

TOWN COUNCIL WEEKLY DIGEST

Thursday – March 3, 2022

1. Agenda – Race & Equity Committee – Tuesday, March 8, 2022
2. Agenda – Cultural Arts Committee – Thursday, March 10, 2022
3. Agenda – Nature & Science Committee – Thursday, March 10, 2022
4. Portola Valley Bill Report – Tuesday, February 22, 2022
5. Letter from the Town to Chair Kamlager of the Senate Budget Subcommittee and Chair Carrillo of the Assembly Budget Subcommittee re request for an amendment to Proposed Trailer Bill
“Insufficient Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund Backfills” – Friday, February 25, 2022
6. Communication from L. Austin re sites for RHNA Housing in Town – Sunday, February 27, 2022
7. Communication from E. Vernazza re High Density Housing in Residential Neighborhoods – Wednesday, March 2, 2022
8. [Western City Magazine – March 2022](#)
9. [Newsletter - Midpeninsula Regional Open Space – Spring 2022](#)

Attached Separates (Council Only)

(placed in your Town Hall mailbox)

1. Invitation from Catholic Charities – Celebrating Loaves & Fishes 25th Annual Awards Celebration – Friday, September 30, 2022
2. Letter from Warm Water Wellness with a Request Support for the Reopening of Mack E. Mickelson Warm Water Therapy Pool



**Town of Portola Valley
Race & Equity Committee
Tuesday, March 8, 2022 – 7:00 PM**

Special Videoconference Meeting via Zoom

VIDEOCONFERENCE MEETING AGENDA

Remote Meeting Covid-19 Advisory: On March 17, 2020, the Governor of California issued Executive Order N-29-20, suspending certain provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act in order to allow for local legislative bodies to conduct their meetings telephonically or by other electronic means. Pursuant to the statewide Shelter-In-Place Order issued by the Governor in Executive Order N-33-20 on March 19, 2020, and the CDC's social distancing guidelines which discourage large public gatherings, Portola Valley Town Council meetings are being conducted electronically. The meeting is not available for in-person attendance.

Members of the public may attend the meeting by video or phone linked in this agenda.

Join Zoom Video Meeting:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89469954378?pwd=ZUN4dHJURTVJd2FwL1MzOWZUaHRoQT09>

Phone into Zoom Meeting:

1-669-900-6833

1-877-853-5247 (toll-free)

*Mute/Unmute – Press *6 / Raise Hand – Press *9*

Meeting ID: 894 6995 4378

Password: 125474

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Oral Communications for items not on the agenda
4. Approve Meeting Minutes for February 8, 2022
5. Old Business:
 - 1) Subcommittee updates (Housing Element, Housing Subcommittee, Town Seal, Town Policies, etc.)
 - 2) Year-long calendar update
6. New Business:
 - 1) Hip Hop for Change:
 - a. [San Francisco Chronicle “America still can’t agree whose history is worth teaching”](#)
 - b. [Hip Hop for Change](#)
7. Adjournment



**TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY
Cultural Arts Committee Special Meeting
Thursday, March 10, 2022, 1:00 PM
Videoconference Meeting**

CULTURAL ARTS COMMITTEE SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

Remote Meeting Covid-19 Advisory: On September 16, the Governor signed AB 361, amending the Ralph M. Brown Act (Brown Act) to allow legislative bodies to continue to meet virtually during the present public health emergency. AB 361 is an urgency bill which goes into effect on October 1, 2021. The bill extends the teleconference procedures authorized in Executive Order N-29-20, which expired on September 30, 2021, during the current COVID-19 pandemic and allows future teleconference procedures under limited circumstances defined in the bill. Portola Valley Town Council and commission and committee public meetings are being conducted electronically to prevent imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees. The meeting is not available for in-person attendance. Members of the public may attend the meeting by video or phone linked in this agenda.

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Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86935757984?pwd=Z1JlNU14NHZsbUxaZ0dSN0d4b2ZWZz09>

Phone into Zoom:

1-669-900-6833

1-877-853-5247 (toll free)

*Mute/Unmute – Press *6 / Raise Hand – Press *9*

Meeting ID: 869 3575 7984

Password: 431222

1. **Call to Order & Roll Call**
2. **Oral Communications (anything not currently on the agenda)**
3. **Approval of prior meeting minutes:**
 - Thursday February 10, 2022, via Zoom
4. **New March 2022 Business:**
 - New CAC member approved: Phil Barth
 - Leslie Field's proposed pre-recorded audio for her fundraising online event
 - Kids Movie Night - Heidi
 - PV Donates for 2022 fundraising
 - PV Palooza Planning & Fundraising
 - Summer Concert Series 2022 Planning
 - Local artists collection and photography / archives – Sue Chaput
 - Update from Subcommittee (Sue, Ryan, Mimi, Jerrie)

Other Business: None

Announcements: None

Date & Time of Next Meeting: April 14, 2022 (normally scheduled date)

Adjournment: 2:00 PM



Town of Portola Valley
Nature and Science Committee Special Meeting
Thursday, March 10, 2022 – 5:00 PM

Special Videoconference Meeting via Zoom

VIDEOCONFERENCE MEETING AGENDA

Remote Meeting Covid-19 Advisory: On September 16, the Governor signed AB 361, amending the Ralph M. Brown Act (Brown Act) to allow legislative bodies to continue to meet virtually during the present public health emergency. AB 361 is an urgency bill which goes into effect on October 1, 2021. The bill extends the teleconference procedures authorized in Executive Order N-29-20, which expired on September 30, 2021, during the current COVID-19 pandemic and allows future teleconference procedures under limited circumstances defined in the bill. Portola Valley Town Council and commission and committee public meetings are being conducted electronically to prevent imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees. The meeting is not available for in-person attendance. Members of the public may attend the meeting by video or phone linked in this agenda.

Join Zoom Video Meeting:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85823276712?pwd=YmM3MTZteWJNNINFS0xNNzVpWWV4dz09>

Phone into Zoom Meeting:

1-669-900-6833
 1-877-853-5247 (toll-free)

*Mute/Unmute – Press *6 / Raise Hand – Press *9*

Meeting ID: 858 2327 6712

Password: 726657

1. Call to Order
2. Oral Communications (Anyone wanting to address the Committee or anyone wanting to speak on an item not on the agenda)
3. Minutes of February 10, 2022, meeting
4. Reports and Planning: September 30 for Star Party and May 6 for meteor showers
5. Other Events, and suggestions for future programs
6. Action Items:
 - a) Program proposals including setting dates
7. Discuss Composting ideas
8. Adjournment:

Next meeting – April 14, 2022, at 5:00 pm

Portola Valley
Tuesday, February 22, 2022

Code Enforcement

[AB 2597](#) (Bloom D) Dwelling unit standards.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: Current law requires that any building with a dwelling unit maintain certain characteristics in order to be tenantable, including the maintenance of adequate heating that conforms to the standard of quality set by applicable law. This bill would require that any building with a dwelling unit also maintain adequate cooling, as specified.

[SB 1194](#) (Allen D) Public restrooms: building standards.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-From printer.

Summary: This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to require, by ordinance or resolution, that public restrooms constructed within its jurisdiction comply with specified requirements instead of complying with the plumbing standards set forth in the California Building Standards Code. This bill would set bathroom requirements, including, among others, that the occupancy load for each sex be determined by dividing the total occupancy 1/2, that single-user toilets and bathing rooms, including family or assisted-use toilet rooms and bathing rooms, be identified for use by either sex, that separate facilities be provided for each sex where plumbing fixtures are required, and that separate facilities not be required in specified circumstances.

