer to and employment in the JPA.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 04/08/25)

City of La Verne (Co-source)
City of Covina (Co-source)

OPPOSITION: (Verified 04/08/25)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the City of La Verne:

"Under the current interpretation of CalPERS guidelines, employees transferring to the JPA more than 180 days after its formation may be denied the ability to retain their Classic CalPERS status and would instead be subject to the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA). This presents a major barrier to the successful regionalization of critical JPAs, particularly in the public safety sector, where senior employees are crucial to the JPA's success. The potential loss of

Classic status is a significant disincentive for these experienced employees, who are integral to the JPA's operations. This also risks creating strong opposition from labor unions and public agencies, potentially jeopardizing efforts to expand the JPA and undermine the long-term success of the initiative.

SB 443 addresses this issue by clarifying that any new public agency joining the existing JPA qualifies as an “exercise of a common power,” allowing the transfer of employees within 180 days and preserving their Classic CalPERS status. This will foster broader participation in JPAs and promote the retention of senior public sector officers, ensuring the initiative can move forward successfully and deliver long-term benefits to our communities.”

Prepared by: Glenn Miles / L., P.E. & R. / (916) 651-1556
4/9/25 15:50:11

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 480
Author: Archuleta (D)
Introduced: 2/19/25
Vote: 21

SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE: 14-0, 3/25/25
AYES: Cortese, Strickland, Archuleta, Arreguín, Blakespear, Cervantes, Gonzalez, Grayson, Limón, Menjivar, Richardson, Seyarto, Umberg, Valladares
NO VOTE RECORDED: Dahle

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: Senate Rule 28.8

SUBJECT: Autonomous vehicles

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill authorizes the use of specific equipment on autonomous vehicles (AV), as specified.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Defines "autonomous vehicle" to mean vehicle equipped with technology that makes it capable of operation that meets the definition of Levels 3, 4, or 5 of the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) International's Taxonomy and Testing of Autonomous Vehicles Definitions for Terms Related to Driving Automation Systems for On-Road Motor Vehicles, standard J3016 (APR 2021).

2) Requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to adopt regulations setting forth requirements for the submission and approval of an application, including, among other things, any testing, equipment, and performance standards the DMV concludes are necessary to ensure the safe operation of autonomous vehicles on public roads, as specified.

This bill:

1) Allows, commencing January 1, 2026, an AV to be equipped with automated driving system (ADS) marker lamps in accordance with specified standards.

2) Defines further ADS marker lamps for purposes of this bill.

Comments

1) *Purpose of the bill.* According to the author, "As technology on roads continues to evolve, we have a greater number of vehicles equipped with driver-assisting technology. While vehicle manufactures have adopted technologies like adaptive cruise control and lane-keeping assistant systems many are looking to transition into autonomous driving systems. These systems are intended to improve our commutes and reduce hazardous situations on the roads. However in order to ensure the public and law enforcement are aware of these systems while they're in use, manufactures equipping their vehicles with autonomous driving systems should be allowed to install marker lamps on the outside of their vehicle to clearly communicate with pedestrians and law enforcement when a vehicle's automated driving system is activated. Such recommendations were made by the SAE, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. Authorizing vehicles with automated driving systems to be equipped with marker lamps will strengthen public safety and promote acceptance of automated driving systems by clearly communicating to pedestrians, law enforcement, and other road users when the systems are engaged."

2) *AV's in California*. In 2012, the Legislature passed SB 1298 (Padilla, Chapter 570, Statutes of 2012) which permitted AVs to operate on public roads for testing by a driver under certain conditions. In 2014, DMV released regulations to allow for testing AVs with a test driver. In April 2018, the DMV finalized regulations for the testing and deployment of AVs on public roads without a driver. Approximately 30 companies currently have a testing permit with a driver and seven companies have received an AV permit for testing without a driver. Only three companies currently have a valid driverless deployment permit.

3) *Industry Guidance:* As AV technology has continued to evolve and more testing has been carried out, entities such as NHTSA and SAE have released a number of guidance documents to assist with the ongoing development of AV vehicles and its technology. These documents include research and recommendations on best practices in a variety of areas including, but not limited to, system safety, vehicle cybersecurity, and human machine interface. Additionally, entities such as SAE International have also studied, evaluated, and established a variety of industry standards that may be utilized by manufactures when designing and building AVs. Specific to this measure, SAE International standard J3134 provides details and recommendations on standardize ADS lamp signals for safety purposes. J3134 specifically studied / evaluated visible marker lamps (not flashing or sweeping) with a recommendation of a blue-green light for ADS lamp signals to indicate when the AV's automated driving system is on / engaged.

4) *AVs and public safety:* Policy conversations continue as to how to improve AV safety on public streets. For example, in 2023 a series of public safety mishaps and accidents occurred between AVs and the public, including an accident with a pedestrian in San Francisco and AV robotaxis blocking public safety vehicles including firetrucks. One response was AB 1777 (Ting, Chapter 682, Statues of 2024) which, amongst other things, placed a variety of safety requirements on manufactures of AVs by July 1, 2026. This bill intends to offer AV manufacturers with an additional safety option that aims to provide motorists, pedestrians, cyclists, etc. with a notification that a nearby vehicle may be operating in an autonomous mode.

5) Appropriate in Statue? While the provisions specified in this bill are permissive, it is unclear if legislation is the appropriate policy vehicle for this measure. While state law does in fact include some statutory framework of requirements and mandates, majority of California's policy with respects to AV's is developed and implemented via regulations. NHTSA's 2017 AV voluntary guidance document which provides direction on, amongst other topics, "human machine interface," specifies that NHTSA "strongly encourages states do not codify" the recommendations in their voluntary guidance document and allow "NHTSA alone to regulate the safety design and performance aspects of ADS technology." Furthermore, SAE's J3134 draft rationale summary notes that J3134 recommendations are not intended to provide a pathway for a mandate, but instead, "attempts to standardize any ADS lamp signals to reduce the risk that conflicting signals are executed in the field."

Related/Prior Legislation

AB 1777 (Ting, Chapter 682, Statues of 2024). Placed a variety of safety requirements on manufactures of AVs by July 1, 2026 and further authorized a peace officer to issue a "notice of autonomous vehicle noncompliance" for a violation of the Vehicle Code or a local traffic ordinance to an AV manufacturer.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/8/25)

Abate of California - Motorcyclists Rights & Safety Organization
Alliance for Automotive Innovation
Consumers for Auto Reliability & Safety

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/8/25)

None received

Prepared by: Manny Leon / TRANS. / (916) 651-4121
4/9/25 15:50:13

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 491
Author: Laird (D), et al.
Amended: 4/1/25
Vote: 21

SENATE ENERGY, U. & C. COMMITTEE: 16-0, 3/24/25
AYES: Becker, Ochoa Bogh, Allen, Archuleta, Arreguín, Ashby, Caballero, Gonzalez, Grove, Hurtado, Limón, McNerney, Rubio, Stern, Strickland, Wahab
NO VOTE RECORDED: Dahle

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: Senate Rule 28.8

SUBJECT: State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: chair: report to the Legislature

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill requires the chair of the California Energy Commission (CEC) to annually appear before the relevant legislative policy committees to report on specified activities of the CEC.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Establishes the CEC, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor, and specifies the duties of the CEC. Every two years, the Governor must designate a chair and vice chair from the CEC's membership. The CEC must appoint a public adviser every three years to carry out certain public engagement duties. (Public Resources Code §25200 et. seq.)

2) Requires the CEC to assess trends in energy consumption and analyze the social, economic, and environmental consequences of these trends. The CEC must establish energy conservation measures, including building and appliance

energy efficiency standards, and recommend additional conservation measures to the Governor and the Legislature. (Public Resources Code §25216)

3) Establishes the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), consisting of five members appointed by the Governor, and authorizes the CPUC to fix rates and establish rules for public utilities. (Article XII, Section I, of the California Constitution)

4) Requires the CPUC to prepare an annual report on its activities and performance and requires the president of the CPUC to appear annually before the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature to present the report. (Public Utilities Code §§910 and 321.6)

This bill:

1) Requires the chair of the CEC to appear annually before the relevant policy committees of the Legislature to report on the CEC's responsibilities, including the following activities:

   a) Research, development, and demonstration.
   b) Building and appliance efficiency standards.
   c) Electricity and natural gas demand forecasts.
   d) Siting of thermal powerplants.
   e) Implementation of the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) Program and energy labeling.
   f) Transportation fuels and alternative fuel vehicles.

2) Requires the CEC's chair to report on the CEC's activities from the prior year and efforts taken to solicit input from Californians in diverse parts of the states.

3) Requires the CEC's chair to report on the successes and challenges encountered in carrying out its responsibilities and outreach efforts.

Background

This bill requires the chair of the CEC to appear annually before the Legislature to report on the CEC's activities. The CEC plays a significant role in the state's energy policy and administers multiple programs that impact the duties of the CPUC and the California Independent System Operator (CAISO). Under existing law, the CEC's duties have long included the following:

- Analyzing state demand and supply for electricity and natural gas.
- Administering the RPS program.
- Environmental review and certification of proposed large thermal power plants.
- Establishment of building and appliance efficiency standards that promote energy conservation.
- Coordination and development of zero-emission vehicle technology and infrastructure.
- Managing the largest state-level energy research and development program in the nation.

In recent years, the Legislature has expanded the CEC's duties to include a number of new duties related fuel markets, energy reliability, and renewable energy development. These new duties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Administering a streamlined permitting process for certain large-scale renewable energy projects that opt-in for state-level certification.
- Establishing the Strategic Reliability Reserve to fund sources that enable the shifting or reduction of net peak demand during critical reliability events. The CEC administers two programs that receive funding from the Strategic Reliability Fund: the Demand Side Grid Support and Distributed Electricity Backup Assets programs.
- Establishing the Division of Petroleum Market Oversight and collecting and analyzing petroleum refinery data, monitoring fuel pricing trends, overseeing oil refinery turnaround and maintenance periods, and setting minimum transportation fuel inventory levels for refineries.
- Creating a strategic plan for developing offshore wind resources.
- Setting bidirectional charging requirements on certain electric vehicles sold in the state.

The CEC, CPUC, and CAISO each play a critical role in forecasting, planning, and addressing energy demands. Increasingly, policies adopted by one of these agencies will impact the activities of the other energy agencies. For example, the CEC's building and appliance energy efficiency standards may influence utility building decarbonization investments overseen by the CPUC. Greater electrical loads resulting from higher electrification may impact the availability of resources through the CAISO. Targets for certain renewable energy development can impact utility procurement overseen by the CPUC. Despite interrelated impacts between activities undertaken by the CEC, CPUC and CAISO, existing law only requires

the CPUC annually appear before the relevant state legislative policy committees. This bill would expand those annual reporting requirements to the CEC.

Related/Prior Legislation

SB 610 (Laird) of 2024 was substantially similar to this bill when heard by this committee. The bill was subsequently amended into a different subject matter. The bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SB 733 (Hueso) of 2022 as passed by this committee, was substantially similar to this bill. The bill was subsequently amended into a different subject matter. The bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee

SB 708 (Hueso) of 2019 would have required the CAISO to disclose information relating to tariff or rule of conduct violations by market participants or scheduling coordinators and established other transparency requirements. The bill also would have required the CAISO's Chief Executive Officer to appear annually before the relevant policy committees of the Legislature to report on the CAISO's operations and state of the grid. The bill died in the Assembly.

SB 497 (Bradford) of 2019 was substantially similar to this bill and would have required the CEC to appear annually before the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature to report on specified activities. The bill died in the Assembly.

SB 376 (Bradford) of 2017 was substantially similar to this bill and would have required the CEC to appear annually before the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature to report on specified activities. The bill died in the Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/7/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/7/25)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the author:

> Senate Bill 491 requires the Chair of the California Energy Commission to appear before the Legislature annually. This bill ensures meaningful engagement between the state's primary energy planning entity and the Legislature to facilitate progress towards meeting our clean energy goals. In times of rapidly changing climate, collaboration is more urgent and important than ever to ensure Californian's have access to safe, reliable, and affordable energy.

Prepared by: Sarah Smith / E., U. & C. / (916) 651-4107
4/9/25 15:50:14

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 522
Author: Wahab (D), et al.
Amended: 3/28/25
Vote: 21

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 10-2, 4/8/25
AYES: Umberg, Allen, Arreguín, Ashby, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Stern, Wahab, Wiener
NOES: Niello, Valladares
NO VOTE RECORDED: Weber Pierson

SUBJECT: Housing: tenant protections

SOURCE: Los Angeles City Attorney

DIGEST: This bill excludes, from the exemption to California's just-cause eviction protections for housing issued a certificate of occupancy within the last 15 years, housing that is built to replace a housing unit substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as specified.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Establishes generally the relations between and responsibilities of landlords and tenants in residential leases (hiring of real property). (Civil (Civ.) Code §§ 1940 et seq.)

2) Establishes the Tenant Protection Act of 2019, which prohibits landlords of certain properties, until January 1, 2030, from evicting a residential tenant who has resided in the unit for 12 months or more, unless the landlord has at-fault or no-fault just cause:

a) Defines "at-fault" just cause to mean a tenant's:

i) Default in the payment of rent;
ii) Breach of a material term of the lease;
iii) Maintaining or permitting a nuisance on the premises;
iv) Committing waste on the premises;
v) Refusal to execute a written extension or renewal of a lease for a tenancy in a mobilehome, as prescribed;
vi) Criminal activity on the residential property;
vii) Assigning or subletting the premises in violation of the lease;
viii) Refusal to allow the owner to enter the property as authorized;
ix) Using the premises for an unlawful purpose;
x) Failure to vacate when the tenant is an employee, agent, or licensee, and the tenant is terminated as an employee, agent, or licensee; and
xi) A tenant's failure to deliver possession of the property after providing the owner written notice of the tenant's intent to terminate the lease.

b) Defines "no-fault" just cause to mean:

i) When the owner or owner's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, or grandparents intend to occupy the property for at least 12 months as their primary residence, as specified.
ii) A withdrawal of the property from the rental market, as specified.
iii) When the owner must evict the tenant to comply with a local ordinance or an order of a government agency or court, as prescribed.
iv) When the owner intends to demolish or substantially remodel the property, as specified. (Civ. Code § 1946.2)

3) Specifies that the just-cause eviction requirements described in (1) and (2), above, do not apply to the following:

a) A transient and tourist hotel occupancy, as defined;
b) Housing accommodations in a nonprofit hospital, religious facility, extended care facility, licensed residential care facility for the elderly, or an adult residential facility;
c) Dormitories owned and operated by an institution of higher education or a K-12 school;
d) Housing accommodations in which the tenant shares a bathroom or kitchen with the owner who maintains their principal residence at the property;

e) Single-family owner-occupied residences;
f) A property containing two separate dwelling units within a single structure, in which the owner occupies one of the units at the owner's principal place of residence at the beginning of the tenancy, as specified;
g) Housing that has been issued a certificate of occupancy within the last 15 years, unless the housing is a mobilehome;
h) Residential real property that is alienable separate from the title to any other dwelling unit when the owner is not a corporation, management of a mobilehome park, or other business entity, as specified; and
i) Housing that is restricted as affordable housing by deed, agreement with a government agency, or other recorded document, as defined. (Civ. Code § 1946.2(e).)

4) Specifies that the just-cause provisions described in (2) and (3), above, do not apply to residential real property subject to a local ordinance requiring just cause for evictions, either when the ordinance was adopted on or before September 1, 2019, or when the ordinance is more protective than the state's just-cause eviction provisions. (Civ. Code § 1946.2(i).)

5) Specifies that, if an owner evicts a tenant for no-fault just cause, the owner must either assist the tenant with relocation by providing a direct payment equal to one month's rent, or waive payment of the last month's rent. (Civ. Code § 1946.2(d).)

6) Specifies that, before an owner may issue a notice of termination for a just cause that is curable, the owner must first give the tenant notice of the violation with an opportunity for the tenant to cure the violation, as prescribed. (Civ. Code § 1946.2(c).)

7) Specifies that a landlord who attempts to evict a tenant in violation of the just-cause provisions described in (2) through (8), above, is liable to the tenant for actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees and costs at the court's discretion, and for three times actual damages when the owner acted willfully or with oppression, fraud, or malice. Specifies that the Attorney General, or a city attorney or county counsel of the jurisdiction in which the rental unit is located, may seek injunctive relief. Additionally specifies that an owner's failure to comply with the just-cause provisions renders the written termination notice void. (Civ. Code § 1946.2(g)-(h).)