COVID-19

[AB 2693](#) (Reyes D) COVID-19: exposure.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 authorizes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to prohibit the performance of an operation or process, or entry into that place of employment when, in its opinion, a place of employment, operation, or process, or any part thereof, exposes workers to the risk of infection with COVID-19, so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees. Current law requires a notice of the prohibition to be posted in a conspicuous location at the place of employment and makes violating the prohibition or removing the notice, except as specified, a crime. Current law requires that the prohibition be issued in a manner so as not to materially interrupt the performance of critical governmental functions essential to ensuring public health and safety functions or the delivery of electrical power, renewable natural gas, or water. Current law requires that these provisions not prevent the entry or use, with the division's knowledge and permission, for the sole purpose of eliminating the dangerous conditions. This bill would extend those provisions until January 1, 2025.

[SB 871](#) (Pan D) Public health: immunizations.

Introduced: 1/24/2022

Status: 2/7/2022-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 31. Noes 6.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 31. Noes 6.)

Summary: Current law prohibits the governing authority of a school or other institution from unconditionally admitting any person as a pupil of any public or private elementary or secondary school, childcare center, day nursery, nursery school, family day care home, or development center, unless prior to their admission to that institution they have been fully immunized against various diseases, including measles, mumps, pertussis, hepatitis B, and any other disease deemed appropriate by the State Department of Public Health, as specified. Current law authorizes an exemption from those provisions for medical reasons. Under existing law, notwithstanding the above-described prohibition, full immunization against hepatitis B is not a condition by which the governing authority admits or advances a pupil to the 7th grade level of a public or private elementary or secondary school. This bill would remove the above-described exception relating to hepatitis B. The bill would additionally prohibit the governing authority of a school or other institution from unconditionally admitting any person as a pupil of any public or private elementary or secondary school, childcare center, day nursery, nursery school, family day care home, or development center, unless prior to their admission to that institution they have been fully immunized against COVID-19.

Economic Development

[AB 1864](#) (Gipson D) Small business.

Introduced: 2/8/2022

Status: 2/9/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 11.

Summary: Current law creates within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development the Office of Small Business Advocate, which is lead by the Small Business Advocate, who serves as the principal advocate in the state on behalf of small businesses. This bill would state the Legislature's intent to enact legislation that would further support small businesses and local governments by incentivizing local hire, which would also retain critical revenue to assist our communities through the pandemic and onward. The bill would state related findings and declarations of the Legislature.

Elections

[AB 2582](#) (Bennett D) Recall elections: local offices.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: Current law requires a recall election to include the question of whether the officer sought to be recalled shall be removed from office and an election for the officer's successor in the event the officer is removed from office. This bill would instead require a recall election for a local officer to include only the question of whether the officer sought to be recalled shall be removed from office. If a local officer is successfully removed from office in a recall election, the bill would provide that the office becomes vacant and would require it to be filled according to law.

[SCA 6](#) (Newman D) Elections: recall of state officers.

Introduced: 1/3/2022

Status: 1/4/2022-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 3.

Summary: The Constitution provides that the Lieutenant Governor becomes Governor when a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor, and requires the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor during the impeachment, absence from the state, or other temporary disability of the Governor or of a Governor-elect who fails to take office. When a recall of the Governor is initiated, the Constitution requires the Lieutenant Governor to perform the recall duties of the Governor. The Constitution requires the Governor to fill vacancies in certain judicial and executive offices by appointment, as specified. This measure would provide, in the event an officer is removed in a recall election, for the office to remain vacant until a successor candidate to hold the unexpired term of the office receives a majority of votes at a special election, or for the office to remain vacant for the remainder of the term if there is insufficient time to hold a special election, as specified.

Emergency Services

[AB 1721](#) (Rodriguez D) California Emergency Services Act: Emergency Medical Services Mutual Aid Program.

Introduced: 1/27/2022

Status: 2/3/2022-Referred to Com. on E.M.

Summary: Would establish the Emergency Medical Services Mutual Aid Program, to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services, to support local government efforts in responding to surges in demand for emergency medical services and provide effective mutual aid during disasters, as defined. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require OES to provide noncompetitive grant funding to local governments, special districts, and tribes for the purpose of acquiring emergency medical services, as specified. The bill would also require OES to provide an annual report to the Legislature regarding the program, as specified.

[AB 2238](#) (Rivas, Luz D) Extreme heat: statewide extreme heat ranking system.

Introduced: 2/16/2022

Status: 2/17/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Environmental Protection Agency under the supervision of the Secretary for Environmental Protection, and vests the agency with authority over various environmental matters. Existing law requires the agency to address heat and heat reduction by, among other things, identifying the extent and severity of the urban heat island effect for cities to set quantifiable goals for heat reduction. This bill would require the agency, by January 1, 2024, to develop a statewide extreme heat ranking system in coordination with ICARP and the Department of Insurance, as provided. The bill would also require the department, by January 1, 2024, to submit a study of the insured and uninsured costs related to past extreme heat events to the appropriate legislative policy and budget committees, the agency, and ICARP. The bill would require ICARP to

develop a public communication plan for the statewide extreme heat ranking system, recommend partnerships with, and develop statewide guidance for, local and tribal governments in the preparation and planning for extreme heat events, and recommend heat adaptation measures, as specified. The bill would also make findings and declarations related to extreme heat. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2477](#) (Rodriguez D) Local Emergency Preparedness, Hazard Mitigation, and Mutual Aid Fund.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Summary: Would establish a Local Emergency Preparedness, Hazard Mitigation, and Mutual Aid Fund to, upon appropriation by the Legislature, support staffing, planning, emergency mitigation priorities, and enhancing mutual aid to help local governments meet emergency management, preparedness, readiness, and resilience goals. The bill would require the Controller, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to transfer \$500,000,000 annually to the fund. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to establish the Local Emergency Preparedness, Hazard Mitigation, and Mutual Aid Fund Committee under the Standardized Emergency Management System Advisory Board. The bill, on or before July 1, 2023, would require the committee to adopt guidelines identifying eligible uses of the funds distributed pursuant to these provisions for the mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of emergency management that supports the development of a resilient community and enhances mutual aid.

Finance/Tax

[AB 1610](#) (Lackey R) State mandates: claims.

Introduced: 1/5/2022

Status: 1/14/2022-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The California Constitution, whenever the Legislature or a state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, including school districts, requires the state to provide a subvention of funds to reimburse the local government, unless an exception applies. Statutory provisions that establish procedures for making that reimbursement include a requirement that no claim shall be made or paid unless it exceeds \$1,000. This bill would change the minimum claim amount to \$800.

Health & Human Services

[ACA 11](#) (Kalra D) Taxes to fund health care coverage and cost control.

Introduced: 1/5/2022

Status: 1/6/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee February 5.

Summary: Would impose an excise tax, payroll taxes, and a State Personal Income CalCare Tax at specified rates to fund comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of every resident of the state, as well as reserves deemed necessary to ensure payment, to be established in statute. The measure would authorize the Legislature, upon an economic analysis determining insufficient amounts to fund these purposes, to increase any or all of these tax rates by a statute passed by majority vote of both houses of the Legislature.

Homelessness

[AB 2211](#) (Ting D) Shelter crisis: homeless shelters.

Introduced: 2/15/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: Existing law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. This bill would remove the repeal date from these provisions. This bill would provide that a city, county, or city and county is in a shelter crisis if the number of unsheltered homeless persons that comprises the total homeless population within the jurisdiction of the city, county, or city and county is greater, as a percentage, than the combined average of the 49 states in the United States not including California, as determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development, as specified. This bill would apply the provisions applicable to a city, county, or city and county that has declared a shelter crisis to those jurisdictions in the above circumstance. This bill would require the department to publish a list of jurisdictions that are in a shelter crisis pursuant to this provision on its internet website. This bill would expand the definition of homeless shelter to include any facility that is leased by the city,

county, or city and county for the purpose of providing temporary shelter for the homeless and any facility that is not owned or leased by the city, county, or city and county but that is voluntarily provided to the city, county, or city and county for the purpose of providing temporary shelter for the homeless. By requiring a city, county, or city and county to provide a new level of service, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2325](#) (Rivas, Luz D) Coordinated homelessness response.

Introduced: 2/16/2022

Status: 2/17/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Summary: Existing law requires the Governor to establish the California Interagency on Homelessness, formerly known as the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, and to appoint specified members of that coordinating council. Existing law requires agencies and departments administering state programs created on or after July 1, 2017, to collaborate with the council to adopt guidelines and regulations to incorporate core components of Housing First, as defined. Existing law establishes the goals of the council, which include identifying mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the council, on or before September 30, 2023, to convene a funder's workgroup to accomplish specified goals related to ending homelessness. The bill would require the workgroup to include council staff, staff working for agencies or departments represented on the council, and representatives from specified committees. The bill would require the Deputy Secretary on Homelessness to oversee the work of the funder's workgroup and to report on at least a quarterly basis to the council on progress made on specified goals. The bill would also require the council, as part of its goals, to develop and implement a statewide strategic plan on homelessness that establishes measurable objectives and strategies to enhance state-level accountability, coordination, and best practices. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2339](#) (Bloom D) Housing element: emergency shelters: regional housing need.

Introduced: 2/16/2022

Status: 2/17/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Summary: (1) The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city that includes a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobilehomes, and emergency shelters, and make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of a community. Existing law also requires that the housing element include an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels. This bill would revise the requirements of the housing element, as described above, in connection with zoning designations that allow residential use, including mixed use, where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit. The bill would prohibit a city or county from establishing overlay districts to comply with these provisions. The bill would delete language regarding emergency shelter standards structured in relation to residential and commercial developments and instead require that emergency shelters only be subject to specified written, objective standards. The bill would specify that emergency shelters for purposes of these provisions include other interim intervention, including, but not limited to, navigation centers, bridge housing, and respite or recuperative care. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2483](#) (Maienschein D) Housing for individuals experiencing homelessness.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Summary: Would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, by December 31, 2023, to award reasonable priority points to Multifamily Housing Program project applicants that agree to set aside at least 25 units for individuals that are either experiencing homelessness or eligible to receive specified services, including, among others, those received under the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly. The bill would also require the department to partner with the State Department of Health Care Services to determine the most effective way to align qualifying services in housing projects funded by the Multifamily Housing Program. The bill would require the department to assess tenant outcomes and engage with an evaluator to identify specified information with respect to projects receiving priority points under these provisions, including the number and demographics, including age, race, or ethnicity, and presubsidy housing status, of people being served.

[AB 2485](#) (Choi R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: emergency shelters and supportive housing.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Summary: CEQA includes exemptions from its environmental review requirements for numerous categories of projects. This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA emergency shelters and supportive housing, as defined.

- [AB 2547](#) (Nazarian D) Housing Stabilization to Prevent and End Homelessness Among Older Adults and People with Disabilities Act.**
Introduced: 2/17/2022
Status: 2/18/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.
Summary: This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would require the California Department of Aging, by December 31, 2023, to create and administer the Housing Stabilization to Prevent and End Homelessness Among Older Adults and People with Disabilities Program. The bill would require the department, in administering the program, to offer competitive grants to nonprofit community-based organizations, continuums of care, and public housing authorities to administer a housing subsidy program for older adults and persons with a disability that are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, as those terms are as defined. The bill would require the department, in establishing program guidelines, to prioritize communities where renters face high rates of poverty, displacement, gentrification, and homelessness. This bill contains other related provisions.
- [AB 2569](#) (Nguyen R) Department of Homelessness Prevention, Outreach, and Support.**
Introduced: 2/18/2022
Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.
Summary: Would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to convene a working group that includes representatives from all departments and agencies that currently receive funding relating to services for homeless individuals. The bill would require the working group to determine the best approach to creating a Department of Homelessness Prevention, Outreach, and Support and to submit its findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2024. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2024.
- [AB 2630](#) (O'Donnell D) Housing: California Interagency Council on Homelessness: report.**
Introduced: 2/18/2022
Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.
Summary: Current law establishes various programs to assist local governments in addressing homelessness, such as the Homeless Emergency Aid Program and the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program. This bill would require each city, county, and city and county that has used funds from any source to assist in addressing homelessness to submit a report to the California Interagency Council on Homelessness providing specified information, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.
- [AB 2631](#) (O'Donnell D) Government Claims Act.**
Introduced: 2/18/2022
Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.
Summary: The Government Claims Act establishes the liability and immunity of a public entity for its acts or omissions that cause harm to persons. This bill would provide that a public entity is liable for injury relating to the effects of that public entity's homelessness policies on another public entity.
- [SB 914](#) (Rubio D) Homeless domestic violence survivors and data systems: local and state support and guidelines.**
Introduced: 2/2/2022
Status: 2/9/2022-Referred to Coms. on HUMAN S. and HOUSING.
Summary: Current law requires the Governor to create a California Interagency Council on Homelessness for specified purposes, including to create partnerships among various entities, like participants in the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Continuum of Care Program, and to identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require cities, counties, and continuums of care receiving state funding to address homelessness on or after January 1, 2023, to take specific steps to ensure that the needs of victim service providers and survivors of violence, and a gendered analysis of the causes and consequences of homelessness, are incorporated into homelessness planning and responses. The bill would also impose other homelessness planning and data analysis requirements on these cities, counties, and continuums of care.

Housing

- [AB 1695](#) (Santiago D) Housing construction subsidy programs: adaptive reuse projects.**
Introduced: 1/25/2022
Status: 1/26/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee February 25.
Summary: Would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to provide that state housing construction subsidy programs provide funding for adaptive reuse projects that repurpose existing buildings to produce affordable housing units for extremely low and very low income Californians.