8) Specifies that the just-cause provisions described in (2) through (7), above, are repealed on January 1, 2030. (Civ. Code § 1946.2(n).)

9) Provides that, if the residential tenant has resided in the dwelling for less than a year, the landlord must provide notice of termination at least 30 days prior to the termination, and that the landlord must provide notice of termination at least 60 days prior to the termination if the tenant has resided in the residential property for a year or more, except as provided. Provides that a tenant must provide notice of their intention to terminate their tenancy for a periodic tenancy at least as long as the term of the periodic tenancy. If the tenant has received a notice of termination from the owner, the tenant may provide a notice of termination for a period at least as long as the term of a periodic tenancy, if such termination occurs before the owner's date of termination. (Civ. Code § 1946.1(b)-(d).)

10) Provides that a tenant has committed unlawful detainer when they continue in possession of the property without the landlord's permission after:

    a) The tenant remains in possession of the premises after the expiration of the term of the tenancy without permission of the landlord or otherwise not permitted by law;
    b) The tenant's nonpayment of rent and service of a 3-day notice to pay or quit, stating the amount that is due;
    c) The tenant has breached a covenant of the lease or failed to perform other conditions under the lease, and after service of a 3-day notice requiring performance of such covenants or conditions;
    d) The tenant has breached a covenant of the lease prohibiting subletting, assignment, or waste; has committed or permitted a nuisance on the premises; or used the premises for an unlawful purpose; and
    e) The tenant gives written notice of the tenant's intention to terminate the tenancy, but fails to deliver possession of the premises to the landlord at the specified time. (Code of Civ. Proc. § 1161.)

11) Requires a tenant defendant in an unlawful detainer action to respond to a notice of summons within ten days, excluding weekends and court holidays, of being served with the notice. Specifies that, if service is completed by mail or the Secretary of State's address confidentiality program, the defendant must file within fifteen days. (Code of Civ. Proc. § 1167.)

12) Defines "disaster," for the purposes of the California Disaster Assistance Act, as meaning a fire, flood, storm, tidal wave, earthquake, terrorism, epidemic, or other similar public calamity that the Governor determines presents a threat to public safety. (Government Code § 8680.3.)

This bill specifies that, for the exception to the just-cause tenant protections described above for housing issued a certificate of occupancy within the last 15 years, housing built to replace a previous housing unit is not included in that exception if:

a) The previous unit was substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as defined by Government Code section 8680.3;
b) The previous unit was issued a certificate of occupancy before the unit was substantially damaged or destroyed; and
c) The previous unit was subject to the just-cause provisions.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/18/25)

Los Angeles City Attorney (source)
Aids Healthcare Foundation
Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment
Mission Street Neighbors
National Association of Social Workers, California Chapter
New Livable California Dba Livable California
Public Advocates
Sacramento Regional Coalition to End Homelessness
Santa Clara Housing Advocates
Transform

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/18/25)

Building Owners and Managers Association of California
California Apartment Association
California Association of Realtors
California Building Industry Association
California Business Properties Association
California Chamber of Commerce
California Mortgage Bankers Association
Institute of Real Estate Management
Naiop of California

Naiop of California, the Commercial Real Estate Development Association
Southern California Rental Housing Association
Western Manufactured Housing Communities Association

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:

According to the Los Angeles City Attorney, who is the sponsor of this bill:

> As you know, the Tenant Protection Act of 2019 (TPA) prohibits, until January 1, 2030, an owner of residential real property from terminating the tenancy of certain tenants without just cause, either at-fault or no-fault of the tenant. The TPA exempts certain types of residential real property from that prohibition, including, among others, housing that has been issued a certificate of occupancy within the previous 15 years.
>
> SB 522 (Wahab) would exclude housing built to replace a previous housing unit that was subject to the TPA and was substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster and was issued a certificate of occupancy before that housing unit was substantially damaged or destroyed, from the above-described exemption from the just cause requirements and rental increase limits.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:

According to the California Chamber of Commerce, which opposes SB 522:

> SB 522 Sends the Wrong Message to Rental Property Owners - Rental property owners who suffer losses in a disaster deserve support to rebuild—not regulatory burdens. While we fully recognize that tenants also lose their homes in these situations, policymakers should focus on encouraging the rapid reconstruction of housing, not creating disincentives that delay or prevent it.
>
> SB 522 is Unfair to Rebuilt Housing - Under existing law, newly constructed rental housing is granted a 15-year exemption from just cause requirements—a critical provision that allows owners to secure financing and move forward with development. SB 522 denies this same exemption to rebuilt housing, despite the fact that owners face the same (if not greater) financial challenges in rebuilding after a disaster.
>
> SB 522 Overlooks the Realities of Rebuilding - Reconstructing rental housing after a disaster is often an uphill battle. Many owners are

underinsured, dealing with substantial losses, and struggling to obtain financing. Imposing additional regulatory barriers makes rebuilding less viable and increases the risk that destroyed units will never return to the market.

SB 522 Contributes to California's Rental Housing Exodus - After a disaster, rental property owners are increasingly choosing to leave California due to the state's growing list of regulatory requirements. SB 522 would accelerate this trend, sending the message that California is an unpredictable and unsupportive place to operate rental housing—even in the aftermath of a disaster.

Prepared by: Ian Dougherty / JUD. / (916) 651-4113
4/18/25 11:09:18

****** END ******

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CONSENT

Bill No: SB 533
Author: Richardson (D)
Amended: 4/1/25
Vote: 21

SENATE ENERGY, U. & C. COMMITTEE: 16-0, 3/24/25
AYES: Becker, Ochoa Bogh, Allen, Archuleta, Arreguín, Ashby, Caballero, Gonzalez, Grove, Hurtado, Limón, McNerney, Rubio, Stern, Strickland, Wahab
NO VOTE RECORDED: Dahle

SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE: 15-0, 4/8/25
AYES: Cortese, Strickland, Archuleta, Arreguín, Blakespear, Cervantes, Dahle, Gonzalez, Grayson, Limón, Menjivar, Richardson, Seyarto, Umberg, Valladares

SUBJECT: Electric vehicle charging stations: internet-based applications

SOURCE: Murphy's Bowl LLC (Los Angeles Clippers)

DIGEST: This bill allows an electric vehicle (EV) charging station to require customers to use an internet-based application to gain admission to the charging station premises and pay for charging services.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Establishes payment and billing standards for EV chargers. Provides the California Energy Commission (CEC) with the authority to implement and adopt EV charger payment and billing standards, starting on July 10, 2023. Existing law specifies that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) may enforce EV charger payment and billing standards until the CEC adopts new payment and billing standards. Existing law specifies that any standards adopted by the CEC will supersede any regulations adopted by CARB. (Health and Safety Code §44268.2)

2) Prohibits EV charging stations from requiring consumers to pay a subscription fee or obtain a membership in order to use an EV charger. Existing law requires a charging station to offer a contactless payment method that accepts major credit cards and an automated toll-free telephone number through which a customer can initiate a charging session and submit payment. Under existing law, contactless payment systems include secure systems to purchase services over radio frequency identification or near-field communication technologies. Fast-charging stations installed after July 10, 2023, must include specified Plug and Charge payment systems. Existing law authorizes the CEC to modify these payment system requirements based on technology changes. However, the CEC may not modify these requirements sooner than January 1, 2028. (Health and Safety Code §44268.2)

This bill allows an EV charging station to require customers to use an internet-based application to pay for charging services if that EV charging station is on the premises of a facility that can only be accessed through the use of that internet-based application.

Background

EV Charging Stations Open Access Act lowers barriers to public EV charging. Before California adopted standards for EV charger payment systems, many EV charging networks required customers to pay for charging using a club card system. Under this system, EV drivers had to obtain a membership and use a club card to pay at a charging station. If a driver wanted to obtain access to all publicly available EV chargers, the driver had to join all their respective club memberships. The lack of open access and proprietary nature of these charging networks limited the degree to which investments in EV charging infrastructure were meaningfully encouraging EV adoption because consumers still faced obstacles paying for electricity as fuel with the same ease permitted at petroleum stations. To address these concerns, the Legislature passed SB 454 (Corbett, Chapter 418, Statutes of 2013), also known as the EV Charging Stations Open Access Act. SB 454 prohibited EV charger owner-operators from requiring club memberships to pay for EV charging. The bill also authorized the CARB to adopt requirements for billing interoperability if a national organization did not adopt standards for interoperable billing by 2015.

Since the passage of SB 454, CARB has adopted rules requiring EV chargers to allow payment via major credit card systems. The Legislature has subsequently modified the EV Charging Stations Open Access Act several times to allow EV

chargers to use contactless payment systems in compliance with the act. While the Legislature recently reassigned the authority to regulate charger payment systems from CARB to the CEC, CARB's rules regarding charging station payment systems remain in effect until the CEC adopts new rules.

Bill attempts to address conflicts between open access EV charging requirements and new technologies used at event venues. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, an increasing number of facilities, including special event venues, are using internet-based applications for payment and ticketing. In certain facilities, the rise of these apps have frustrated consumers who have to download multiple applications in order to access tickets, concessions, and parking at venues. As a result, some venues are seeking options to combine all services into a single application. The Intuit Dome is a newly constructed stadium in Inglewood, California, and it is the home of the Los Angeles (LA) Clippers basketball team. As part of its design and operation, the Dome uses several advanced technological features that are intended to provide more of a streamlined way for event attendees to purchase passes, plan transportation, buy concessions, and enter the facility. While options exist for those attendees that lack the ability to use online applications, The LA Clippers – Intuit Dome app is largely required to gain entry to the Intuit Dome, and the facility is a cashless arena. The Intuit Dome app has several parking facilities that use license plate readers to enable parking access. In order to use these facilities, drivers must enter information about their vehicle in profile on the Intuit Dome app. The Intuit Dome app also enables attendees to book shuttle services. While some of the features of the Intuit Dome app are unique to the Dome at this time, more arenas and stadiums may adopt similar technology in the near future.

Existing law allows the Intuit Dome to restrict access to its premises, including parking and associated charging, to those using the Dome's internet-based application; however, existing regulations regarding EV charging also require the chargers to accept a form of contactless payment that would likely require the use of another application or a credit card. This bill is intended to enable the Intuit Dome to use the LA Clippers – Intuit Dome app to access parking, including EV charging, at their premises without the use of another application or the need to present a credit or debit card. While this bill would address an issue that is facing the Intuit Dome, the bill does not apply to a specific facility and the exemption provided by this bill may apply to other venues with similar internet-based application parking arrangements.

Related/Prior Legislation

AB 1423 (Irwin) of the current legislative session expands the CEC's authority to regulate all EV chargers in the state, assess administrative civil penalties for chargers that fail to comply with CEC regulations, and refer violations to the Attorney General for civil actions. The bill would exempt chargers at residences with four or fewer units; however it would apply to chargers covered by this bill. The bill is currently pending in the Assembly.

AB 2697 (Irwin, Chapter , Statutes of 2024) clarified the CEC's authority to adopt roaming standards for EV charging networks for the purpose of enforcing the EV Charging Stations Open Access Act. The bill specified that any roaming standards adopted by the CEC shall only apply to major EV charging network operators, and the standards must enable network managers to choose between different mechanisms to establish roaming agreements.

AB 1349 (Irwin) of 2023 would have required EV charger owners and operators that accept state grants to provide certain data about their chargers and charging network to third-party software developers for free, as specified. The bill died in the Senate.

SB 123 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 52, Statutes of 2023) made various changes to law regarding energy resources. The bill also reassigned duties to implement and enforce EV payment and billing standards from CARB to the CEC.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

Murphy's Bowl LLC (Los Angeles Clippers), (Source)

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the author:

> SB 533 represents a forward-thinking approach to modernizing California's EV infrastructure while prioritizing consumer security and convenience. By allowing certain electric vehicle charging stations to require app-based payment,

this bill eliminates the need for credit card readers, which are increasingly susceptible to theft and fraud. Current law mandates that all newly installed public EV charging stations include credit card readers, even when secure and efficient app-based payment options are available. By passing SB 533, California can continue its leadership in technological innovation, supporting seamless, secure, and efficient payment solutions that align with modern digital advancements. As venues throughout the state, like the Intuit Dome in my district, embrace cutting-edge technology to enhance the fan experience, it is important that the state fosters policies that help streamline EV charging, reduce fraud, and provide consumers with a more secure and user-friendly experience.

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4/18/25 9:36:25

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SB 731
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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 731
Author: Archuleta (D)
Introduced: 2/21/25
Vote: 21

SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE: 14-0, 3/25/25
AYES: Cortese, Strickland, Archuleta, Arreguín, Blakespear, Cervantes, Gonzalez, Grayson, Limón, Menjivar, Richardson, Seyarto, Umberg, Valladares
NO VOTE RECORDED: Dahle

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: Senate Rule 28.8

SUBJECT: Trash receptacles and storage containers: reflective markings

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill exempts trash receptacles and storage containers with any reflectors added before January 1, 2025, from the requirement to add specific high-performance reflectors.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Requires a manufacturer who sells or rents a trash receptacle or storage container that is on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to mark the trash receptacle or storage container with a reflector on each side, beginning January 1, 2025. (Health & Safety (Saf.) Code § 26275.)

2) Requires an owner, other than the manufacturer, of a trash receptacle or storage container that is placed on a roadway or the curb of a roadway in order to be emptied or picked up to mark the trash receptacle or storage container with a reflector on each side, beginning January 1, 2026. (Health & Saf. Code § 26275.)

3) Requires the above reflector markings to include at least eight strips of reflective tape, each a minimum of two inches wide and two feet long. One tape strip shall be applied horizontally to each of the top and bottom portions of the four corners where the vertical walls of the trash receptacle or storage container meet, and be oriented so that approximately 12 inches of each tape strip is visible on each of the two outside walls to which it is applied. The reflective tape shall be fluorescent yellow and be made of high-performance retroreflective sheeting of American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D4956-13 Type V, VIII, IX, or XI. (Health & Saf. Code § 26275.)

4) Provides that a manufacturer or owner, other than a local government entity, who violates the above provisions is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine, as specified.

This bill exempts from the minimum high performance reflective taping requirements trash receptacles or storage containers with any reflectors that were applied to the trash receptacle or storage container before January 1, 2025.

Comments

1) *Purpose of the bill.* According to the author, "In 2022 Senator Archuleta passed SB 1111 (Archuleta, Chapter 244, Statutes of 2022), the Rick Best Safety Act, named after Rodrick "Rick" Best, who worked as a legislative staffer and lobbyist in Sacramento for years. Sadly, Rick passed away after a traffic accident where he collided with an unmarked trash dumpster in the roadway. SB 1111 required a person who sells, or provides for compensation, a trash receptacle or storage container designed to be placed on the side of the road or curb to mark the bin with a reflector on each side by January 1st 2026. A follow up bill, SB 806 (Archuleta, Chapter 722, Statutes of 2023) added specific requirements for the category, location, and size of reflective markings on trash and storage containers and provided owners with a 14-day right to cure. Some actors in the industry, who were already voluntarily placing reflective markings on their containers prior to any bills, are struggling to update their entire fleets in order to meet the requirements of SB 806. This bill would allow them to comply with the reflective marking requirements going forward with any new purchases of trash or storage containers without being unnecessarily penalized for existing containers."

2) *Need for bin reflectors.* Starting January 1st of this year (2025), manufacturers of trash receptacles and storage containers that are longer than three feet in length and taller than four feet in height are required to mark the containers with high performance reflective tape on each side. Owners have an additional

year to add reflectors to their bins, with their marking requirement taking effect on January 1, 2026. The addition of reflective tape to containers and receptacles is intended to increase their nighttime visibility, thus improving the safety of local streets and roadways. The absence of nighttime safety markings on large trash receptacles that are placed in the street for pickup can be a safety hazard for motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians who might not see the receptacles.

3) *Less reflectivity.* Under this bill, existing containers would not be required to comply with the specific statutory reflective tape requirements established under SB 806. Container companies that had reflectors on their containers or bins before January 1, 2025 would thus not need to change out or update their reflective markings. Some of these companies use tape made of ASTM Type I reflective sheeting to add reflectivity to their containers. This level of reflector provides a lower level of reflectivity, and thus potentially lower visibility, than what would be required under current law beginning in 2026.