- [AB 1748](#) (Seyarto R) Exempt surplus land: regional housing need.**
Introduced: 2/1/2022
Status: 2/10/2022-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.
Summary: Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Current law defines "surplus land" for these purposes to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. Current law provides that an agency is not required to follow the requirements for disposal of surplus land for "exempt surplus land," except as provided. Current law categorizes as "exempt surplus land," surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency's use. This bill would add to the definition of "exempt surplus land," surplus land that is zoned for a density of up to 30 residential units and is owned by a city or county that demonstrates adequate progress in meeting its share of regional housing need in its annual report, as specified, has constructed an adequate number of housing units to meet its share of regional housing need in the immediately preceding or current housing element cycle, as specified, or is designated as prohousing by the department.
- [AB 1816](#) (Bryan D) Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program.**
Introduced: 2/7/2022
Status: 2/18/2022-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.
Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the Housing for a Healthy California Program, and the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program. Upon appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, this bill would require the department to create the Reentry Housing and Workforce Development Program, and would require the department to take specified actions to provide grants to applicants, as defined, for innovative or evidence-based housing, housing-based services, and employment interventions to allow people with recent histories of incarceration to exit homelessness and remain stably housed.
- [AB 1850](#) (Ward D) Public housing: unrestricted housing.**
Introduced: 2/8/2022
Status: 2/18/2022-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.
Summary: Would prohibit a city, county, city and county, joint powers authority, or any other political subdivision of a state or local government from acquiring unrestricted housing, as defined, unless each unit in the development meets specified criteria, including that the initial rent for the first 12 months postconversion is at least 10% less than the average monthly rent charged for the unit over the 12-month period prior to conversion and at least 20% less than the small area fair market rent.
- [AB 1910](#) (Garcia, Cristina D) Publicly owned golf courses: conversion: affordable housing.**
Introduced: 2/9/2022
Status: 2/18/2022-Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.
Summary: Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer a program to provide incentives in the form of grants to local agencies that enter into a development agreement to convert a golf course owned by the local agency into housing and publicly accessible open space, as specified. This bill would require the department to award funding in accordance with the number of affordable units a local agency proposes to construct.
- [AB 2006](#) (Berman D) Regulatory agreements: compliance monitoring.**
Introduced: 2/14/2022
Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.
Summary: Would, on or before January 1, 2024, require the Department of Housing and Community Development, the California Housing Finance Agency, and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee to enter into a memorandum of understanding to streamline the compliance monitoring of affordable housing developments that are subject to a regulatory agreement with more than one of these entities. The bill would require the memorandum of understanding to ensure that only one entity conducts physical inspections for a particular project, eliminate the submission of duplicate information, and to provide for a single process to obtain specified approvals.
- [AB 2013](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Legislative Task Force on the California Master Plan on Home Ownership.**
Introduced: 2/14/2022
Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.
Summary: Current law establishes the California Statewide Housing Plan to serve as a state housing plan for all relevant purposes. Current law requires that the plan incorporate, among other things, a statement of housing goals, policies, and objectives and that the Department of Housing and Community Development update and provide a revision of the plan to the Legislature every 4 years. This bill would establish the Legislative Task Force on the California Master Plan on Home Ownership, consisting of 11 members, as provided. The bill would require the task force to consider and evaluate current impediments to increasing the rate of home ownership for Californians and, no later than

March 31, 2023, to develop a final report that includes specified information and recommendations and submit that report to the Legislature.

[AB 2063](#) (Berman D) Density bonuses: affordable housing impact fees.

Introduced: 2/14/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development in the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units, or for the donation of land within the development, if the developer agrees to, among other things, construct a specified percentage of units for very low income, low-income, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents, including lower income students. Current law requires the amount of a density bonus and the number of incentives or concessions a qualifying developer receives to be pursuant to a certain formula based on the total number of units in the housing development, as specified. Existing law prohibits affordable housing impact fees, including inclusionary zoning fees and in-lieu fees, from being imposed on a housing development's affordable units. This bill would prohibit affordable housing impact fees, including inclusionary zoning fees, in-lieu fees, and public benefit fees, from being imposed on a housing development's density bonus units.

[AB 2094](#) (Rivas, Robert D) General plan: annual report: extremely low-income housing.

Introduced: 2/14/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide an annual report to certain specified entities by April 1 of each year that includes, among other information, the city or county's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs and local efforts to remove governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing, as specified. This bill would additionally require a city or county's annual report to include the locality's progress in meeting the housing needs of extremely low income households, as specified.

[AB 2097](#) (Friedman D) Residential and commercial development: remodeling, renovations, and additions: parking requirements.

Introduced: 2/14/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a land use element and a conservation element. This bill would prohibit a public agency from imposing a minimum automobile parking requirement, or enforcing a minimum automobile parking requirement, on residential, commercial, or other development if the development is located on a parcel that is within one-half mile of public transit, as defined. When a project provides parking voluntarily, the bill would authorize a public agency to impose specified requirements on the voluntary parking. The bill would prohibit these provisions from reducing, eliminating, or precluding the enforcement of any requirement imposed on a new multifamily or nonresidential development to provide electric vehicle supply equipment installed parking spaces or parking spaces that are accessible to persons with disabilities.

[AB 2166](#) (Mayes I) Federal funding: promoting homeownership.

Introduced: 2/15/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: Under existing law governing the Community Development Block Grant Program, the Department of Housing and Community Development is required to distribute federal funds in the form of grants to eligible cities and counties to provide housing and economic development, principally for persons and families of low or moderate income. Existing law requires all funds made available under the program to be utilized to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, consistent with federal requirements. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to prioritize 30% of the federal funding provided under the Community Development Block Grant Program for purposes of promoting homeownership for persons and families of low or moderate income. The bill would also require the department to prioritize at least 10% of program funds for down payment assistance for persons and families of low or moderate income. The bill would provide that these requirements be implemented only to the extent that they are consistent with federal requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2186](#) (Grayson D) Housing Cost Reduction Incentive Program.

Introduced: 2/15/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: Existing law establishes, among other housing programs, the Multifamily Housing Program, pursuant to which the Department of Housing and Community Development provides financial

assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development for specified types of housing projects. Existing law, the Mitigation Fee Act, establishes procedures and limitations with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of fees, as defined, as a condition of approval of a development project by a local agency, including requiring the local agency to determine the reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. This bill would establish the Housing Cost Reduction Incentive Program, to be administered by the department, for the purpose of reimbursing cities, counties, and cities and counties for development impact fee waivers or reductions provided to qualified rental housing developments. Upon appropriation, the bill would require the department to provide grants to applicants in an amount equal to 50% of the amount of development impact fee waived or reduced for a qualified rental housing development by issuing a Notice of Funding Availability for each calendar year in which funds are made available for the program, as provided. The bill would require an applicant that receives a grant under the program to use those funds solely for those purposes for which the development impact fee that was waived or reduced would have been used. The bill would require the department to adopt guidelines to implement the program and exempt those guidelines from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

[AB 2234](#) (Rivas, Robert D) Planning and zoning: housing: post-entitlement phase permits.

Introduced: 2/15/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act requires public agencies to approve or disapprove of a development project within certain specified timeframes. Existing law requires a city, county, or special district to provide specified information, including a current schedule of fees, exactions, and affordability requirements applicable to a proposed housing development project, and an archive of impact fee nexus studies, cost of service studies, or equivalent studies, conducted by the city, county, or special district, on its internet website. This bill would require a public agency to create a list of information needed to approve or deny a post-entitlement phase permit, as defined, and to make that list available to all applicants for these permits no later than January 1, 2024. No later than January 1, 2024, the bill would require a public agency to require permits to be applied for, completed, and stored through a process on its internet website, and to accept applications and related documentation by electronic mail until that internet website is established. The bill would require the internet website or electronic mail to list the current processing status of the applicant's permit by the public agency, and would require that status to note whether it is being reviewed by the agency or action is required from the applicant. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2334](#) (Wicks D) Density Bonus Law: affordability: incentives or concessions in low vehicle travel areas: parking standards: definitions.