4) *Types of reflection.* SB 806 outlined a range of high-performance retroreflective sheeting types that owners and manufacturers must use to comply with the law. Specifically, owners and manufacturers must use reflective tape that is fluorescent yellow and made of high-performance retroreflective sheeting of ASTM D4956-13 Type V, VIII, IX, or XI. These four Types are made of super-high-intensity retroreflective materials. Alternatively, Type I sheeting (currently used by PODS) has the lowest performance of all Types. It is more commonly used for signs where brightness during nighttime is less critical, such as “No Parking” signs.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

SUPPORT: (4/7/25)

California Waste Haulers Council
Pods Enterprises, LLC
Republic Services
Resource Recovery Coalition of California
Waste Management

OPPOSITION: (4/7/25)

None received

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4/9/25 15:50:16

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 765
Author: Niello (R)
Introduced: 2/21/25
Vote: 21

SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORG. COMMITTEE: 15-0, 4/8/25
AYES: Padilla, Valladares, Archuleta, Ashby, Blakespear, Cervantes, Dahle, Hurtado, Jones, Ochoa Bogh, Richardson, Rubio, Smallwood-Cuevas, Wahab, Weber Pierson

SUBJECT: State snake

SOURCE: California Rice Commission & Save The Snakes

DIGEST: This bill establishes the giant garter snake (Thamnophis gigas) as California's official state snake.

ANALYSIS: Existing law establishes the state flag and the California's myriad official state emblems, including, among other things, the California desert tortoise as the official state reptile, the Pacific leatherback sea turtle as the official state marine reptile, the California red-legged frog as the official state amphibian, and serpentine as the official state rock and lithologic emblem.

This bill establishes the giant garter snake (Thamnophis gigas) as the official state snake and includes related legislative findings and declarations, as specified.

Background

Author Statement. According to the author's office, "the giant garter snake is truly a giant and is the largest species of all garter snake species. Adult snakes have been documented to reach 64 inches in length. The giant garter snake is the most aquatic garter snake species and survives in habitat that is characterized by shallow, slow-moving streams, ponds, and marshes. The snake is also found in agricultural areas, such as rice fields, where it uses irrigation ditches and canals for

transportation between water bodies. The giant garter snake is a threatened species and its population has declined by more than 90 percent in the past century."

Additionally, "the primary threats to the snake's survival are habitat loss and degradation, as well as predation by nonnative species. The giant garter snake was listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act in 1971 and Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act in 1993. By naming the Giant Garter Snake as the State Snake of California acknowledges the importance of the species in the ecology, agriculture, and water resources of California."

Serpentes. According to Britannica, snakes (suborder Serpentes), are any of more than 3,400 species of reptiles distinguished by their limbless condition and greatly elongated body and tail. Classified with lizards in the order Squamata, snakes represent a lizard that, over the course of evolution, has undergone structural reduction, simplification, and asp-specialization. Notably, all snakes lack external limbs, but not all legless reptiles are snakes. Certain burrowing lizards may have only front or hind limbs or be completely legless. Unlike lizards, snakes lack movable eyelids, which results in a continuous – and often disconcerting – stare.

Nearly every culture since prehistoric times (including various present-day cultures) has worshipped, revered, or feared snakes. Serpent worship is one of the earliest forms of veneration, with some carvings dating to 10,000 BCE. A vast global compendium of superstitions and mythologies have resultantly sprung up. Many stem from the snake's biological peculiarities: their ability to shed skin is wrapped up together with perceived immortality in lore; their ever-open eyes represent omniscience; their propensity for coyly appearing and disappearing allies the snake with magic and ghosts; and the ability to kill with a single bite engenders fear of any snakelike creature.

A recent study by the American Pet Products Association titled "National Pet Ownership Survey," notes that approximately 800,000 Americans keep snakes at home as pets. Meanwhile, a 2020 report available on the National Library of Medicine's website titled "Faster detection of snake and spider phobia: revisited," reveals that upwards of half of the population experiences some sort of anxiety elicited by snakes. Further, between three and four percent of individuals are estimated to have clinically relevant ophidiophobia (a crippling fear of snakes).

Notably, 2025 is the Lunar Year of the Wood Snake – symbolizing versatility, growth, and creativity. The Lunar Year of the Wood Snake was recognized earlier this Legislative Session by SR 12 (Wahab, 2025) on the Floor of the State Senate.

The Giant Garter Snake. Garter snakes are one of the most widespread snakes in North America, and are a species you might have run into (or from) before. Sometimes mistakenly called a "garden snake," garter snakes earned their name by resembling the female undergarment, the garter belt. The giant garter snake (Thamnophis gigas) is one of the largest garter snakes, with the ability to reach a length of over five feet. The giant garter snake was federally recognized as a threatened species in 1993.

Historically, giant garter snakes were found along the edges of large flood basins, freshwater marshes, and tributaries in California's Central Valley from Butte County in the north to Kern County in the south. Today, their range extends from Butte and Glenn counties in the north to Fresno County in the south, where they are known to live in a variety of agricultural, managed, and natural wetlands. Giant garter snakes inhabit natural wetlands such as marshes, sloughs, ponds, and small lakes and streams. These snakes also live in artificial waterways and agricultural wetlands, like irrigation and drainage canals and rice fields, as well as adjacent uplands. Only about 5-10% of the giant garter snake's historical wetland habitat acreage remains.

The giant garter snake is brown or olive to black, with an underside that is light brown or grayish. The snakes typically have a yellowish dorsal stripe, a light gold to yellow stripe on each side, and two rows of dark blotches on their sides. It is a large snake with keeled dorsal scales and a head slightly wider than the neck.

Other Snakes for Your Consssideration. This bill presents a classic forked tongue dilemma. Should California name a state snake, and if so, just which snake is most deserving of the honor? When weighing options, the Legislature may wish to contemplate some of California's other iconic basilisks before deciding which species of snake tips the scales in favor of official state status. Alternatives include the California kingsnake, a non-venomous predator, helping control populations of rodents and even venomous snakes, contributing to natural pest control. Often admired for its adaptive behavior and beneficial role in the ecosystem, it has a positive reputation among ophidiophiles.

The Northern Pacific rattlesnake, also known as the Western rattlesnake, is one of the more iconic rattlesnakes in California, having long been a part of the local folklore and the natural history of the region. Despite its venomous reputation, it plays a vital role in maintaining balanced ecosystems by regulating prey populations. Its presence in rugged and wild areas can serve as a symbol of California's natural landscapes and the need to respect and protect them. The

California striped whipsnake is known for its quick movements and sleek form, representing agility and resilience in California's diverse terrains.

The San Francisco garter snake is critically endangered and iconic for its vibrant colors, considered one of America's most beautiful snakes by the herpetologically inclined. It is estimated that there are only 1,000 to 2,000 adult snakes of the subspecies remaining, identifiable by their fierce blue-green coloring, bordered by stripes of black, red, orange, blue, and green – at times resembling a rainbow.

California's Official State Emblems. California is renowned for its diverse landscapes, rich history, global influence, and its industrious and vibrant people. Boasting a unique array of official symbols, the state represents its natural beauty, historical significance, and cultural identity through emblems. These symbols serve as reminders for residents and visitors alike, emphasizing the state's distinct identity and the importance of preserving its heritage for future generations. As California continues to evolve and grow, its state emblems are intended to remain steadfast symbols of the state's past, present, and future.

For example, the golden poppy is codified as the official state flower, representing the state's vibrant landscapes and wildflower fields. Many people believe that emblem law prohibits cutting or damaging the California poppy because of its official designation. In fact, there is no law specifically protecting the California poppy, but the designation endears a special appreciation of the flower and has perpetuated the myth that no one may pick them. Designated in 1903, the golden poppy symbolizes the beauty of California's natural environment.

A number of the state's official emblems lean heavily on California's Gold Rush history. The official state motto – "Eureka" – is a Greek word that translates to "I have found it." In the context of California, the motto is closely tied to the California Gold Rush of 1848-1855. Gold discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848 sparked a massive influx of fortune-seekers who flocked to California to seek wealth and prosperity. Native gold is designated as the official state mineral and mineralogic emblem, while "The Golden State" serves as the official state nickname, and Bodie is established as the official state gold rush ghost town.

Recent additions to the list of official state emblems include the California Golden Chanterelle (state mushroom), the pallid bat (state bat), the banana slug (state slug), the shell of the black abalone (state sea shell), and the Dungeness crab (state crustacean) – all having been added during the 2023-24 Legislative Session.

California is now represented by nearly 50 state symbols, 43 of which are codified by statute in Government Code including: state amphibian, animal, bird, colors, dance, dinosaur, fabric, flower, flag, folk dance, fossil, gemstone, gold rush ghost town, grass, historical society, insect, LGBTQ veterans memorial, lichen, marine fish, marine mammal, marine reptile, military museum, mineral, motto, mushroom, nickname, nuts, prehistoric artifact, reptile, rock, seal, silver rush ghost town, soil, song, sport, tall ship, tartan, tree, and Vietnam veterans memorial.

Almost Official. It is not always smooth slithering for measures seeking official state symbol status. Examples include, AB 868 (E. Garcia, 2021) proposed to establish the date shake as the official state milkshake. That bill was approved by the Assembly but never heard in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee. AB 1769 (Voepel, 2018) would have established the California Vaquero Horse as the official state horse. That bill was never heard in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee.

In 2006, Governor Schwarzenegger terminated the possibility of recognizing Zinfandel as "California's historic wine" contemplated by AB 1253 (Migden, 2006). As introduced, the bill sought to designate that particular varietal as an official state emblem. However, the bill was watered down after much attention and negotiation and instead proposed Zinfandel as historic. Governor Schwarzenegger vetoed the legislation writing, in part, "California wines have inspired authors, artists and Oscar-winning motion pictures. Singling one out for special recognition would be inappropriate." That bill is yet to be back.

The importance of state emblems in California, as well as in any other state, is their ability to convey the unique identity, values, and history of the region. As such, when proposing new official state emblems, it is crucial to give careful consideration to the emblem's significance to the state and its resonance with both current and future residents. Emblems serve as reminders of the state's heritage and represent the collective consciousness of its people. By recognizing emblems that hold deep meaning and relevance, California can effectively celebrate its past, present, and future, while inspiring residents to appreciate and preserve the state's legacy. It may be important to consider whether, after a certain point, the state's emblem collection turns from distinctive to distractingly decorative.

Slytherin' Down a Slippery Slope? Designating a new state symbol can briefly rattle a media response (whether that be negative or positive), but does not always materially accomplish any particular policy goal such as supporting habitat, research, or protections for the identified symbol. Each time a new symbol sparks

a burst of attention, it may lead to a sort of "emblem fatigue" as successive designations produce progressively smaller spikes in public interest and can foster a growing frustration from the general public. Exceptions to the emblematic law of diminishing returns include the bald eagle (United States of America), giant panda (China), and Bengal tiger (India) that have seen natural populations rebound after intense, well-funded recovery campaigns and attention. Alternatively, the California Grizzly Bear – the official state animal – went extinct in 1922 when the last known bear was shot in Tulare County.

Further, a February 1, 2024, article in *CalMatters* titled "A bill for every problem? Why California lawmakers introduce longshots," cites a 2002 Legislative Analyst's Office estimate that "each bill cost at least $18,000 to go from introduction to passage: Each bill is given a title and number, goes through analysis by committee staff and is printed out. An updated dollar figure from the legislative analyst was not available, but adjusting for inflation, each bill costs in the neighborhood of $30,000."

The article goes on to note that, "[e]ven Jerry Brown, who famously vetoed a bill with the message, 'Not every human problem deserves a law,' signed a majority of those sent to his desk while he was governor."

California's Proposition, 140 approved by the voters in 1990 – among other things – limited the total amount of expenditures allowed by the Legislature. The Legislature may wish to consider at what point establishing additional state symbols reaches a breaking point in a larger cost-benefit analysis. Alternative avenues currently exist that allow for the Legislature to recognize the myriad iconic animals, places, and things that make California a globally recognized cultural driver it is – without the need for creating new statute. Options may include resolutions which are commonly adopted and allow the Legislature to highlight particularly notable animals, plants, places, or items within the state.

Related/Prior Legislation

SR 12 (Wahab, 2025) recognized January 29, 2025, as the beginning of the Lunar New Year (Year of the Wood Snake), as specified.

AB 581 (Bennett, 2025) establishes the bigberry manzanita (Arctostaphylos glauca) as the official state shrub. (Pending referral in the Senate Rules Committee)

AB 666 (Rogers, 2025) establishes Bigfoot as the official state cryptid. (Held in the Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, & Tourism Committee without Recommendation)

AB 1334 (Wallis, 2025) establishes solar energy as the official state energy. (Pending in the Assembly Utilities and Energy Committee)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

California Rice Commission (Co-source)
Save The Snakes (Co-source)
Defenders of Wildlife

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: In support of the bill, the cosponsors write that, "California's rice industry has a strong reputation for partnering with organizations like Save the Snakes to create and protect habitat for a number of important species, including the giant garter snake. A recently released report by UC Davis entitled A Conservation Footprint for California Rice states, 'With the draining and loss of much historical wetland habitat, flooded rice now provides critical surrogate habitat for the protected Giant Garter snake.'"

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4/9/25 15:50:16

****** END ******

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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 835
Author: Ochoa Bogh (R)
Amended: 3/25/25
Vote: 21

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE: 6-0, 4/9/25
AYES: Pérez, Ochoa Bogh, Cabaldon, Choi, Cortese, Laird
NO VOTE RECORDED: Gonzalez

SUBJECT: Pupil instruction: Cambridge International Education programs

SOURCE: Cambridge International Education

DIGEST: This bill authorizes the consideration of the Cambridge International Education program for the purposes of school principal evaluation and education counseling where Advanced Placement (AP) and International Baccalaureate (IB) examinations are currently specified. This bill also authorizes a school district that offers Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE), or Advanced Subsidiary (AS) or Advanced (A) level courses and examinations, to help pay the test fees for pupils in need of financial assistance.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Authorizes a school principal evaluation to include local and state academic assessments, state standardized assessments, formative, summative, benchmark, end of chapter, end of course, AP, IB, college entrance, and performance assessments. (Education Code (EC) § 44671).

2) Authorizes the governing board of a school district to, and urges it to, provide access to a comprehensive educational counseling program for all students enrolled in the school district. States the intent of the Legislature that a school district that provides educational counseling to its pupils implement a structured and coherent counseling program within a Multi-Tiered System of Support

framework. Authorizes educational counseling to include counseling in developing a list of coursework and experience necessary to assist and counsel each pupil to begin to satisfy the A–G requirements for admission to the University of California and the California State University and encourage participation in college preparation programs, including, but not limited to, the Advancement Via Individual Determination program, early college, dual enrollment, AP, and IB programs. (EC § 49600).

3) Authorizes a school district to help pay for all or part of the costs of one or more AP or IB examinations that are charged to economically disadvantaged pupils. (EC § 52242 and 52922).

This bill:

1) Expands list of assessments that may be used to measure pupil academic growth for a principal evaluation to explicitly include the Cambridge International Level examinations.

2) Expands the scope of an educational counseling program to explicitly include encouraging participation in Cambridge International programs for the purposes of college preparedness.

3) Makes findings and declarations, including that a school district that offers Cambridge IGCSE, or Cambridge International AS or A Level courses and examinations, to help pay the test fees for pupils in need of financial assistance.

Comments

1) *Need for the bill.* According to the author, "SB 835 will simply update the Education Code to provide parity between the Cambridge International Education program and other established providers of advanced placement curriculum and assessments.

   "The bill does not place additional requirements on school districts or students. However, placing Cambridge International in law will benefit current and future Cambridge International students."

2) *Cambridge International.* Cambridge International offers a comprehensive K-12 educational system called the Cambridge Pathway which is made up of five stages. It combines teaching and learning with assessments that measure student

mastery. Each stage of this pathway builds on learners' development from the previous one. Schools have the flexibility to offer any of the stages and courses alongside other curricula. Over 10,000 schools in more than 160 countries provide Cambridge qualifications. According to Cambridge International's 2024 Annual Report, 571,000 students from 145 countries took Cambridge exams. Cambridge University Press & Assessment is a not-for-profit organization and a part of the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom.

Currently, the Fullerton Joint Union High School District, Inglewood Unified School District, Canyon Elementary School District, Montebello Unified School District, and Placentia-Yorba Unified School District are the only California local education agencies utilizing Cambridge International.

Cambridge International AS Levels and A Levels are subject-based qualifications usually taken in the final two years of high school. AS Level is typically a one-year program of study, while A Level typically takes two years. Assessments take place at the end of each program. Cambridge International subject areas are comprised of the following: English, Mathematics, Science, Languages, Humanities, Technology, Social Sciences, the Arts, and General Studies.

The Cambridge International A Level is reported on a grade scale from A* (highest) to E (minimum required performance). There is no A* grade for Cambridge International AS Levels, which are reported from grade a to e. Cambridge IGCSE is graded A*-G. Grades are awarded only for subjects that students pass. If a student does not earn a passing score, the exam would be denoted as a "U" and receive an 'ungraded' result.

According to information supplied by Cambridge International, at the Advanced level, exams cost $121.15 each. If a student takes both the AS and A level exams in a single subject in the same series, those two exams cost $195.95 together. At present, Cambridge International does not provide individual student fee waivers for those in need of financial assistance.

This bill would authorize school districts that offer Cambridge International programs to help pay the test fees for pupils in need of financial assistance in the same way they are authorized for AP and IB examinations.

3) *Advanced Placement.* The College Board manages the AP program, a non-profit organization that aims to connect students to higher education success

and opportunities. The program enables high school teachers to teach introductory college-level courses to high school students. At the end of the year, students take a standardized test in one of the 35 subject areas offered by the program. If students score well, they may receive college credit from the university they later enroll in.

The AP program offers exams in various subjects, such as Arts, English, History and Social Sciences, Math and Computer Science, Sciences, and World Languages and Cultures. Each exam is scored on a 5-point scale that determines how qualified a student is to receive college credit and placement. However, each college decides what scores to grant credit or placement. The AP program conducts studies in all subjects to compare AP student performance with college students in similar courses. These studies determine how AP students' scores are translated into an AP score of 1-5. More than 60% of all exams taken earn a score of three or higher. Students may receive extra points on their grade point average by participating in an AP course, depending on locally developed policies.

As of 2025, the AP Program charges a fee of $99 per exam except for AP Seminar or AP Research Exams where the fee is $147 per exam. College Board provides a $37 fee reduction per AP Exam for eligible students with financial need.

4) *International Baccalaureate.* The IB is a non-profit organization based in Switzerland that serves students in multiple countries and reports more than 1,700 schools in the United States. Its three programs (Primary Years Program, Middle Years Program, and pre-university Diploma Program (DP)) aim to develop students who contribute to a more peaceful world by promoting intercultural understanding and respect. The curriculum is made up of the DP core (theory of knowledge, extended essay and creativity, activity, and service) and six subject groups (studies in language and literature, language acquisition, individuals and societies, sciences, mathematics, and the arts) for students 16-19 years of age. The IB program provides a curriculum framework teachers can teach and an end-of-course exam for students. Participation in an IB course or program may add extra points to a student's grade point average by locally developed policies. IB exams are scored on a scale of 1-7 with seven being the highest score.

For the May and November 2025 examination sessions, the IB program charges an assessment fee $79 per subject for the Middle Years Program and

assessment fee of $123 per subject for the DP. At present, it does not appear that IB has an independent policy of providing fee waivers or discounts for students in need of financial assistance.

5) *Including, but not limited to.* This bill seeks to explicitly add consideration of Cambridge International programs and examinations a) for the purposes of measuring pupil academic growth for school principal evaluations and b) to the scope of additional services that may be included within a school's educational counseling program. However, current statute already provides flexibility in the respective code sections to consider relevant programs and assessments beyond what is explicitly stated.

   As referenced in the prior legislation section below, this is the third effort in recent memory to explicitly add Cambridge International to Education Code in sections where similar programs such as AP and IB enjoy codification. According to the author's statement, "placing Cambridge International in law will benefit current and future Cambridge International students" but it cannot be overlooked that Cambridge International also stands to benefit as well.

   In the original effort for codification, AB 1509 (Quirk-Silva) of 2023, the bill ultimately moved away from explicit mentions of Cambridge International or other programs and instead tasked a separate entity—the State Board of Education (SBE)—with creating an approval process for any additional exam or course programs that sought to be included in statute or enjoy similar benefits. This sought to address the underlying conflict that may arise when private entities are explicitly named in statute while also appropriately empowering practitioners and experts to determine the rigor necessary for new programs to be used as benchmarks for student success, achievement, and beyond.

   AP and IB programs were codified in California Education Code in 1992 and 1998, respectively. It is not immediately clear what level of scrutiny those programs underwent as they were codified, however, they are broadly recognized today and are almost inextricable from a California student's educational experience. Any additional programs that are codified in this manner would likely enjoy similar esteem.

Related/Prior Legislation

SB 1171 (Newman) of 2024 would have required the Superintendent of Public Instruction to annually update information on the Cambridge Assessment International Education program available on the California Department of

Education website to include current information on the various programs available to school districts to offer or access Cambridge Assessment International Education AS and A level courses, including online courses. Would have required and authorized the use of the Cambridge Assessment International Education program throughout the Education Code where AP and IB are currently specified. SB 835 is substantively similar to SB 1171. SB 1171 was held in Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 1509 (Quirk-Silva) of 2023 would have added, in areas of the Education Code that provide certain authorizations to the AP and IB courses and exam programs, other course and exam programs, such as Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International. The bill also would have required the SBE to develop criteria for evaluating other course and exam programs for inclusion in the areas of the Education Code that provide certain authorization to AP and IB. AB 1509 was nearly identical to SB 1171 (Newman). This bill was held in Assembly Appropriations Committee.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/10/25)

Cambridge International Education (source)
Escondido Union High School District
Fullerton Joint Union High School District
Inglewood Unified School District
Madera County Superintendent of Schools
Madera Unified School District
Montebello Unified School District
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
San Marcos Unified School District
Small School Districts Association

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/10/25)

None received

Prepared by: Therresa Austin / ED. / (916) 651-4105
4/18/25 9:36:26

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SB 844
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 844
Author: Rubio (D)
Introduced: 2/21/25
Vote: 21

SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORG. COMMITTEE: 12-0, 3/25/25
AYES: Padilla, Valladares, Archuleta, Ashby, Blakespear, Cervantes, Hurtado, Jones, Ochoa Bogh, Richardson, Rubio, Weber Pierson
NO VOTE RECORDED: Dahle, Smallwood-Cuevas, Wahab

SUBJECT: Horse racing: out-of-state thoroughbred races

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill increases the limit on the importation of out-of-state thoroughbred races by a California thoroughbred racing association or fair for pari-mutuel wagering from 75 to 80 races-per-day, as specified.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Authorizes, pursuant to California Horse Racing Law, a thoroughbred racing association or fair to distribute the audiovisual signal, and accept wagers on, the results of out-of-state thoroughbred races conducted in the United States during the calendar period the association or fair is conducting a race meeting, including days on which there is no live racing being conducted by the association or fair – without the consent of the organization that represents horsemen and horsewoman participating in the race meeting and without regard to the amount of purses.

2) Prohibits the total number of thoroughbred races imported by associations or fairs on a statewide basis under these provisions from exceeding 75 races-per-day on days when live thoroughbred or fair racing is being conducted in the state, with the exception of prescribed races.

3) Prohibits, when the total number of thoroughbred races imported by a thoroughbred association or fair on a statewide basis is between 51 and 75 races per day on days when live thoroughbred or fair racing is being conducted in the state, a thoroughbred association or fair from accepting wagers on the above-described out-of-state races commencing after 5 p.m., Pacific Standard Time (PST), without the consent of the harness and quarter horse racing association that is then conducting a live racing meeting in the County of Orange or the County of Sacramento.

This bill:

1) Increases, from 75 to 80, the number of thoroughbred races that may be imported by associations or fairs on a statewide basis when live thoroughbred or fair racing is being conducted in the state, as specified.

2) Prohibits, when the total number of thoroughbred races imported by a thoroughbred association or fair on a statewide basis is between 51 and 80 races-per-day, a thoroughbred association or fair from accepting wagers on the above-described out-of-state races commencing after 5 p.m., PST, without the consent of the harness and quarter horse racing association that is then conducting a live racing meeting in the County of Orange or the County of Sacramento.

Background

Author Statement. According to the author's office, "SB 844 will support California jobs in the horse racing industry and the sport of horse racing by expanding the number of horse races exempted from the state's limitation on the number of races allowed to be imported by associations or fairs when other races are conducted in the state. Adjusting the limitation will put associations and fairs on a better competitive footing with advanced deposit wagering businesses and give customers greater choices."

Satellite Wagering Simulcasting. Satellite wagering via an off-track facility has been legal in California since the 1980s when California racetracks began to experience declining attendance and handle figures. The industry believed that making the product easier to access not only would expose and market horse racing to potential customers, but also would make it more convenient for the existing patrons to wager more often.

Simulcasting is the process of transmitting the audio and video signal of a live racing performance from one facility to a satellite for re-transmission to other locations or venues where pari-mutuel wagering is permitted. Simulcasting provides racetracks with the opportunity to increase revenues by exporting their live racing content to as many wagering locations as possible, such as other racetracks, fair satellite facilities, and Indian casinos. Revenues increase because simulcasting provides racetracks that export their live content with additional customers in multiple locations who would not have otherwise been able to place wagers on the live racing event.

Distribution of Out-of-State Races. Thoroughbred racing associations and fairs in California can distribute the audiovisual signal and accept wagers on the results of out-of-state thoroughbred races during their own race meetings. This is allowed even on days when no live races are being held at their venues. However, there is a limit on the number of out-of-state races that can be imported into California for betting purposes. On days when there is live thoroughbred or fair racing happening in California, the total number of races imported from out-of-state must not exceed 75 races-per-day.

There are exemptions to this limit. Races that are part of specific major events like the Kentucky Derby, Breeder's Cup, and other specified races can be imported without falling under the 75 race-per-day limit. Additional exceptions are made for importing races into certain geographical zones of California when no local live racing is occurring. Any wagering on these out-of-state races must comply with specific provisions of California's Horse Racing Law that govern how betting should be conducted. Wagers on out-of-state races are not allowed after 5 p.m. PST unless there is consent from the local harness or quarter horse racing associations conducting live racing in either Orange or Sacramento County.

Without the 75-race limitation, thoroughbred associations and fairs could import more races for wagering purposes (or if not all, a significantly larger number of races than are currently imported), giving each wagering customer in the state greater choices in the races they would like to wager on. The 75-day limit forces thoroughbred associations and fairs to choose just 75 races, preventing customers' ability to wager on a race or races that did not make the selected list of 75.

There is conversation within the horse racing industry regarding the efficacy of simulcasting which may temporarily boost betting but does not solve fundamental issues like small field sizes, low purses, and lack of alternative revenue sources. It should be noted that there is no equivalent restriction on California Horse Racing

Board (CHRB)-licensed advance-deposit wagering operators who accept wagers from in-state residents. These licensed businesses normally provide all out-of-state thoroughbred races to their customers.

Pari-mutuel Wagering. Horse racing has been taking place in California since the 1800s, but horse racing as we now know it – under the pari-mutuel wagering system – was not made possible until the electorate passed a constitutional amendment in 1933. The expressed intent of the Horse Racing Law is to allow pari-mutuel wagering on horse races. Pari-mutuel, from the French term for mutual betting, is a betting system in which all bets of a particular type are placed together in a pool, and payoff odds are calculated by sharing the pool among all winning bets. Pari-mutuel betting differs from fixed-odds betting in that the final payout is not determined until the pool is closed – in fixed-odds betting, the payout is agreed at the time the bet is sold.

Thoroughbred Horses. Thoroughbred horses are a breed developed primarily for long-distance racing. Bred for speed and stamina, they typically race over distances from a mile to a mile and half, though they can also compete in shorter races. The term "thoroughbred" is not just a descriptor, it denotes a purebred horse, a lineage that can be traced back to three foundational sires. The Arabian foundation stallions which were brought to Britain in the late 1600s and early 1700s were bred to domestic mares – very probably Scottish Galloways – although they may have been bred to Arabian mares, too. The foundation stallions of the thoroughbred breed and the years they arrived in England were: the Byerly Turk (1689), the Darley Arabian (1705), and the Godolphin Barb (1728).

Thoroughbred racing is generally divided into several classes based on the horse's experience, the conditions of the race, and the purse offered. Common categories including: Maiden Races for horses that have never won a race, they are the starting point for many young horses to gain experience; Claiming Races are entered with a specified price, after the race, any owner can put in a claim and purchase the winning horse at that price; Allowance Races are set up for horses that aren't eligible for claiming races but aren't yet ready for stakes races; Stakes Races are higher-quality races that often feature better-trained horses and come with large purses and can be further classified into graded stakes (Grade I, II, or III), which are used to rank the quality of the competition.

The Health of Horse Racing in California. The horse racing industry in California is grappling with a multifaceted crisis that threatens its long-term viability. Over the past three to four decades, California's horse racing industry has seen a

significant decline in attendance, purses, and betting handle—a trend that mirrors shifts in consumer habits and growing competition from alternative forms of entertainment and gambling.

In its heyday, iconic tracks like Santa Anita, Del Mar, and Hollywood Park attracted tens of thousands of spectators on race days, creating a vibrant atmosphere that drove robust on-track wagering. As simulcasting emerged in the 1980s and online betting platforms took off in the early 2000s, fans increasingly chose to place their bets from home or at local simulcast facilities rather than visiting the tracks, causing live attendance to plummet.

The industry's stability is further undermined by competition from out-of-state horse racing, alternative forms of gaming, and the aftermath of negative public reaction to a spate of horse deaths in 2019. Declining attendance at race events exacerbates the situation, as does the lure of higher returns from real estate development compared to the revenue generated from racing operations. In 2013, Hollywood Park closed and the former site of the track is now SoFi Stadium, home to the Los Angeles Rams and the Los Angeles Chargers. In 2023, it was announced by the Stronach Group (doing business as 1/ST) that the Golden Gate Fields racing track on the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay would be closing permanently at the end of their 2024 meet and consolidating business with the group's Southern California track, Santa Anita.

As a result, the industry faces unprecedented instability and capital flight, particularly in the north. This instability jeopardizes thousands of jobs directly linked to horse racing, including those on breeding farms and other associated businesses. The recent closure of key racetracks, such as Golden Gate Fields and the Alameda County Fairgrounds, highlight the precarious state of the industry. Also at risk is a substantial amount of local and state revenue generated directly and indirectly by the industry. Fewer races, smaller fields, and reduced purses challenge the long-term sustainability of a sport that once dominated California's entertainment and cultural landscape.

Currently only Santa Anita, Del Mar, and Los Alamitos have been allocated dates for thoroughbred race meetings by the CHRB. Los Alamitos has additionally been allocated dates in December of this year to conduct a quarter horse race meet. The Los Angeles County Fair at Los Alamitos has been granted a fair meeting from mid-June to early-July this summer. Cal-Expo in Sacramento has been allocated dates to conduct harness race meetings later this year.

Related/Prior Legislation

AB 1389 (Rubio, 2025) of the current legislative session would exempt from the 75 imported race per day limitation, races imported that are part of the race card of the New York Stakes. (Pending on the Assembly Floor)

AB 1768 (Committee on Governmental Organization, Chapter 354, Statutes of 2024) among other things, modified various aspects of the California Horse Racing Law, including service of civil procedures, licensing periods, and the designation of certain staff as peace officers, as specified.

AB 1946 (Alanis, Chapter 366, Statutes of 2024) added the Whitney Stakes to the group of races which are exempt from the 75-race per day limit on imported races.

AB 3261 (M. Fong, Chapter 439, Statutes of 2024) increased the cap on the importation of out-of-state thoroughbred races by a thoroughbred association or fair, on days when live thoroughbred or fair racing is being conducted in the state from 50 to 75 races-per-day, as specified.

AB 1074 (Alanis, Chapter 275, Statutes of 2023) provided if the CHRB does not license a thoroughbred race meet at (Golden Gate Fields), and no live horse racing is being conducted in the northern zone, the bill deems a thoroughbred racing association or racing fair in the southern or central zone, to be operating in the northern zone for the purpose of conducting all permissible forms of wagering in the northern zone and making and receiving distributions from those wagers.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

Senate Rule 28.8.

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/7/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/7/25)

None received

Prepared by: Brian Duke / G.O. / (916) 651-1530
4/9/25 15:50:17

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 4
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 4
Author: Umberg (D), et al.
Amended: 3/25/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Fiftieth anniversary of the fall of Saigon

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution commemorates the 50th anniversary of the fall of Saigon.