Introduced: 2/16/2022

Status: 2/17/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Summary: (1) Existing law, referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified percentages of units for lower income, very low income, or senior citizen housing, among other things, and meets other requirements. Existing law requires that an applicant agree to, and the city, county, or city and county ensure, the continued affordability of all very low and low-income rental units that qualified the applicant for a density bonus, as provided. Existing law, for developments where 100% of all units are for lower income households, except as provided, requires that rent for 20% of the units be set at an affordable rent and that rent for the remaining units be at an amount consistent with the maximum rent levels for a housing development that receives an allocation of state or federal low-income housing tax credits from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC). Existing law, with respect to a for-sale unit that qualified the applicant for a density bonus, also requires that the local government enforce an equity sharing agreement, as provided, unless it is in conflict with the requirements of another public funding source or law. This bill, with respect to the affordability requirements applicable to 100% lower income developments, would instead require the rent for the remaining units in the development be set at an amount consistent with the maximum rent levels for lower income households, as those rents and incomes are determined by CTCAC. The bill, with regard to the enforcement of equity sharing agreements for for-sale units, would also permit the local government to defer to the recapture provisions of the public funding source. The bill would also make a technical change to the Density Bonus Law by deleting duplicative provisions relating to for-sale units subject to the above-described provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2531](#) (Grayson D) Housing data: collection and reporting.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Summary: Current law requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make

specified information available on its internet website, as applicable, including a current schedule of fees, exactions, affordability requirements it has imposed that are applicable to a proposed housing development project, and an archive of impact fee nexus studies, cost of service studies, or equivalent, conducted by that city, county, or special district on or after January 1, 2018. Current law requires a city, county, or special district to update this information within 30 days of any changes. This bill would instead require a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to create a landing page with links to the specified information on its website, as applicable. This bill would also make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

[AB 2705](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Housing: fire safety standards.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to prepare, adopt, and submit building standards and other fire and life safety regulations to the California Building Standards Commission for approval establishing minimum requirements for the storage, handling, and use of hazardous materials. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to seek the advice of the Secretary for Environmental Protection in establishing those requirements. This bill would prohibit the legislative body of a city or county from approving a discretionary entitlement, as defined, that would result in a new residential development project, as defined, being located within a very high fire hazard severity zone, unless the city or county finds that the residential development project will meet specified standards intended to address wildfire risks, as specified.

[AB 2762](#) (Bloom D) Housing: parking lots.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: Current law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would allow local agencies to build affordable housing on parking lots that serve public parks and recreational facilities, as provided.

[SB 897](#) (Wieckowski D) Accessory dwelling units: junior accessory dwelling units.

Introduced: 2/1/2022

Status: 2/9/2022-Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and GOV. & F.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency, by ordinance or ministerial approval, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. Current law provides that an accessory dwelling unit may either be an attached or detached residential dwelling unit, and prescribes the minimum and maximum unit size requirements, height limitations, and setback requirements that a local agency may establish, including a 16-foot height limitation and a 4-foot side and rear setback requirement. This bill would increase the maximum height limitation that may be imposed by a local agency on an accessory dwelling unit to 25 feet.

[SB 930](#) (Wiener D) Housing Accountability Act.

Introduced: 2/7/2022

Status: 2/16/2022-Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act, prohibits, among other things, a local agency from disapproving a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards and criteria, or from imposing a condition that it be developed at a lower density, unless the local agency bases its decision on written findings supported by the preponderance of the evidence on the record that specified conditions exist, as provided. Current law, the Administrative Procedure Act, in part, sets forth procedural requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies, and for review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. This bill would authorize the Department of Housing and Community Development to review, adopt, amend, and repeal the standards, forms, or definitions to implement the Housing Accountability Act without compliance with those procedural requirements, as provided.

[SB 1067](#) (Portantino D) Housing development projects: automobile parking requirements.

Introduced: 2/15/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law also authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to adopt ordinances establishing requirements for parking. This bill would prohibit a city with a population greater than 200,000 from imposing any minimum automobile parking requirement on a housing development project that is located within 1/2 mile of public transit, as defined, and that either (1) dedicates 75% of the total units to low- and very low income households, the elderly, or persons with disabilities or (2) the developer demonstrates to

the local agency that the development would not have a negative impact on the local agency's ability to meet specified housing needs and would not have a negative impact on traffic circulation or existing residential or commercial parking within 1/2 mile of the project. By changing the duties of local planning officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Human Resources

[AB 1949](#) **(Low D) Employees: bereavement leave.**

Introduced: 2/10/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Referred to Coms. on L. & E. and JUD.

Summary: Current law, commonly known as the California Family Rights Act, which is a part of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period for family care and medical leave, as specified. This bill would additionally make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 5 days of bereavement leave upon the death of a family member, as defined.

[AB 1993](#) **(Wicks D) Employment: COVID-19 vaccination requirements.**

Introduced: 2/10/2022

Status: 2/11/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.

Summary: Would require an employer to require each person who is an employee or independent contractor, and who is eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, to show proof to the employer, or an authorized agent thereof, that the person has been vaccinated against COVID-19. This bill would establish an exception from this vaccination requirement for a person who is ineligible to receive a COVID-19 vaccine due to a medical condition or disability or because of a sincerely held religious belief, as specified, and would require compliance with various other state and federal laws. The bill would require proof-of-vaccination status to be obtained in a manner that complies with federal and state privacy laws and not be retained by the employer, unless the person authorizes the employer to retain proof.

[AB 2693](#) **(Reyes D) COVID-19: exposure.**

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 authorizes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to prohibit the performance of an operation or process, or entry into that place of employment when, in its opinion, a place of employment, operation, or process, or any part thereof, exposes workers to the risk of infection with COVID-19, so as to constitute an imminent hazard to employees. Current law requires a notice of the prohibition to be posted in a conspicuous location at the place of employment and makes violating the prohibition or removing the notice, except as specified, a crime. Current law requires that the prohibition be issued in a manner so as not to materially interrupt the performance of critical governmental functions essential to ensuring public health and safety functions or the delivery of electrical power, renewable natural gas, or water. Current law requires that these provisions not prevent the entry or use, with the division's knowledge and permission, for the sole purpose of eliminating the dangerous conditions. This bill would extend those provisions until January 1, 2025.

Local Government

[AB 1685](#) **(Bryan D) Vehicles: parking violations.**

Introduced: 1/24/2022

Status: 2/3/2022-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law authorizes a parking citation processing agency, as defined, to collect an unpaid parking penalty by requesting the Department of Motor Vehicles to place a registration hold on the vehicle to which the citations have been issued, or by obtaining a civil judgment against the registered owner of the vehicle, as specified. Current law requires a processing agency to offer a payment plan for unpaid parking citations to qualified indigent persons. This bill would require a processing agency to forgive up to \$1,500 in parking fines and fees for a qualified homeless person, as specified.

[AB 1883](#) **(Quirk-Silva D) Public restrooms.**

Introduced: 2/8/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current law requires every public agency, as defined, that conducts an establishment serving the public or open to the public and that maintains restroom facilities for the public, to make every water closet available without cost or charge, as provided. Current law also requires publicly and privately owned facilities where the public congregates to be equipped with sufficient temporary or permanent restrooms to meet the needs of the public at peak hours. This bill would require each local government, as defined, to complete an inventory of public restrooms owned and maintained by the local government, either directly or by contract, that are available to the general population in its jurisdiction.

[AB 1944](#) (Lee D) Local government: open and public meetings.

Introduced: 2/10/2022

Status: 2/18/2022- Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Current law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health. This bill would specify that if a member of a legislative body elects to teleconference from a location that is not public, the address does not need to be identified in the notice and agenda or be accessible to the public when the legislative body has elected to allow members to participate via teleconferencing.

[AB 2449](#) (Rubio, Blanca D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health. This bill would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction. The bill would impose prescribed requirements for this exception relating to notice, agendas, the means and manner of access, and procedures for disruptions. The bill would require the legislative body to implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with federal law.

[AB 2647](#) (Levine D) Local government: open meetings.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires the meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be conducted openly and publicly, with specified exceptions. Current law makes agendas of public meetings and other writings distributed to the members of the governing board disclosable public records, with certain exceptions. Current law requires a local agency to make those writings distributed to the members of the governing board available for public inspection at a public office or location that the agency designates. This bill would instead require a local agency to make those writings distributed to the members of the governing board available for public inspection at a public office or location that the agency designates or post the writings on the local agency's internet website in a position and manner that makes it clear that the writing relates to an agenda item for an upcoming meeting.