Senate Floor Amendments of 3/25/25 add a principal coauthor to the resolution.

Senate Floor Amendments of 2/6/25 add a principal coauthor to the resolution.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) The fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, and the culmination of the Vietnam War, led to the United States-sponsored evacuation of approximately 125,000 Vietnamese refugees in a first wave and hundreds of thousands more during the two-decade long Indochinese refugee crisis, creating what would become the United States' sixth largest foreign-born group.

2) Vietnamese immigrants and their United States-born children comprise one of the largest diaspora populations in the United States, at more than 1,800,000 individuals, and a large proportion of the first generation arrived in the aftermath of the Vietnam War.

3) California is home to 35% of the Vietnamese American population, which is the largest share in the country. California has one of the highest populations of Vietnam veterans in the country, and 5,822 service members from California died or went missing in the conflict.

This resolution commemorates the 50th anniversary of the fall of Saigon on April 30, 2025.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/25/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/25/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/27/25 15:58:03

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 11
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 11
Author: Cervantes (D)
Amended: 1/30/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Epilepsy Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims November 2025 as Epilepsy Awareness Month and calls upon all Californians to recommit their communities to increasing awareness and understanding of those living with epilepsy.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Epilepsy is a condition of the brain causing seizures. A seizure is a disruption of the electrical communication between neurons. A person is said to have epilepsy if they experience two or more unprovoked seizures separated by at least 24 hours or if the person experiences one seizure and is at a high risk of having more.

2) About one in 10 people in the United States has had a single, unprovoked seizure or has been diagnosed with epilepsy, 3.4 million people in the United States have epilepsy, and over 65 million people worldwide live with epilepsy. One in 26 people will develop epilepsy during their lifetime, and people with certain conditions may be at greater risk for developing epilepsy.

3) One-third of people living with epilepsy have seizures that cannot be controlled with current treatments and all people living with epilepsy have the risk of a potential "breakthrough" seizure.

This resolution proclaims November 2025 as Epilepsy Awareness Month and calls upon all Californians to recommit their communities to increasing awareness and understanding of those living with epilepsy.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 2/10/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 2/10/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
2/14/25 15:42:06

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 23
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 23
Author: Umberg (D)
Introduced: 2/12/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: California Peace Officers' Memorial Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims Monday, May 5, 2025, as California Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Monday, May 5, 2025, is California Peace Officers' Memorial Day, a day Californians observe in commemoration of those noble officers who have tragically sacrificed their lives in the line of duty.

2) Although California citizens are indebted to our California peace officers each day of the week, we make particular note of our peace officers' bravery and dedication, and we share in their losses on California Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

3) By the enforcement of our laws, these same peace officers have safeguarded the lives and property of the citizens of California and have given their full measure to ensure these citizens the right to be free from crime and violence.

This resolution designates Monday, May 5, 2025, as California Peace Officers' Memorial Day and urges all Californians to remember those individuals who have given their lives for our safety and express appreciation to those who continue to dedicate themselves to making California a safer place to live and raise our families.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 110 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 114, Statutes of 2024).
SCR 20 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 80, Statutes of 2023).
ACR 172 (Cooper, Resolution Chapter 70, Statutes of 2022).

SCR 69 (Grove, 2022) – Held at Senate desk.
SR 35 (Grove, 2021) – Adopted in Senate.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 2/19/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 2/19/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
2/19/25 16:01:06

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 24
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 24
Author: Alvarado-Gil (R)
Introduced: 2/13/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Rosie the Riveter Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes the day of March 21, 2025, as Rosie the Riveter Day.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Rosie the Riveter Day is celebrated on March 21 each year in honor of the cultural icon that represented the hardworking women who supported the American war effort during World War II.

2) Rosie the Riveter symbolized the millions of women who entered the workforce to replace male workers who were fighting in the war.

3) These women worked in factories and shipyards, building airplanes, tanks, and other supplies that were essential to the war effort, and their contributions not only helped win the war but also paved the way for women's rights and opportunities in the workplace.

4) Rosie the Riveter Day celebrates the courage, strength, and determination of these women and serves as a reminder of their important role in American history.

This resolution recognizes the day of March 21, 2025, as Rosie the Riveter Day to encourage people to recognize and honor the achievements of women in the workforce and to continue to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 2/25/25)

Rosie the Riveter Trust

OPPOSITION: (Verified 2/25/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520
2/26/25 15:54:55

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 28
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 28
Author: Grove (R), et al.
Amended: 3/10/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims September 28, 2025, as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day in California.

Senate Floor Amendments of 3/10/25 make a clarifying change to one of the findings in the resolution.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) The history of Gold Star families began in the United States shortly after World War I to provide support for mothers who lost sons or daughters in the war.

2) The reference to the Gold Star comes from the custom of families of service members hanging a service flag in the window of their homes displaying a blue star for every living family member in the Armed Forces and a gold star for those who have perished.

3) All Gold Star families deserve to be recognized by our local, state, and federal leaders for their sacrifices and their dedicated, patriotic support of the United States.

4) Supporting Gold Star families demonstrates the commitment of the American people to those families, now and in the future.

This resolution proclaims that as a nation, we must continually look for new ways to support Gold Star families both in the days immediately following the tragedy and in the years that follow.

Related/Prior Legislation

SR 109 (Grove, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.
SR 43 (Grove, 2023) – Adopted in the Senate.
SR 101 (Grove, 2022) – Adopted in the Senate.
ACR 152 (Salas, 2022) – Held in the Senate without further action.
ACR 7 (Salas, Resolution Chapter 131, Statutes of 2021)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/12/25 16:09:25

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 33
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 33
Author: Padilla (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/4/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares May 23, 2025, as GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) GM1 Gangliosidosis is a rare inherited disease that results in neurodegeneration and a progressive loss of abilities until death, leaving children, adolescents, and adults impaired with significant physical and developmental disabilities.

2) GM1 Gangliosidosis is severely underdiagnosed and misdiagnosed and occurs in only one in every 100,000 to 200,000 live births.

3) Lack of public awareness and visibility of GM1 Gangliosidosis contributes to underdiagnosis and difficulties in accessing specialized services and proper rehabilitation and support.

4) Early diagnosis of GM1 Gangliosidosis is important to ensure timely management of clinical complications, genetic counseling, and, when available, treatment and therapeutic remedies.

This resolution declares May 23, 2025, as GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day in California.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 68 (Padilla, Resolution Chapter 112, Statutes of 2023)
SCR 106 (Padilla, Resolution Chapter 34, Statutes of 2024)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/12/25 16:09:19

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 34
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 34
Author: Grove (R), et al.
Introduced: 3/6/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Child Abuse Prevention Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution acknowledges April 2025 as Child Abuse Prevention Month.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) California's children deserve to grow up in a safe and nurturing environment, free from fear, abuse, and neglect. Statewide, child abuse and neglect cases disproportionately involve children of color.

2) Maltreated children are 77% more likely to require special education than children who are not maltreated and are 59% more likely to be arrested as juveniles than their peers who are not maltreated. Long-term health care costs for adult survivors of childhood physical and sexual abuse are 21% higher than for nonvictims.

3) Adolescent survivors of child maltreatment are twice as likely to be unemployed as adults and are more likely to receive public assistance than their peers who were not maltreated.

4) Pinwheels are displayed to increase the awareness of child abuse and to focus on the positive message of preventing child abuse and neglect by supporting families and strengthening communities during Child Abuse Prevention Month.

This resolution acknowledges April 2025 as Child Abuse Prevention Month.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 134 (Grove, Resolution Chapter 84, Statutes of 2024).
ACR 178 (Jackson, Resolution Chapter 73, Statutes of 2024).

SCR 34 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 53, Statutes of 2023).
ACR 166 (Calderon, Resolution Chapter 66, Statutes of 2022).
ACR 66 (Cooley, Resolution Chapter 40, Statutes of 2021).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/19/25 15:14:24

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 42
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 42
Author: Umberg (D)
Introduced: 3/19/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Arab American Heritage Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims April 2025 as Arab American Heritage Month and encourages citizens to join in the special observance.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) For over a century, Arab Americans have been making valuable contributions to every aspect of American society, including in medicine, law, business, education, technology, government, military service, and culture.

2) Since migrating to America, people of Arab descent have shared their rich cultures and traditions with all in their communities, while demonstrating their commitment to citizenship and public service.

3) Arab Americans brought with them to America a shared tradition of strong family values, academic achievement, and work ethic, along with a diversity in faith and creed that have enriched our great democracy.

4) Arab Americans join with all Americans in the shared pursuit of a free and diverse democratic society, where every person is guaranteed equality and security.

5) Arab Americans are unwavering in their dedication to supporting their families and friends in Palestine by organizing and advocating for aid and lasting peace in Gaza, demonstrating their commitments to justice and human rights, and advancing United States diplomatic relations in the Middle East and around the world.

This resolution proclaims the month of April 2025 as Arab American Heritage Month and encourages our citizens to join us in this special observance.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 50 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 73, Statutes of 2023).
ACR 58 (Reyes, Resolution Chapter 66, Statutes of 2023).
SCR 105 (Newman, Resolution Chapter 109, Statutes of 2022).
ACR 185 (Quirk-Silva, Resolution Chapter 72, Statutes of 2022).
SCR 31 (Newman, Resolution Chapter 67, Statutes of 2021).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/27/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/27/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/27/25 15:58:05

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 43
Author: Archuleta (D)
Introduced: 3/24/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Parkinson's Disease Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims the month of April 2025 as Parkinson's Disease Awareness Month in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Parkinson's disease is a chronic, progressive neurological disease and is the second most common neurodegenerative disease behind Alzheimer's disease in the United States. Parkinson's disease is the 15th leading cause of death in the United States, according to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

2) The symptoms of Parkinson's disease vary from person to person and can include tremors, slowness of movement and rigidity, gait and balance difficulties, speech and swallowing disturbances, cognitive impairment and dementia, mood disorders, and a variety of other nonmotor symptoms. Research suggests the cause of Parkinson's disease is a combination of genetic and environmental factors, but the exact cause in most individuals is still unknown.

3) As a result of the Parkinson's Progression Markers Initiative study, in April 2023, the Michael J. Fox Foundation announced the validation of the first-ever biomarker for Parkinson's disease. For the first time in the living body, researchers can objectively detect an abnormal protein in individuals with Parkinson's disease, and those not yet diagnosed with Parkinson's disease who do not show clinical symptoms. This discovery represents one of the most prominent breakthroughs in brain disease research of the past decade.

This resolution proclaims the month of April 2025 as Parkinson's Disease Awareness Month in California.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 138 (Roth, Resolution Chapter 86, Statutes of 2024)
ACR 171 (Nazarian, Resolution Chapter 69, Statutes of 2022)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/2/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/2/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:20

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 45
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 45
Author: Wahab (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/24/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: American Muslim Appreciation and Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes the month of April 2025 as American Muslim Appreciation and Awareness Month.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) The history of Islam in this country dates back to before its founding, originating with enslaved Africans who brought their Muslim beliefs with them to the Americas and who later contributed in numerous ways to the founding of the nation, and there are today millions of American Muslims, both immigrant and native born, of diverse backgrounds and beliefs.

2) American Muslims contribute greatly to the fabric of California and to causes that help people from all faiths and backgrounds in California, in the United States, and around the world by providing family services, scholastic supplies, medical assistance, before and after school programs, recuperation efforts following natural disasters, and food to the hungry.

3) California is home to several prominent Muslim figures who continue to make significant contributions to the State of California and the United States as business owners, legal professionals, doctors, engineers, teachers, farmers, civil rights leaders, humanitarians, and athletes, and in many other great, notable capacities.

4) In the first decade of the 21st century, the Federal Bureau of Investigation profiled and spied on Muslim communities in northern and southern California, forcing the Muslim community at large to fight for the rights of its community members.

This resolution joins communities throughout the State of California in recognizing the month of April 2025 as American Muslim Appreciation and Awareness Month.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 133 (Wahab, Resolution Chapter 83, Statutes of 2024).
ACR 220 (Kalra, Resolution Chapter 192, Statutes of 2024).
ACR 100 (Kalra, Resolution Chapter 146, Statutes of 2023).
HR 52 (Reyes, 2023) – Adopted in Assembly.
ACR 212 (Kalra, 2022) – Held in the Senate Rules Committee.
ACR 102 (Kalra, Resolution Chapter 7, Statutes of 2022).
HR 130 (Quirk, 2021) – Adopted in Assembly.
HR 58 (Quirk, 2021) – Adopted in Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:21

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 46
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 46
Author: Wiener (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/24/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: California Holocaust Memorial Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims April 24, 2025, as California Holocaust Memorial Day and would urge all Californians to observe this day of remembrance for the victims of the Holocaust in an appropriate manner.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) More than 70 years have passed since the tragic events that we now refer to as the Holocaust transpired, in which the dictatorship of Nazi Germany murdered 6 million Jews as part of a systematic program of genocide known as "The Final Solution to the Jewish Question".

2) Jews were the primary victims of the Holocaust, but they were not alone. Millions of other people were murdered in Nazi concentration camps as part of a carefully orchestrated, state-sponsored program of cultural, social, and political annihilation under the Nazi regime.

3) We must recognize the heroism of those who resisted the Nazis and provided assistance to the victims of the Nazi regime, including the many American soldiers who liberated concentration camps and provided comfort to those suffering.

This resolution proclaims April 24, 2025, as "California Holocaust Memorial Day" and urges Californians to observe this day of remembrance for victims of the Holocaust in an appropriate manner.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 135 (Wiener, Resolution Chapter 85, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 176 (Gabriel, Resolution Chapter 72, Statutes of 2024)
ACR 43 (Gabriel, Resolution Chapter 50, Statutes of 2023)
SCR 43 (Wiener, Resolution Chapter 55, Statutes of 2023)
ACR 170 (Gabriel, Resolution Chapter 68, Statutes of 2022)
SCR 95 (Wiener, Resolution Chapter 60, Statutes of 2022)
ACR 56 (Gabriel, Resolution Chapter 31, 2021)
SCR 29 (Wiener, Resolution Chapter 65, Statutes of 2021)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:22

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 47
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 47
Author: Niello (R)
Introduced: 3/25/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: 250th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution commemorates the 250th anniversary of the "shot heard round the world" and the Battle of Lexington and Concord, and urges citizens across the country to participate in educational programs, reenactments, and commemorative events to reflect upon the enduring importance of liberty and justice.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) April 19, 1775, marks the date of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, which began the American Revolutionary War and the struggle for independence. The events of that day are immortalized as the moment of the "shot heard round the world," a defining symbol of liberty and self-determination.

2) The Towns of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, played a pivotal role as the sites of the first armed resistance to British rule, embodying the courage and resolve of the American colonists.

3) The militia and Minutemen who stood in defense of their rights and freedoms on April 19, 1775, represented the communities of New England, uniting in pursuit of shared ideals that laid the foundation for the United States of America.

4) The 250th anniversary of these historic events presents an opportunity to honor the bravery, sacrifice, and enduring legacy of those who fought for freedom and inspired movements for liberty around the globe.

This resolution commemorates the 250th anniversary of the "shot heard round the world" and the Battle of Lexington and Concord, and urges citizens across the

country to participate in educational programs, reenactments, and commemorative events to reflect upon the enduring importance of liberty and justice.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/28/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/28/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:22

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 48
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 48
Author: Cervantes (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/26/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: High School Voter Education Weeks

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution encourages all Californians to participate in the High School Voter Education Weeks of April 14 to 25, 2025, and September 15 to 26, 2025.

Senate Floor Amendments of 4/3/25 change the terms "pupils" and "pupil" to "students" and "student" throughout the resolution.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) The youth of California play a critical role in our democratic process by contributing to the selection of our leaders and expressing their perspectives on significant issues.

2) Individuals meeting eligibility requirements who are 16 and 17 years of age can preregister to vote and automatically become active voters once they turn 18 years of age.

3) High schools in California are encouraged to offer preregistration and voter registration opportunities to eligible students by providing them access to the state's online voter registration application or by requesting physical voter registration cards to distribute at their schools.

4) Students are encouraged to participate in the democratic process by participating in voter education programs, serving as election workers, and motivating their peers, family members, and their communities to register to vote and cast their ballots in future elections.

5) California boasts nearly 4,300 high schools with more than 2 million high school students, and since the establishment of student voter preregistration

programs, more than 1.3 million eligible students have used a student voter preregistration program to preregister to vote, which has added nearly 1.1 million voters to California's voting rolls.

This resolution encourages all Californians to participate in the High School Voter Education Weeks of April 14 to 25, 2025, and September 15 to 26, 2025.

Related/Prior Legislation

AB 2724 (Reyes, 2024) – Vetoed by the Governor.
HR 89 (Pellerin, 2024) – Adopted in Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/3/25 16:29:49

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 51
Author: Laird (D)
Introduced: 3/27/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims the month of May 2025 as Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Cystic fibrosis impacts individuals of every race and ethnicity, but due to health disparities and newborn screening panels that fail to capture rare cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator mutations, many individuals with cystic fibrosis are misdiagnosed or diagnosed late.

2) The National Institutes of Health estimate that more than 10 million Americans are unknowing, symptomless carriers of the cystic fibrosis gene and have high odds of passing the gene to their children.

3) Cystic fibrosis research continues for potential therapies, and a nationwide network of care centers exists to improve the length and quality of life for individuals with cystic fibrosis; however, lives continue to be lost to this disease.

4) The Cystic Fibrosis Research Institute (CFRI) was formed in 1975 by a group of parents whose children with cystic fibrosis were not expected to survive their teen years.

5) Education of the public about cystic fibrosis, including the symptoms of the disease and its impact upon people of all races and ethnicities, increases knowledge and understanding of cystic fibrosis and promotes early diagnosis, and the CFRI serves as a vital link in providing vital educational resources.

This resolution honors the goals and ideals of Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month so as to promote public awareness and understanding of cystic fibrosis and the diverse communities it impacts.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 124 (Laird, Resolution Chapter 116, Statutes of 2024).
SCR 49 (Laird, Resolution Chapter 82, Statutes of 2023).
SCR 103 (Pan, Resolution Chapter 90, Statutes of 2022).
SCR 38 (Pan, Resolution Chapter 88, Statutes of 2021).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:25

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 52
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 52
Author: Ochoa Bogh (R), et al.
Introduced: 3/28/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Girl Scout Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution applauds the California Girl Scout Councils for 113 years of building girls of courage, confidence, and character, who make the world a better place, and recognizes March 12, 2025 as Girl Scout Day in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) March 12, 2025, marks the 113th anniversary of Girl Scouts of the United States of America, whose mission is to "build girls of courage, confidence, and character, who make the world a better place.

2) Girl Scouts offers girls 21st century programming in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM); the outdoors; entrepreneurship; and beyond, helping girls develop invaluable life skills through the Girl Scout Leadership Experience.

3) Public service and civic engagement were a cornerstone of Juliette Gordon Low's life and remain an important part of today's Girl Scout experience, with programming designed to encourage girls to seek opportunities to learn about federal, state, and local government; research and engage with their elected officials; and inspire girls to become civically minded individuals equipped with the tools to make a positive change in the world.

4) The Girl Scout Gold Award is the highest award in Girl Scouting and in 2024 more than 400 California Girl Scouts earned the prestigious award, collectively contributing more than 33,000 hours to making a positive, lasting impact in their communities.

5) Girl Scouts of California's Central Coast, Girl Scouts of Central California South, Girl Scouts Heart of Central California, Girl Scouts of Greater Los Angeles, Girl Scouts of Northern California, Girl Scouts of Orange County, Girl Scouts San Diego, and Girl Scouts of San Gorgonio are the largest girl-serving organizations in California, collectively serving 125,152 girls in every county within the state.

6) Today, more than 50 million women—trailblazers, visionaries, and leaders—are Girl Scout alums who embody the Girl Scout mission every day.

This resolution applauds the California Girl Scout Councils for 113 years of building girls of courage, confidence, and character, who make the world a better place, and recognizes March 12, 2025 as Girl Scout Day in California.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 79 (Ochoa Bog, Resolution Chapter 47, Statutes of 2022).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/4/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/4/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:53:05

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 53
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 53
Author: Pérez (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/28/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: High School Voter Education Weeks

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares Monday, April 14, 2025, to Friday, April 25, 2025, inclusive, as High School Voter Education Weeks and strongly encourages local educational agencies to dedicate at least one of those 2 weeks to educating pupils in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, on the electoral process, as provided.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) California is committed to fostering civic engagement and increasing voter participation among youth. Young people, who represent the next generation of voters and leaders, remain a largely underrepresented group by exhibiting the lowest rates of voter turnout among age groups, and, more broadly, low levels of general civic engagement.

2) Young people should be met in their educational environments, and be provided, with the history, knowledge, and resources to engage in the democratic process, for the purpose of revitalizing community ethos and promoting the importance of civic engagement.

3) Pursuant to Section 49040 of the Education Code, the last two full weeks in April are known as "high school voter education weeks," during which time persons authorized by the county elections official are allowed to register pupils and school personnel on any high school campus.

This resolution declares Monday, April 14, 2025, to Friday, April 25, 2025, inclusive, as High School Voter Education Weeks and strongly encourages local educational agencies to dedicate at least one of those 2 weeks to educating pupils in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, on the electoral process, as provided.

Related/Prior Legislation

HR 89 (Pellerin, 2024) – Adopted in Assembly.
AB 2724 (Reyes, 2024) – Vetoed by Governor Newsom.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:53:05

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 54
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 54
Author: Grayson (D), et al.
Introduced: 4/1/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: San Francisco Bar Pilots

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution honors former and current members of the San Francisco Bar Pilots and commemorates the 175th anniversary of the San Francisco Bar Pilots.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) The San Francisco Bar Pilots, established by Captain William Richardson, have continuously assisted maritime trade and protected the navigable waters of San Francisco Bay and adjoining waters since 1835.

2) In the California Legislature's very first session in the City of Pueblo de San José which began on December 15, 1849, and ended on April 22, 1850, the Assembly and Senate quickly recognized the importance of pilotage to the state's commerce.

3) The Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of San Francisco, now known as the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun, is the longest operating state board or commission in California history.

4) The waters worked by the San Francisco Bar Pilots are some of our nation's busiest. Commercial and recreational fishing boats, commuter ferries, military and Coast Guard vessels, pleasure craft, and commercial ships and tankers all share the waters. Through this veritable water-traffic jam, the pilots guide the biggest ships with the most dangerous cargo.

5) The waters protected by the San Francisco Bar Pilots are the largest estuary on the west coast of North and South America, and include 1,000 miles of shoreline and more than 90% of California's coastal marshland.

This resolution honors both the former and current members of the San Francisco Bar Pilots and commemorates the 175th anniversary of the San Francisco Bar Pilots, honoring their unwavering dedication to maritime safety, economic vitality, and environmental stewardship in the bays and rivers throughout California' history, and, in doing so, recognizes that the San Francisco Bar Pilots, like a ship abiding the currents, abide — ensuring safe passage through ever-changing waters.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:53:06

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 55
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 55
Author: Niello (R)
Introduced: 4/1/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Apprenticeship Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares the week of April 27, 2025, to May 3, 2025, inclusive, as "Apprenticeship Week" in the State of California and requests that the Governor issue a proclamation calling on the people of the great State of California to observe the week with appropriate programs and educational activities.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) In 2025, National Apprenticeship Week will celebrate its 11th anniversary of raising awareness of the vital role that apprenticeships play in providing opportunities to learn and earn on the pathway to good quality jobs and well-paying careers with the opportunity for career advancement.

2) Registered apprenticeship programs allow youth, young adults, and veterans to obtain relevant education and experience to start their careers while earning competitive wages and often include the opportunity to earn college credit as well, creating a sustainable pipeline of skilled and diverse talent for critical industries.

3) The advancement and well-being of California depends upon its ability to expand workforce opportunities for people in all areas of the state, including through registered apprenticeship programs that can meet the changing demands of the economy while providing a path to success, stability, and opportunity to contribute to America's industries for all qualified individuals regardless of their race, sexuality, involvement in the justice system, gender, geography, ethnicity, or disability status.

This resolution declares the week of April 27, 2025, to May 3, 2025, inclusive, as "Apprenticeship Week" in the State of California and requests that the Governor issue a proclamation calling on the people of the great State of California to observe the week with appropriate programs and educational activities.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:53:07

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SCR 56
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 56
Author: Archuleta (D), et al.
Introduced: 4/2/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: National Military Appreciation Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution honors those service members who have served and are serving in our nation's military, and recognizes the month of May 2025 as National Military Appreciation Month.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) National Military Appreciation Month recognizes those on active duty in all branches of the service, the United States National Guard and Army Reserve, retirees, veterans, and all of their families—well over 90 million Americans. Let us celebrate them just as we celebrate the other important entities that make up this wonderful country of ours.

2) The purpose of this important resolution is to let our service members know that those they protect dedicate an entire month to honor, remember, and appreciate their patriotism and their families' dedication. This special recognition provides an opportunity to acknowledge both the history of the Armed Forces of the United States and the diversity of its individuals and achievements. It allows Americans to educate each generation on the historical impact of our military, through the participation of the community with those who serve, encouraging patriotism and love for America.

3) California boasts more than 30 major defense installations, incorporating all military services, more than double any other state, and California's diverse network of training ranges are a national treasure that cannot be replicated or replaced. Each California military base, accounting for over 128,373 active duty personnel stationed in the state, has unique, important military value and is making critical contributions to national security for today and the future.

4) California possesses a unique combination of irreplaceable assets of weather, climate, terrain, and available space on land, sea, and in the air, and hosts the people, buildings, and equipment to use those assets full time. California's unique value lies in the interconnectedness and close proximity of its large unencroached military desert lands and nearby mountainous terrain, the largest restricted airspace in the continental United States, and extensive deepwater operating areas off its coast.

5) Our military continues to play a major role in the development of our country, as chronicled through a history of unbending honor, dedication to duty, and genuine love of country.

This resolution honors those service members who have served and are serving in our nation's military, and recognizes the month of May 2025 as National Military Appreciation Month.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 102 (Archuleta, Resolution Chapter 77, Statutes of 2022).
SCR 23 (Archuleta, Resolution Chapter 61, Statutes of 2021).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:53:07

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: SCR 59
Author: Allen (D), et al.
Introduced: 4/7/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Arts, Culture, and Creativity Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution encourages all Californians to support the arts and recognizes April 2025 as a significant time to recognize, appreciate, and celebrate the arts, culture, and creativity of all Californians.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Arts, Culture, and Creativity Month of April is the seventh annual statewide celebration.

2) Arts, culture, and creativity are essential drivers of health, hope, and healing within California communities, with critical impacts on economic development and innovation and the social forces necessary to drive progress, build community, educate youth, advance racial justice, and create jobs.

3) California is now the fourth largest economy in the world with a creative economy, according to the recently released Otis Report on the Creative Economy in 2021, with approximately $504 billion in direct economic impact and an estimated $978.6 billion when combined direct, induced, and indirect factors are considered, representing a workforce of over 1.8 million workers and 7.6% of the state's GDP.

4) In a state as diverse as California, the arts serve to give a voice to many communities, spark individual creativity, foster empathy and understanding, spur civic engagement, and serve as a continual source of personal enrichment, inspiration, and growth.

This resolution recognizes April 2025 as a significant time to recognize, appreciate, and celebrate the arts, culture, and creativity of all Californians.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 53 (Allen, Resolution Chapter 74, Statutes of 2023)
SCR 40 (Allen, Resolution Chapter 69, Statutes of 2021)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:53:09

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SJR 1
Author: Wiener (D), et al.
Amended: 3/20/25
Vote: 21

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 12-0, 4/1/25
AYES: Umberg, Niello, Allen, Arreguín, Ashby, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Stern, Wahab, Weber Pierson, Wiener
NO VOTE RECORDED: Valladares

SUBJECT: Rescinding previous applications for a federal constitutional convention

SOURCE: League of Women Voters of California

DIGEST: This resolution rescinds, nullifies, and supersedes all prior calls by this Legislature for a constitutional convention, thereby preventing California from being counted as one of the 34 state applications necessary to convene a constitutional convention under Article V of the United States Constitution.

ANALYSIS:

Existing constitutional law:

1) Provides two procedures by which amendments to the United States Constitution may be proposed:

   a) The United States Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution with a two-thirds vote; or
   b) On application from the Legislatures of two-thirds of the states, the United States Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments. (United States Constitution, article V.)

2) Provides that amendments proposed pursuant to either of the procedures in 1) shall be adopted with the assent of three-fourths of the states; assent may be

made through ratification by the state Legislatures or through constitutional conventions held in each state, as determined by the United States Congress. (United States Constitution article V.)

This resolution:

1) Resolves, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, that all applications previously made by the Legislature for the United States Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the United States Constitution are hereby rescinded, nullified, and superseded.

2) Resolves that the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of the resolution to specified members of the United States Congress.

3) Resolves that the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California request that this resolution be published in the Congressional Record and listed in the official tally of state legislative applications for the United States Congress to convene a constitutional convention.

Comments

Article V of the United States Constitution sets forth two procedures by which the United States Constitution may be amended. In the first, two-thirds of the members of both Houses of the United States Congress may propose an amendment; the proposed amendment is adopted if the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states subsequently ratify the amendment.[1] In the second, the United States Congress is required to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments when the Legislatures of two-thirds of the states apply for a convention.[2] An amendment proposed at the constitutional convention is adopted if three-fourths of the states agree to its adoption; Congress may elect to require states to signal agreement through either state Legislative action or by holding state constitutional conventions.[3]

The second process—through which Congress must hold a constitutional convention at the behest of two-thirds of the state Legislatures—has never been

[1] U.S. Const., art. V.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] *Ibid.*

used to amend the United States Constitution.[4] And because "Article V's barebones provisions provide little guidance as to the general role of Congress in the convention process,"[5] there are a number of open legal questions about Congress's authority once a convention has been called. Of particular relevance for this resolution is the question of whether Congress would be restricted to proposing amendments on the topics listed in the state Legislatures' applications, or whether, once a convention was called, Congress could propose amendments on any topic.

This resolution rescinds all of the Legislature's outstanding calls for a constitutional convention. By rescinding all of the Legislature's calls for a constitutional convention, the Legislature will ensure that California will not be counted as one of the 34 states needed to call for a constitutional convention under Article V.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/2/25)

League of Women Voters of California (source)
California Common Cause
California Nurses Association/National Nurses United
Courage California
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
Hmong Innovating Politics
Inland Empire United
Starting Over Strong
2 individuals

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/2/25)

1 individual

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: According to the League of Women Voters of California:

> The uncertainty surrounding the nature of a constitutional convention cannot be understated. Former Chief Justice Warren Burger once expressed

[4] Congressional Research Service, *The Article V Convention to Propose Constitutional Amendments: Contemporary Issues for Congress*, R42589 (updated Mar. 29, 2016), p. 3, *available at* **https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R42589/15** (link current as of March 28, 2025).
[5] *Id.* at p. 6.

concerns about the ambiguity and danger, noting, "[T]here is no way to effectively limit or muzzle the actions of a Constitutional Convention. The Convention could make its own rules and set its own agenda. Congress might try to limit the Convention to one amendment or one issue, but there is no way to assure that the Convention would obey. After a Convention is convened, it will be too late to stop the Convention if we don't like its agenda."…

We live in perilous political times where many of our most fundamental rights are at risk. In recent years, congressional leaders and Trump administration allies have repeatedly called for an Article V Convention. They have rallied dozens of states to their cause, presenting an incalculable threat to the Constitutional protections that safeguard the rights of Californians. SJR-1 protects our rights proactively. It's a measure that is especially critical given a federal administration hostile to, and intent on undermining, the civil rights and liberties of all Americans. California's seven open calls for an Article V Constitutional Convention create a pathway to do just that at a scale that could prove truly catastrophic. As just one example, in the first day of his administration, President Trump issued Executive Order 14160 that aims to rewrite the Constitution to strip people born in the U.S. of citizenship if their parents were not citizens.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION: According to an individual opponent:

Just last year, with support from Governor Newsom, Senator Wahab proposed another convention call, this time to address gun rights. Once again, the state acted bravely. This time, the state was protected by an additional level of certainty, a unanimous Supreme Court ruling from 2020 that affirmed that the electoral college can be limited by their states to vote as instructed. The language affirmed by the Court came directly from a law that restricted the votes of delegates to the Article V Ratification Convention to ratify the 21st Amendment in Arizona, which was the first time we held conventions in this country under Article V. These conventions, held under the very same article of the Constitution as is being discussed at present, are the best analogue for an Article V Proposing Convention, not the Convention in 1987, which was held when there was no Convention provision in our governing documents at all. These conventions ran smoothly and held their delegates to follow the will of the people. And even the current divided Supreme Court was unanimous in supporting their strategy.