[SB 1117](#) (Becker D) General plans: environmental justice element.

Introduced: 2/16/2022

Status: 2/17/2022-From printer.

Summary: Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan that includes various elements, including an environmental justice element. Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county to adopt or review the environmental justice element, or the environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives in other elements, upon the adoption or next revision of 2 or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018. This bill would instead require a city, county, or city and county to adopt or review the environmental justice element, as described above, upon the adoption or next revision of one or more elements. By requiring a city, county, or city and county to adopt or review the environmental justice element upon the next revision, as specified, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

- [AB 1717](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Public works: definition.**
Introduced: 1/27/2022
Status: 2/3/2022-Referred to Com. on L. & E.
Summary: Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Current law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the definition of "public works" to include fuel reduction work paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project, as specified.
- [AB 1789](#) (Bennett D) Outdoor recreation: California Trails Commission: Trails Corps Program: grant program.**
Introduced: 2/3/2022
Status: 2/10/2022-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.
Summary: Current law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Parks and Recreation, which is under the control of the Director of Parks and Recreation. Current law creates the Recreational Trails Fund, and moneys in the fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the department for competitive grants to cities, counties, districts, state and federal agencies, and nonprofit organizations with management responsibilities over public lands to acquire and develop recreational trails. This bill would create the California Trails Commission, to consist of 8 specified members, within the agency to promote policies and investment opportunities that maximize the health, fitness, and social benefits of nonmotorized natural surface trails, trail networks, and greenway corridors.
- [AB 2387](#) (Garcia, Eduardo D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.**
Introduced: 2/17/2022
Status: 2/18/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.
Summary: Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,430,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions.
- [SB 833](#) (Dodd D) Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022.**
Introduced: 1/4/2022
Status: 1/19/2022-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.
Summary: Current law assigns the various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans and expedite permit review of distributed energy resources by local governments. The bill would require the plans to be consistent with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents.
- [SB 852](#) (Dodd D) Climate resilience districts: formation: funding mechanisms.**
Introduced: 1/18/2022
Status: 2/7/2022-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 31. Noes 6.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 31. Noes 6.)
Summary: Current law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority (authority) within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. Existing law provides for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by property tax increment revenues, and requires the authority to adopt a community revitalization and investment plan for the community revitalization and investment area that includes elements describing and governing revitalization activities. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. The bill would define "eligible project" for these purposes.
- [SB 1078](#) (Allen D) Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Pilot Program.**
Introduced: 2/15/2022
Status: 2/15/2022-From printer.

Summary: Existing law establishes in state government the Ocean Protection Council. Existing law requires the council to, among other things, establish policies to coordinate the collection, evaluation, and sharing of scientific data related to coastal and ocean resources among agencies. Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities for implementing and administering various programs intended to preserve, protect, and restore the state's coastal areas. This bill would require the council, in consultation with the conservancy, to develop the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Pilot Program for purposes of providing low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property located in specified communities, including low-income communities, as provided. The bill would require the council, before January 1, 2024, in consultation with other state planning and coastal management agencies, as provided, to adopt guidelines and eligibility criteria for the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program from the conservancy, in consultation with the council, if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the conservancy a vulnerable coastal property plan and completes all other requirements imposed by the council. The bill would require the conservancy, in consultation with the council, to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria and guidelines for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions.

Planning, Building, & Code Enforcement

[AB 2656](#) **(Ting D) Planning and zoning.**

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: Current law requires the planning agency of the city or county to provide to the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Office of Planning and Research, and the legislative body of the city or county, by April 1 of each year, an annual report that includes, among other things, the city or county's progress in meeting its share of the regional housing needs. This bill would require the planning agency to provide the annual report on or by March 31 of each year.

[AB 2668](#) **(Grayson D) Planning and zoning: housing: streamlined, ministerial approval.**

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: Would prohibit a local government from determining that a development, including an application for a modification, is in conflict with the objective planning standards on the basis that application materials are not included, if the application contains sufficient information that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the development is consistent with the objective planning standards. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 2705](#) **(Quirk-Silva D) Housing: fire safety standards.**

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to prepare, adopt, and submit building standards and other fire and life safety regulations to the California Building Standards Commission for approval establishing minimum requirements for the storage, handling, and use of hazardous materials. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to seek the advice of the Secretary for Environmental Protection in establishing those requirements. This bill would prohibit the legislative body of a city or county from approving a discretionary entitlement, as defined, that would result in a new residential development project, as defined, being located within a very high fire hazard severity zone, unless the city or county finds that the residential development project will meet specified standards intended to address wildfire risks, as specified.

[AB 2762](#) **(Bloom D) Housing: parking lots.**

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: Current law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would allow local agencies to build affordable housing on parking lots that serve public parks and recreational facilities, as provided.

[SB 1292](#) **(Stern D) Accessory dwelling units: setbacks.**

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30

calendar day requirement.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law prohibits a local agency's accessory dwelling unit ordinance from imposing a setback requirement of more than 4 feet from the side and rear lot lines for an accessory dwelling unit that is not converted from an existing structure or a new structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure. This bill would remove the above-described prohibition on a local agency's accessory dwelling unit ordinance, and would instead provide that the rear and side yard setback requirements for accessory dwelling units may be set by the local agency. The bill would authorize an accessory dwelling unit applicant to submit a request to the local agency for an alternative rear and side yard setback requirement if the local agency's setback requirements make the building of the accessory dwelling unit infeasible. The bill would prohibit any rear and side yard setback requirements established pursuant to these provisions from being greater than those in effect as of January 1, 2020. The bill would specify that if the local agency did not have an accessory dwelling unit ordinance as of January 1, 2020, the applicable rear and side yard setback requirement is 4 feet. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1410](#) ([Caballero D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impacts.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement.

Summary: CEQA requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop proposed guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies and requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt those guidelines. CEQA requires the office to prepare, develop, and transmit to the secretary for certification and adoption proposed revisions to the guidelines establishing criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas, as defined, that promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. Existing law requires the office to recommend potential metrics to measure transportation impacts, as specified. CEQA authorizes the office to adopt guidelines establishing alternative metrics to the metrics used for traffic levels of service for transportation impacts outside transit priority areas. This bill instead would require the criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas to only promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The bill would retain the metric for traffic levels of service for projects outside transit priority areas, and require the potential metrics described above to only apply to projects within transit priority areas.

Public Safety

[AB 1732](#) ([Patterson R](#)) Emergency services: hit-and-run incidents: Yellow Alert.

Introduced: 1/31/2022

Status: 2/10/2022-Referral to Coms. on PUB. S. and TRANS.

Summary: Would authorize a law enforcement agency to issue a Yellow Alert if a person has been killed or has suffered serious bodily injury due to a hit-and-run incident and the law enforcement agency has specified information concerning the suspect or the suspect's vehicle. The bill would authorize the Department of the California Highway Patrol to activate a Yellow Alert within the requested geographic area upon request of the law enforcement agency if it concurs with the law enforcement agency that specified requirements are met. This bill would also require the Department of the California Highway Patrol to track the number of Yellow Alert requests it receives from law enforcement agencies. On January 1, 2026, the provisions of this bill would be repealed.

[AB 1909](#) ([Friedman D](#)) Vehicles: bicycle omnibus bill.

Introduced: 2/9/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Referral to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Current law prohibits the operation of a motorized bicycle or a class 3 electric bicycle on a bicycle path or trail, bikeway, bicycle lane, equestrian trail, or hiking or recreational trail, as specified. Current law authorizes a local authority to additionally prohibit the operation of class 1 and class 2 electric bicycles on these facilities. This bill would remove the prohibition of class 3 electric bicycles on these facilities and would remove the authority of a local jurisdiction to prohibit class 1 and class 2 electric bicycles on these facilities. The bill would instead authorize a local authority to prohibit the operation of a class 3 electric bicycle at a motor-assisted speed greater than 20 miles per hour. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Public Works

[AB 1717](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Public works: definition.