It is time for the current legislature of Massachusetts [*sic*] to act boldly again in the face of fear mongering and reject SJR 1.

Prepared by: Allison Whitt Meredith / JUD. / (916) 651-4113
4/2/25 16:10:15

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SR 10
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 10
Author: Wahab (D), Ashby (D) and Rubio (D), et al.
Introduced: 1/9/25
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Foster Youth Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution designates the month of May 2025 as Foster Youth Awareness Month.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Nearly 100 times per day, a child is placed in foster care in California.

2) An estimated 53% of youth in foster care in 2023–24 are removed from families who meet the 1996 federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children eligibility requirements.

3) California has over 40,000 children in the foster care system, and the proportions of Black and Native youth in foster care are around four times larger than the proportions of Black and Native youth in California overall.

4) One-half of all children in foster care have endured four or more adverse childhood experiences such as abuse, neglect, and abandonment, which can negatively impact their health and development.

5) Research indicates foster youth experience rates of homelessness ranging from 11% to 38%, inclusive, disproportionately higher than that of the general population.

6) In California, 93% of foster youth say they want to attend college, but only four % of former foster youth will obtain their bachelor's degree by 26 years of age, compared to 50 % of their peers.

7) California must ensure the success of foster family agencies, support counties in providing quality care, services, and resources to children and youth, and ensure foster parents are up to the task of providing trauma-informed care

This resolution designates the month of May 2025 as Foster Youth Awareness Month.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 147 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 121, Statutes of 2024)
SCR 65 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 102, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 1/17/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 1/17/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
1/22/25 13:43:13

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 14
Author: Cervantes (D), et al.
Amended: 4/8/25
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Denim Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes the month of April 2025 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

Senate Floor Amendments of 3/24/25 change the date to be recognized as Denim Day in California.

Senate Floor Amendments of 4/8/25 add a principle coauthor and regular coauthors to the resolution.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) People of all genders and ages are victims of sexual assault, and it is estimated that nearly one in two women and one in five men experience sexual violence other than rape throughout their lifetime.

2) The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey reports that there are over 22 million survivors of rape throughout the United States, with 2 million of those survivors of rape currently living in the State of California.

3) In 1998, the Italian Supreme Court overturned the conviction of a man who sexually assaulted an 18-year-old woman after the court determined that, "because the victim wore very, very tight jeans, she had to help him remove them, and by removing the jeans it was no longer rape but consensual sex".

4) Enraged by the court decision, within a matter of hours, the women in the Italian Parliament launched into immediate action and protested by wearing jeans to work. Nations and states throughout the world have followed the lead

of the Italian Parliament by designating their own "Denim Day" to raise public awareness about rape and sexual assault.

5) In 2021, California joined the States of New Hampshire and Florida in fulfilling the promise of Denim Day by approving and enacting Assembly Bill 939 Chapter 529 of the Statutes of 2021, which prohibits a survivor's manner of dress from serving as evidence of consent in sexual assault cases.

This resolution recognizes April 30, 2025, as Denim Day in California and encourages everyone to wear jeans on that day to help communicate the message that there is no excuse for, and never an invitation to commit, rape.

Related/Prior Legislation

HR 85 (Cervantes and Pellerin, 2024) – Adopted in the Assembly.
SR 89 (Rubio, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.
HR 14 (Cervantes, 2023) – Adopted in the Assembly.
SCR 44 (Caballero, 2023) – Adopted in the Senate.
HR 81 (Cervantes, 2022) – Adopted in the Assembly.
SR 28 (Rubio, 2021) – Adopted in the Senate.
HR 38 (Carrillo, 2021) Adopted in the Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/25/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/25/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:53:10

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 20
Author: Cortese (D) and Weber Pierson (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/21/25
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: California Human Milk Donation Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares that the month of May is hereby recognized as California Human Milk Donation Month in honor of the dedicated efforts of human-milk donors, milk banks, health care providers, and advocates who work tirelessly to ensure that all infants have access to life-sustaining breast milk.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Donor-human milk has been shown to reduce the risk of life-threatening conditions in premature infants, such as necrotizing enterocolitis, and to improve overall health outcomes, especially in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) across California.

2) California's nonprofit milk banks, such as Mothers' Milk Bank California, have been instrumental in promoting human-milk donation, educating the public, and providing safe and pasteurized donor-human milk to hospitals and families throughout the state, ensuring that the most fragile babies receive the nourishment that they need to thrive.

3) The importance of human-milk donation is further highlighted by the rising demand for donor-human milk, as approximately 300,000 babies are admitted to NICUs annually in the United States, according to the National Institutes of Health; and this demand is further driven by potential formula shortages, as well as California hospitals' efforts to support the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative by 2025, which promotes breastfeeding and the use of donor-human milk as a vital alternative for infants in need.

4) California remains committed to supporting and expanding the efforts of its milk banks, hospitals, health care professionals, and donor mothers in providing donor-human milk to babies in need.

This resolution encourages all Californians to support and promote the ongoing efforts of nonprofit milk banks and their partners, and to raise awareness of the life-saving power of human-milk donation for the health and well-being of California's children.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/5/25 15:32:51

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SR 21
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 21
Author: Archuleta (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/21/25
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes the month of December as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Month.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) December is National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Month.

2) According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), an average of 300 people died in drunk driving crashes during the Christmas through New Year's holiday in the United States.

3) In 2022, 13,524 people died in alcohol-impaired driving traffic deaths according to the NHTSA.

4) The financial burden of alcohol misuse costs the United States an estimated $249 billion per year. NHTSA estimates that drunk driving crashes cost the United States $68.9 billion annually.

This resolution recognizes the month of December as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Month.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/3/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/3/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/5/25 15:32:52

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 27
Author: Gonzalez (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/3/25
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Cinco de Mayo Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares May 4, 2025, through May 11, 2025, as Cinco de Mayo Week.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Cinco de Mayo, or the fifth of May, is memorialized as a significant date in the history of California and Mexico in recognition of the courage of the Mexican people, who defeated a better trained and equipped army at the "Batalla de Puebla".

2) Latinos, including Californians, also offered their support and risked their lives in Mexico to defend freedom and democracy in that country by joining the armed forces of that sister republic.

3) Cinco de Mayo serves to remind us that the foundation of any nation and our state is its people, in their spirit and courage in the face of adversity, in the strength of their drive to achieve self-determination, and in their willingness to sacrifice even life itself in the pursuit of freedom and liberty.

4) Achievements by Latinos in California and the United States include contributions to all facets of our community. Latino voters continue to go to the polls in record numbers and influence the entrance of newly elected Latino public officials in both the Democratic and Republican parties and influence issues that encompass providing affordable housing, investing in our children, ensuring that higher education is affordable and accessible, creating well-paying jobs for working families, and improving the overall quality of life for all Californians.

5) California's Latinos have contributed to the state's culture and society through their many achievements in music, food, dance, poetry, literature, architecture, entertainment, sports, and a broad spectrum of artistic expression. Latino entrepreneurs in the United States are the fastest-growing group of business owners in our economy.

This resolution urges all Californians to join in celebrating Cinco de Mayo, the historic day when the Mexican people defeated the French army at the Batalla de Puebla, and to recognize the Latino noncombatants in California who freely gave their votes and resources to defend free institutions, and the Latinos of California who fought to defend the freedom of the United States in every armed conflict from the Spanish-American War to the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Related/Prior Legislation

SR 74 (Gonzlez, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.
HR 96 (Cervantes, 2024) – Adopted in the Assembly.
SR 24 (Gonzalez, 2023) –Adopted in the Senate.
HR 29 (Cervantes, 2023) – Adopted in the Assembly.
HR 104 (Santiago, 2022) –Adopted in the Assembly.
SR 79 (Durazo, 2022) –Adopted in the Senate.
SR 23 (Durazo, 2021) –Adopted in the Senate.
HR 36 (Robert Rivas, 2021) –Adopted in the Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/12/25 16:09:22

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SR 30
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 30
Author: Seyarto (R)
Amended: 3/24/25
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Constitution Week

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes the week of September 17, 2025, to September 23, 2025, inclusive, as Constitution Week to commemorate the Constitution of the United States and to urge all Californians to reflect on its importance to our nation.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) September 17, 2025, marks the 238th anniversary of the signing of the final draft of the Constitution of the United States of America at the Constitutional Convention in 1787, a document that established the framework of our government and that has served as a guiding force for democracy, justice, and liberty.

2) The United States Constitution stands as a testament to the enduring principles of representative government, the rule of law, and the inalienable rights of the people, ensuring that the liberties envisioned by the Founding Fathers remain protected and upheld through the centuries.

3) It is appropriate and fitting that Californians commemorate the historical contributions that the United States Constitution has made to citizens and its significance in preserving the individual freedoms, liberties, and common welfare of the people who live in the United States.

This resolution encourages all Californians to join their fellow Americans across all states on this day in remembrance of the nation's founding ideals and seek unity as one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Related/Prior Legislation

SR 68 (Seyarto, 2024) – Adopted in Senate.
SR 32 (Seyarto, 2023) – Adopted in Senate.
HR 83 (Seyarto, 2022) – Adopted in Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/27/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/27/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/27/25 15:58:09

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SR 31
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 31
Author: Wahab (D), et al.
Amended: 4/9/25
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Women's Equal Pay Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 25, 2024, as Women's Equal Pay Day in California, in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all.

Senate Floor Amendments of 4/9/25 change one of the findings of the resolution, and make technical changes.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) More than 60 years after the passage of the federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, women, especially women of color, continue to suffer the consequences of unequal pay.

2) Women continue to be underrepresented in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and business, as well as in managerial positions, and are overrepresented in teaching, assistant, and childcare occupations.

3) According to the United States Census Bureau, women who work full time year round make $0.83 for every dollar a man is paid. A lifetime of lower pay means women have less income to save for retirement and less income counted in a social security or pension benefit formula.

4) March 25 symbolizes the day in 2025 when the wages paid to women catch up to the wages paid to males from the previous year nationwide.

This resolution proclaims March 25, 2025, as Women's Equal Pay Day in California, in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all.

Related/Prior Legislation
SCR 127 (Wahab, Resolution Chapter 79, Statutes of 2024)
SR 80 (Min, 2024) – Adopted in Senate.
HR 99 (Bains, 2024) – Adopted in Assembly.
ACR 42 (Addis, Resolution Chapter 44, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/10/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/10/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/10/25 11:56:53

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE SR 33
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 33
Author: Pérez (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/28/25
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: The Armenian Genocide

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes April 24, 2025 as "State of California Day of Commemoration of the 110th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–1923".

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) The Armenian nation was subjected to a systematic and premeditated genocide officially beginning on April 24, 1915, at the hands of the Young Turk Government of the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1919, inclusive, and continued at the hands of the Kemalist Movement of Turkey from 1920 to 1923, inclusive, whereby over 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children were slaughtered or marched to their deaths in an effort to annihilate the Armenian nation in the first genocide of modern times, while thousands of surviving Armenian women and children were forced to convert to Islam and be raised as non-Armenians and hundreds of thousands more were subjected to ethnic cleansing during the period of the modern Republic of Turkey from 1924 to 1937.

2) In response to the genocide and at the behest of President Woodrow Wilson and the United States Department of State, the Near East Relief organization was founded and became the first congressionally sanctioned American philanthropic effort created exclusively to provide humanitarian assistance and rescue to the Armenian nation and other Christian minorities from annihilation, who went on to survive and thrive outside of their ancestral homeland all over the world and specifically in this state.

3) The United States is on record as having officially recognized the Armenian Genocide in the United States government's May 28, 1951, written statement to

the International Court of Justice regarding the Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, through President Ronald Reagan's April 22, 1981, Proclamation No. 4838, and by congressional legislation including House Joint Resolution 148 adopted on April 9, 1975, and House Joint Resolution 247 adopted on September 12, 1984.

4) California is home to the largest Armenian American population in the United States, and Armenians living in California have enriched our state through their leadership and contribution in business, agriculture, academia, government, and the arts, many of whom have family members who experienced firsthand the horror and evil of the Armenian Genocide and its ongoing denial.

This resolution recognizes the extraordinary service that was delivered by Near East Relief to the survivors of the Armenian Genocide, including thousands of direct beneficiaries of American philanthropy who are the parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents of many Californian Armenians, and pledges its intent, through this resolution, to working with community groups, nonprofit organizations, citizens, state personnel, and the community at large to host statewide educational and cultural events.

Related/Prior Legislation

SR 83 (Wilk, 2024) –Adopted by the Senate.
SR 28 (Portantino, 2023) –Adopted by the Senate.
HR 26 (Friedman, 2023) –Adopted by the Assembly.
SR 82 (Durazo, 2022) – Adopted by the Senate.
SR 29 (Archuleta, 2021) – Adopted by the Senate.
HR 21 (Nazarian, 2021) –Adopted by the Assembly.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

Republic of Turkiye Turkish Consulate General in Los Angeles, Sinan Kuzum

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:53:10

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: SR 35
Author: Gonzalez (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/28/25
Vote: Majority

SUBJECT: Khmer New Year

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes April 14 to April 16, 2025, inclusive, as Khmer New Year, and calls upon all Californians to observe the new year by participating in appropriate activities and programs.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Khmer New Year, or Cambodian New Year, also known as Chaul Chnam Thmey, literally meaning "Enter the New Year," also known as Moha Sangkranta, literally meaning "Great Sankranti," or Sangkranta, is the traditional celebration of the solar new year in Cambodia.

2) The Cambodian people have a long and rich cultural heritage symbolized by Angkor Wat, the temple city, which flourished during the Khmer Empire from the 9th to the 12th centuries and was considered one of the Wonders of the Ancient World, and now stands as a living icon of the endurance and genius of all Cambodians throughout the world.

3) The State of California has a large population of Cambodians and the City of Long Beach is known around the world as home to the largest Cambodian community outside of Southeast Asia.

4) The Cambodian people have contributed to communities by participating in American politics, by establishing local and international businesses, by developing new art forms and community organizations through their rich cultural heritage, and by raising a new generation of Americans with promise to advance the future of the State of California and the nation.

This resolution recognizes April 14 to April 16, 2025, inclusive, as Khmer New Year, and calls upon all Californians to observe the new year by participating in appropriate activities and programs.

Related/Prior Legislation

SR 84 (Gonzalez, 2024) – Adopted in Senate.
HR 86 (Lowenthal, 2024) – Adopted in Assembly.
SR 25 (Gonzalez, 2023) – Adopted in Senate.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:53:11

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 2
Author: Jackson (D), et al.
Introduced: 12/2/24
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes March 21, 2025, as the United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and declare racism as a public health crisis.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

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

2) Racial discrimination remains a persistent challenge worldwide, undermining the dignity, rights, and potential of individuals and communities. This day serves as a reminder of the ongoing struggle against racial discrimination and the need to promote equality, justice, and human rights for all.

3) The 2025 observance of this day offers an opportunity to reflect on the progress made in combating racial discrimination, as well as the work that remains to be done to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, or color.

This resolution encourages individuals, communities, and nations to engage in dialogue, education, and action to foster a culture of respect and understanding.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 37 (Jackson, Resolution Chapter 165, Statutes of 2023)
SCR 17 (Leyva, Resolution Chapter 21, Statutes of 2021)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/28/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/28/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:47:03

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 6
Author: Ta (R) and Kalra (D), et al.
Amended: 3/24/25 in Assembly
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Black April Memorial Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims the month of April 2025 as Black April Memorial Month and encourages the Vietnamese Heritage and Freedom Flag to be flown throughout the state.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) April 30, 2025, marks the 50th year since the Fall of Saigon, on April 30, 1975, to communism.

2) The combined United States and South Vietnamese fatalities among military personnel during the Vietnam War reached more than one-half million, with approximately 800,000 additional troops being wounded in combat. Millions of Vietnamese civilians suffered casualties and death as a result of the extended conflict.

3) After the Fall of Saigon, millions of Vietnamese and their families fled Vietnam to surrounding areas and the United States, including, but not limited to, former military personnel, government officials, and those who had worked for the United States during the war.

4) Human rights, religious freedom, democracy, and protection against threats of aggression are important concerns of Vietnamese Americans and Vietnamese communities worldwide stemming from abuse of human rights that continue to occur in Vietnam in the areas of child labor, human trafficking, religious and political persecution, suppression of the press, unlawful deprivation of life, forced disappearances, and land seizure, among others.

5) We, the people of California, should actively rededicate ourselves to the principles of human rights, individual freedom, sovereignty, and equal protection under the laws of a just and democratic world. Californians should set aside moments of time every year on April 30 to give remembrance to the soldiers, medical personnel, and civilians who died during the Vietnam War in pursuit of freedom and democracy.

This resolution recognizes the great tragedy and suffering and lives lost during the Vietnam War, the month of April 2025 shall be proclaimed Black April Memorial Month, a special time for Californians to remember the lives lost during the Vietnam War era, and to hope for a more humane and just life for the people of Vietnam.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 100 (Nguyen, Resolution Chapter 124, Statutes of 2024).
SCR 8 (Nguyen, Resolution Chapter 52, Statutes of 2023).
ACR 5 (Ta, Resolution Chapter 48, Statutes of 2023).
SCR 85 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 57, Statutes of 2022).
ACR 113 (Nguyen, Resolution Chapter 48, Statutes of 2022).
SCR 2 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 34, Statutes of 2021).
ACR 4 (Nguyen, Resolution Chapter 37, Statutes of 2021).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:48:06

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE ACR 30
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 30
Author: Jackson (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/10/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Black History Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes February 2025 as Black History Month, urge all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month, and encourages the people of California to recognize the many talents of African Americans and the achievements and contributions they make to their communities to create equity and equality for education, economics, and social justice. The resolution also recognizes the significance in protecting citizens' right to vote and remedying racial discrimination in voting.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) The history of the United States is rich with inspirational stories of great individuals whose actions, words, and achievements have united Americans and contributed to the success and prosperity of the United States. Among those Americans who have enriched our society are the members of the African American community, individuals whose accomplishments have contributed to every endeavor throughout the history of our nation and who have been steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality, and justice for all.

2) Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, the distinguished African American author, editor, publisher, and historian who is known as the "Father of Black History," founded Negro History Week in 1926, which became Black History Month in 1976, with the intent to encourage further research and publications regarding the untold stories of African American heritage.

3) From the earliest days of the United States, the course of its history has been greatly influenced by African American heroes and pioneers in many diverse

areas, including science, medicine, business, education, government, industry, and social leadership.

4) Despite decades of progress, African Americans continue to face racial and social injustices, voter suppression, economic stagnation, and voting barriers in jurisdictions with a history of discrimination. To build a stronger and more cohesive state and nation, we must continue to help advance the cause of voter equality and equal access to the political process for all people in order to protect the rights of every American.

This resolution recognizes February 2025 as Black History Month, urges all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month, and encourages the people of California to recognize the many talents of African Americans and the achievements and contributions they make to their communities to create equity and equality for education, economics, and social justice.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 21 (Smallwood-Cuevas, 2025) – In Assembly held at desk.
ACR 136 (Holden, Resolution Chapter 28, Statutes of 2024).
SCR 107 (Smallwood-Cuevas, Resolution Chapter 35, Statutes of 2024).
ACR 15 (Wilson, Resolution Chapter 19, Statutes of 2023).
SCR 30 (Smallwood-Cuevas, Resolution Chapter 22, Statutes of 2023).
ACR 143 (Bryan, Resolution Chapter 27, Statutes of 2022).
SCR 67 (Bradford & Kamlager, Resolution Chapter 41, Statutes of 2022).
HR 12 (Jones-Sawyer, 2021) – Adopted in the Assembly.
ACR 18 (Kamlager, Resolution Chapter 10, Statutes of 2021).
SCR 10 (Bradford, Resolution Chapter 5, Statutes of 2021).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
3/5/25 15:32:45

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE ACR 32
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 32
Author: Carrillo (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/13/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: March4Water Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution declares the month of March to be March4Water Month in California and encourages all Californians to participate in activities and programs during March4Water Month to promote awareness, education, and actions that prioritize water as a vital resource for the state's future.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) California has faced ongoing challenges related to water, including droughts, water scarcity, infrastructure needs, and water quality issues that require immediate and sustained attention.

2) An estimated 2.2 million Americans lack access to safe water and sanitation while 6 to 10 million lead service lines remain in use across the United States, many of which are in underserved communities.

3) The International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials is headquartered in California, playing a critical role in addressing water-related challenges by advancing safe and sustainable water systems through the development of standards and codes, education, and advocacy.

4) March4Water Month will serve as a platform for communities, organizations, and governmental agencies to raise awareness about water conservation, equitable access to clean and safe drinking water, and the importance of investing in water infrastructure and sustainability efforts.

5) Community engagement and education are critical to fostering a culture of water stewardship and advancing innovative solutions to California's water challenges.

This resolution declares the month of March to be March4Water Month in California.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/25)

International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 67-0, 3/20/25
AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Alanis, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Caloza, Carrillo, Chen, Connolly, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas
NO VOTE RECORDED: Ahrens, Alvarez, Bauer-Kahan, Calderon, Castillo, Davies, Essayli, Gallagher, Hadwick, Krell, Macedo, Papan, Wallis

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:15

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE ACR 35
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 35
Author: Papan (D), et al.
Introduced: 2/18/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Greek Independence Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution designates March 25, 2025, as Greek Independence Day.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) The ancient Greeks developed the concept of democracy, in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people. The Founding Fathers of the United States drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming our representative democracy.

2) Greek Independence Day reminds us of the strong principles and bonds that the United States of America and Greece share, including commitment to the democratic ideals of justice and freedom.

3) Approximately 3 million Greek Americans have joined mainstream society and began to make significant contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology, law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and government, as well as in other areas.

This resolution designates March 25, 2025, as "Greek Independence Day: A Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy".

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 156 (Papan, Resolution Chapter 54, Statutes of 2024).
SR 76 (Borgeas, 2022) – Adopted in Senate.
SR 16 (Borgeas, 2021) – Adopted in Senate.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:16

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE ACR 39
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 39
Author: Ramos (D), et al.
Amended: 4/3/25 in Senate
Vote: 21

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 62-0, 3/28/25 (Consent) - See last page for vote

SUBJECT: Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution designates the month of May 2025 as California's Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) According to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2021 report on Homicides of American Indians/Alaskan Natives between 2003 to 2018, homicide was the fifth leading cause of death among Native Americans in 2019.

2) In the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 2023 Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Persons Data report, there were 10,650 reported incidents of Native people who have gone missing. Of those entries, 5,801 were females and 7,124 were juveniles.

3) Today, there is still little data on the epidemic of missing and murdered indigenous people. The data that is available tends to be incomplete and inadequate.

4) Since 2023, the Yurok Tribe has hosted the Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) Summit to bring together tribal leaders from across the state, MMIP survivors, and victim advocates, as well as state lawmakers, federal partners, law enforcement, and academic researchers to identify solutions to stop the crisis and to bring awareness, education, and action by giving a voice to California's missing and murdered indigenous people and their families.

This resolution designates the month of May 2025 as California's Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 133 (Ramos, Resolution Chapter 69, Statutes of 2024)
ACR 25 (Ramos, Resolution Chapter 76, Statutes of 2023)
ACR 136 (Ramos, Resolution Chapter 83, Statutes of 2022)
SCR 107 (Skinner, Resolution Chapter 91, Statutes of 2022)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 62-0, 3/28/25
AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Garcia, Gipson, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Patterson, Pellerin, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schultz, Solache, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Wicks, Wilson, Rivas
NO VOTE RECORDED: Alvarez, Boerner, Carrillo, Chen, Essayli, Gabriel, Gallagher, Jeff Gonzalez, Papan, Patel, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Rogers, Schiavo, Sharp-Collins, Soria, Ward, Zbur

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:48:07

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 41
Author: Patterson (R), et al.
Introduced: 2/24/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: California Down Syndrome Awareness Week and Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims the week of March 16, 2025, to March 22, 2025, inclusive, as California Down Syndrome Awareness Week and March 21, 2025, as California Down Syndrome Day, and encourages all Californians to support and participate in related activities.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Down syndrome occurs when an individual has a full or partial extra copy of chromosome 21. This additional genetic material alters the course of development and causes the characteristics associated with Down syndrome. The 21st day of the third month was selected to signify the uniqueness of the triplication of the 21st chromosome that causes Down syndrome.

2) Down syndrome is a chromosomal disorder that occurs in one out of every 700 to 1,000 births. Down syndrome can also cause additional medical problems, including, but not limited to, heart defects, hearing problems, vision impairment, upper respiratory infections, and intestinal and thyroid problems.

3) The National Buddy Walk Program helps raise awareness and funds for programs that benefit people with Down syndrome and their families, and the Special Olympics raises awareness and allows individuals with Down syndrome and other intellectual disabilities to discover new strengths and abilities, skills, and success.

4) The inherent dignity and worth of persons with Down syndrome, their valuable contributions as promoters of well-being and diversity of their communities,

and the importance of their individual autonomy and independence, including the freedom to make their own choices, should be recognized.

This resolution states that the week of March 16, 2025, to March 22, 2025, inclusive, is proclaimed California Down Syndrome Awareness Week, and March 21, 2025, is proclaimed California Down Syndrome Day.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 148 (Joe Patterson and Grayson, Resolution Chapter 52, Statutes of 2024)
ACR 26 (Joe Patterson, Grayson, Lackey, and Mathis, Resolution Chapter 34, Statutes of 2023)
HR 54 (Vince Fong, 2023) – Adopted by the Assembly.
ACR 160 (Mathis and Grayson, Resolution Chapter 40, Statutes of 2022)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 3/28/25)

The Arc and United Cerebral Palsy California Collaboration

OPPOSITION: (Verified 3/28/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:17

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 48
Author: DeMaio (R), et al.
Introduced: 3/4/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Women in STEM Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 22, 2025, as California Women in STEM Day.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) California as a state is committed towards promoting diversity and gender equality by ensuring that all genders have equal opportunity in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM).

2) Data indicates that gender image, as it relates to STEM subjects in school, may impact a young woman's aspirations to pursue studies in STEM-related majors at the college level.

3) Women are underrepresented in STEM-related fields, comprising approximately 35% of workers in STEM-related jobs, despite advancements in technology which have resulted in an increased number of STEM jobs overall.

4) California encourages the participation of women to join STEM careers to level the gender imbalances within those careers.

5) California celebrates, supports, and commends those who have aided in furthering the participation and involvement of women in STEM careers and activities.

This resolution proclaims March 22, 2025, as California Women in STEM Day.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 160 (Weber, Resolution Chapter 55, Statutes of 2024).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:17

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 49
Author: DeMaio (R), et al.
Introduced: 3/5/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: California STEAM Robotics Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 22, 2025, as California STEAM Robotics Day.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Every American pupil deserves access to a high-quality education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) for their future, California's future, and the nation's future.

2) STEM that includes the arts, better known as science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics (STEAM), promotes the 21st century skills of teamwork, problem solving, and technological literacy.

3) There is a strong need to recognize California's STEM leadership in technological advancement, innovation technology, and robotics. Technological hubs such as the Cities of San Francisco, San Jose (Silicon Valley), Oxnard, Los Angeles, and San Diego and other communities are known across California for their STEM influence, invention, and innovation.

4) An increased investment in STEM and robotics is vital to ensure California pupils pursue careers in robotics and other STEM-related fields.

This resolution proclaims March 22, 2025, as California STEAM Robotics Day to observe and celebrate the advancements and innovations made in California and for the pursuit of STEAM careers.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 144 (Maienschein, Resolution Chapter 44, Statutes of 2024)
ACR 40 (Maienschein, Resolution Chapter 43, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:18

****** END ******

Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 50
Author: Ahrens (D) and Nguyen (D), et al.
Amended: 3/12/25 in Assembly
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Special Olympics Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 24, 2025, as Special Olympics Day in California.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) Special Olympics is the world's largest sports organization for children and adults with intellectual disabilities, providing year-round training and competitions to more than 4 million athletes and Unified Sports partners in 177 countries.

2) Special Olympics California events bring together a large and inclusive community of athletes, families, supporters, coaches, volunteers, and many others.

3) With the support of the State of California, Special Olympics California provides free year-round services and programs in sports, schools, leadership, and health and wellness to more than 50,000 people with intellectual disabilities and their families in the state.

4) Special Olympics brings the power of Unified Champion Schools programs to over 1,100 schools and more than 300,000 students annually. Cultivating friendship and belonging between students with and without disabilities, the programming spans preschool to transition schools, and includes sports curriculum, youth leadership, and resources for educators.

This resolution proclaims March 24, 2025, as Special Olympics Day in California.

Related/Prior Legislation

ACR 155 (Lackey, Resolution Chapter 39, Statutes of 2024)
SCR 120 (Becker, Resolution Chapter 48, Statutes of 2024)
ACR 41 (Lackey, Resolution Chapter 49, Statutes of 2023)
SCR 51 (Becker, Resolution Chapter 57, Statutes of 2023)

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/1/25)

The Arc and United Cerebral Palsy California Collaboration

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/1/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/2/25 15:50:19

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE ACR 53
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 53
Author: Bonta (D), et al.
Introduced: 3/17/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: Women's Equal Pay Day

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution proclaims March 25, 2025, as Women's Equal Pay Day in California in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) More than 60 years after the passage of the federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, women, especially women of color, continue to suffer the consequences of unequal pay.

2) According to the United States Census Bureau, women who work full time year round make under $0.83 for every dollar a man is paid.

3) 44% of women experience gender discrimination and are much more likely to work a part-time job compared to men. Nearly 16% of married women are the primary breadwinners in their households, making pay equity critical to the financial security of their families.

4) Women continue to be underrepresented in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics and business, as well as in managerial positions, and are overrepresented in teaching, assistant, and childcare occupations.

5) Fair pay in California would strengthen the security of individuals and families today, regardless of education or socioeconomic status, while enhancing our statewide economy.

This resolution proclaims March 25, 2025, as Women's Equal Pay Day in California in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all.

Related/Prior Legislation

SCR 127 (Wahab, Resolution Chapter 79, Statutes of 2024).
ACR 42 (Addis, Resolution Chapter 44, Statutes of 2023).
SCR 19 (Leyva, Resolution Chapter 22, Statutes of 2021).

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:48:07

****** END ******

SENATE RULES COMMITTEE ACR 55
Office of Senate Floor Analyses
(916) 651-1520 Fax: (916) 327-4478

THIRD READING

Bill No: ACR 55
Author: Jeff Gonzalez (R), et al.
Introduced: 3/19/25
Vote: 21

SUBJECT: ARC v. Department of Developmental Services: 40th anniversary

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This resolution recognizes the month of March 2025 as the 40th anniversary of the California Supreme Court decision in ARC v. Department of Developmental Services and celebrates the Legislature's 1969 passage of the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act.

ANALYSIS: This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

1) March 21, 2025, is the 40th anniversary of the California Supreme Court decision in the case of ARC v. Department of Developmental Services (38 Cal.3d 384), which was a landmark decision reinforcing the protections granted under the Lanterman Act, affirming the necessity for services to be tailored to individual needs, and reflecting the state's commitment to uphold the rights of Californians with developmental disabilities.

2) In 1965, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 691 of the 1965 Regular Session, authored by Assembly Member Waldie, with two pilot regional centers opening in 1966 to provide community services to people with developmental disabilities, which was expanded statewide in 1969 as the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Lanterman Act).

3) In 1982, the Governor issued spending reductions cutting services to people with developmental disabilities by category, without regard to the individual's individual program plan (IPP), an action challenged in court by advocates from The Arc California and other concerned organizations and individuals in a case known today as ARC v. DDS.

4) In 1985, nearly 20 years after the first pilot regional centers were created, the California Supreme Court recognized in ARC v. DDS that it is through the IPP process that the Lanterman Act implements the rights granted to each developmentally disabled person and the obligations imposed on the state.

5) The California Supreme Court also declared in its 1985 decision that, through the IPP, people with developmental disabilities receive, "as an entitlement, services that enable [them] to live a more independent and productive life in the community." Under existing law, the state cannot require regional centers to reduce services by category without regard for the individual's IPP, as to do so would have "vitiated the IPP procedure, and with it the rights and obligations the Act defines".

6) The Lanterman Act, enacted 56 years ago, now benefits approximately 450,000 Californians with developmental disabilities and their families and empowers people with developmental disabilities to lead lives of greater inclusion and self-direction in communities of their choosing.

This resolution celebrates the historic 1969 passage of the Lanterman Act and the requirement that the state meet the needs of each person with developmental disabilities without exception at each stage of life.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

SUPPORT: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

OPPOSITION: (Verified 4/9/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520
4/9/25 15:48:08

****** END ******