Introduced: 1/27/2022

Status: 2/3/2022-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Summary: Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Current law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the definition of "public works" to include fuel reduction work paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project, as specified.

[AB 1886](#) (Cooper D) Public works: definition.

Introduced: 2/8/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Summary: Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Existing law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the definition of "public works" to include street sweeping maintenance performed for the preservation, protection, and keeping of any publicly owned or publicly operated street, road, or highway done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds.

[AB 1932](#) (Daly D) Public contracts: construction manager at-risk construction contracts.

Introduced: 2/10/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2023, a county, with approval of the board of supervisors, or a public entity, of which the members of the county board of supervisors make up the members of the governing body of that public entity, with the approval of its governing body, to utilize construction manager at-risk construction contracts for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of any infrastructure, owned or leased by the county, subject to certain requirements, including that the method may only be used for projects that are in excess of \$1,000,000. This bill would indefinitely extend those provisions, and would also make a nonsubstantive change.

[SB 991](#) (Newman D) Public contracts: progressive design-build: local agencies.

Introduced: 2/14/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2025, authorizes local agencies, as defined, to use the design-build procurement process for specified public works with prescribed cost thresholds. Current law requires specified information submitted by a design-build entity in the design-build procurement process to be certified under penalty of perjury. This bill, until January 1, 2033, authorizes local agencies, defined as any city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source, to use the progressive design-build process for public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000, similar to the progressive design-build process authorized for use by the Director of General Services. The bill would require specified information to be verified under penalty of perjury.

Transportation

[AB 2237](#) (Friedman D) Regional transportation plan: Active Transportation Program.

Introduced: 2/16/2022

Status: 2/17/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the Strategic Growth Council, by January 31, 2022, to complete an overview of the California Transportation Plan and all sustainable communities strategies and alternative planning strategies, an assessment of how implementation of the California Transportation Plan, sustainable communities strategies, and alternative planning strategies will influence the configuration of the statewide integrated multimodal transportation system, and a review of the potential impacts and opportunities for coordination of specified funding programs. This bill would require the council to convene key state agencies, metropolitan planning agencies, regional transportation agencies, and local governments to assist the council in completing the report. The bill would require that the report be completed by July 1, 2024, and additionally assess, among other things, barriers to the achievement of, and recommend actions at the state, regional, and local levels

to achieve, state and regional greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets related to the California Transportation Plan and all sustainable communities strategies and alternative planning strategies, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 922](#) (Wiener D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: transportation-related projects.

Introduced: 2/3/2022

Status: 2/16/2022-Referred to Com. on E.Q.

Summary: CEQA, until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements bicycle transportation plans for an urbanized area for restriping of streets and highways, bicycle parking and storage, signal timing to improve street and highway intersection operations, and related signage for bicycles, pedestrians, and vehicles under certain conditions. This bill would extend the above exemption indefinitely. The bill would also repeal the requirement that the bicycle transportation plan is for an urbanized area and would extend the exemption to an active transportation plan or pedestrian plan, or for a feasibility and planning study for active transportation, bicycle facilities, or pedestrian facilities.

[SB 1049](#) (Dodd D) Transportation Resilience Program.

Introduced: 2/15/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer.

Summary: Existing law generally provides for programming and allocation of state and federal transportation capital improvement program funds pursuant to the state transportation improvement program process administered by the California Transportation Commission. Existing law provides for allocation of certain other transportation capital improvement funds outside the state transportation improvement program process, including funds set aside for state highway rehabilitation under the state highway operation and protection program and funds from various other sources. This bill would establish the Transportation Resilience Program in the Department of Transportation, to be funded in the annual Budget Act from 15% of the available federal National Highway Performance Program funds and 100% of the available federal Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation program funds. The bill would provide for funds to be allocated by the California Transportation Commission for climate adaptation planning and resilience improvements, as defined, that address or mitigate the risk of recurring damage to, or closures of, the state highway system, other federal-aid roads, public transit facilities, and other surface transportation assets from extreme weather events, sea level rise, or other climate change-fueled natural hazards. The bill would establish specified eligibility criteria for projects to receive funding under the program and would require the commission to prioritize projects that meet certain criteria.

[SB 1217](#) (Allen D) State-Regional Collaborative for Climate, Equity, and Resilience.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-From printer.

Summary: Would establish, until January 1, 2028, the State-Regional Collaborative for Climate, Equity, and Resilience to provide guidance, on or before January 1, 2024, to the State Air Resources Board for approving new guidelines for sustainable communities strategies. The collaborative would consist of one representative each of the state board, the Transportation Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Strategic Growth Council, along with 10 public members representing various local and state organizations, as specified. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2025, the state board to update the guidelines for sustainable communities strategies to incorporate suggestions from the collaborative.

[SB 1230](#) (Limón D) Greenhouse gas emissions: transportation.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-From printer.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would implement measures and programs that achieve the 2030 greenhouse gas reduction targets for the transportation sector identified in the 2017 scoping plan and that would minimize increases in greenhouse gas emissions in the electric power sector from transportation electrification through a combination of specified actions.

Waste Management

[AB 2048](#) (Santiago D) Solid waste: franchise agreements: database.

Introduced: 2/14/2022

Status: 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Current law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the department, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. Current law authorizes each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and whether the services are to be provided by means of nonexclusive franchise, contract, license, permit, or otherwise. This bill would require the department to create and maintain a publicly accessible database of franchise agreements between contract waste and recycling haulers and any public agency.

Water

[AB 2451](#) (Wood D) State Water Resources Control Board: drought planning.

Introduced: 2/17/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Summary: Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish a Drought Section within the Division of Water Rights, as specified. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to adopt principles and guidelines for diversion and use of water in coastal watersheds during times of water shortage for drought preparedness and climate resiliency and for the development of watershed-level contingency plans to support public trust uses, public health and safety, and the human right to water in times of water shortage. The bill would require the state board to adopt those principles and guidelines no later than March 31, 2023, as specified.

Wildfire

[AB 2610](#) (Friedman D) Wildlife Conservation Board: vegetation management: fire reduction.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. To print.

Summary: Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation related to establishing a grant program, to be administered by the Wildlife Conservation Board, for vegetation management treatments that reduce the risk of fire.

[SB 896](#) (Dodd D) Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.

Introduced: 2/1/2022

Status: 2/11/2022-Set for hearing March 8.

Summary: Current law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, shrub-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material to maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side. Current law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, including counties and other political subdivisions of the state, to support and augment the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Current law requires the director to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data, collected by the qualified entities, to be reported to the department. This bill would require any local government entity that is qualified to conduct these defensible space assessments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones and that reports that information to the department, to report that information using the common reporting platform.

[SB 1266](#) (Borgeas R) Income taxes: credits: designated wildfire zones.

Introduced: 2/18/2022

Status: 2/18/2022-Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print. Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement.

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, in an amount that is equal to 50% of the amount incurred by a natural person or a small business, as defined, during the taxable year for the purchase of a backup electricity generator that does not exceed \$7,000 or a solar battery that does not exceed \$10,000, for use in a residence or commercial property in a designated wildfire zone, as defined. The bill would also include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure.

Total Measures: 79

Total Tracking Forms: 79



TOWN of PORTOLA VALLEY

Town Hall: 765 Portola Road, Portola Valley, CA 94028 - Tel: (650) 851-1700 Fax: (650) 851-4677

February 25, 2022

The Honorable Sydney Kamlager
Chair, Senate Budget Subcommittee #4 on State Administration and General Government
1021 O Street, Suite 6510
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Wendy Carrillo
Chair, Assembly Budget Subcommittee #4 on State Administration
1021 O Street, Suite 5730
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Proposed Trailer Bill Regarding Insufficient Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) Backfills--OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED

Dear Chair Kamlager & Chair Carrillo:

On behalf of the Town of Portola Valley, I write to request that the proposed trailer bill currently titled "Insufficient Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund Backfills" be amended from its current form. The proposed trailer bill would change the current VLF statute in a way that significantly harms counties and cities by using their own local tax revenues to pay the State's in-lieu Vehicle License Fee (VLF) obligation. Specifically, the proposal would take local agencies own "excess" or "returned" educational revenue augmentation fund (ERAF) dollars that are currently required to be returned to local agencies after all school districts have been fully funded and would use the local agencies' funds to pay the State's VLF obligation. This proposal ultimately will result in San Mateo County and its cities losing hundreds of millions of dollars every year when all schools in the County turn basic aid. These funds are already budgeted by many municipalities for important local public services.

The VLF "Swap" was an integral part of the 2004 Budget compromise in which counties and cities gave up significant revenue to address the State's budget deficit. Under the terms of that compromise, the State permanently reduced annual VLF revenues, which were a significant funding source for counties and cities, by 67.5% and, for two fiscal years, the State also shifted an additional \$1.3 billion in local property taxes away from all counties, cities, and special districts to pay the State's school funding obligations. In exchange, the State guaranteed counties and cities an annual in-lieu VLF payment (adjusted annually for property tax growth) to compensate for the loss of the prior VLF revenues. The resulting VLF law, which codified this compromise and remains in effect, explicitly provides that counties and cities' excess ERAF monies would not be

available to pay the State's VLF obligation. Further, the State Legislature agreed to place Proposition 1A on the ballot that, as approved by the voters, amended the Constitution to ensure that future "shifts" of local agency funds would not be used to cover State obligations.

The VLF Swap legislation identified two direct sources of funding to pay the State's in-lieu VLF obligation to counties and cities: (a) ERAF distributions to non-basic aid schools; and (b) property tax revenues of non-basic aid schools. The State backfills the non-basic aid school districts for these amounts so schools do not suffer any financial loss from the in-lieu VLF obligation. The Legislature did not anticipate the identified funding sources would ever be insufficient to fulfill the State's VLF obligation. In recent years, however, VLF revenue shortfalls have occurred and, as a result, cities and counties have been required to make special appropriation requests to receive their full amount of VLF in arrears.

Because of the importance of the State's required in-lieu VLF payments as an annual funding source for local agencies, in 2021, the counties of San Mateo and Napa proposed a statutory fix that would streamline the timing and process for reimbursement of VLF shortfalls. Under the proposal, elements of which are reflected in the proposed trailer bill, counties would alert the Department of Finance of anticipated VLF shortfalls in time for the State to budget and allocate payment during the fiscal year in which the shortfall occurs, as opposed to the current process wherein the State pays its VLF obligation approximately 14 months in arrears. This would prevent disruption to necessary local public services or reductions in staffing at the County or its cities.

Rather than solve this issue, the Department of Finance's proposed Budget Trailer Bill includes an amendment to Revenue & Taxation Code § 97.70(f)(1) which fundamentally changes the source of funds to pay the State's VLF obligation to counties and cities. This change does not solve the VLF shortfall problem but actually harms local agencies by using their own local tax revenues to pay the State's VLF obligation. A county with all -- or nearly all -- basic aid school districts will be financially harmed -- severely and permanently -- if this proposed trailer bill is enacted in its current form.

As such, the Town of Portola Valley urges the following amendments to Revenue and Taxation Code § 97.70(f)(1) of the draft trailer bill. These amendments will return the section to current law:

(f) This section shall not be construed to do any of the following: (1) Reduce any allocations of excess, additional, or remaining funds that would otherwise have been allocated to county superintendents of schools, **cities, counties, and cities and counties** pursuant to clause (i) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Sections 97.2 and 97.3 or Article 4 (commencing with Section 98) had this section not been enacted. The allocations required by this section shall be adjusted to comply with this paragraph. **For the 2022-23 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, funds allocated to a city, county, or a city and county pursuant to subclause (III) of clause (i) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Sections 97.2 and/or 97.3, shall be counted by**

~~the auditor toward satisfying the city's, county's, or city's and county's vehicle license fee adjustment amount.~~

In conclusion, the Town of Portola Valley opposes the current draft of the proposed trailer bill, absent the critical changes proposed in this letter. Without these changes, the current trailer bill reneges on commitments that the State previously enacted into law regarding the source of VLF funding, violates Prop 1A and the terms of the 2004 budget compromise between the State and local agencies, and ultimately takes hundreds of millions of dollars from local agencies' budgets, their employees, and the critical public safety and health services provided by local agencies.

Sincerely,



Jeremy Dennis
Town Manager, Town of Portola Valley

CC: Senator Josh Becker
Senator Scott Weiner
Assembly Member Kevin Mullin
Assembly Member Marc Berman
Assembly Member Phil Ting
San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
San Mateo County, County Manager Mike Callagy

Sharon Hanlon

From: Town Center

From: Loni Austin

Sent: Sunday, February 27, 2022 5:12 PM

To: Maryann Moise Derwin <mderwin@portolavalley.net>; Sarah Wernikoff <swernikoff@portolavalley.net>; Jeff Aalfs <JAalfs@portolavalley.net>; John Richards <jrichards@portolavalley.net>; Craig Hughes <chughes@portolavalley.net>; Town Center <TownCenter@portolavalley.net>

Subject: Fwd: Regarding housing

Dear Town Council and Ad Hoc Housing Committee,
I sent the below letter to Laura Russell today. I just want to go on record with our Council and the relevant committee as well.

Thank you,
Loni

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Loni Austin

Date: Sun, Feb 27, 2022 at 3:38 PM

Subject: Regarding housing

To: <lrussell@portolavalley.net>

Cc: Brent Austin , Loni Austin

Hi Laura,

We are not supportive of the RHNA housing being concentrated in one part of town. We are definitely not supportive of it being concentrated in the Nathorst Triangle.

We are frankly not supportive of additional housing in our town at all. We realize we are stuck with this mandate, but we would like to go on record that we do not agree with it being concentrated in the Nathorst Triangle area due to the massive congestion of cars and residents this will create in one of the most important corners of our town which also happens to be the furthest area of town away from the freeway. Our town simply does not have the infrastructure to support additional housing at this level, let alone concentrated in this one area close to two schools (Corte Madera and Priory) and neighborhoods relying on only two roads as options for evacuation in case of fire or earthquake.

We realize we have been given these housing requirements by (an out of touch) State Government. Fire issues aside, to think that by creating a blanket mandate requiring towns to build more housing we can control market rates and fix the low income housing issue is simple thinking by ideologues. As we all know, this is a complex and multi-faceted issue and it is not as simple as "build housing and we will have housing for our service workers and low income neighbors." Market rates will dictate prices and we will be stuck with the problems created by high density housing in a town without infrastructure to support it.

What good urban planner would concentrate more housing in a town backed up to open space where severe drought and heat create fire conditions here in California we haven't seen in decades? And in a town like ours that has only two, one-lane roads in and out? We are literally "playing with fire."

As a family who lives close to the Nathorst triangle, we can tell you traffic in this part of town is already more than our roads can handle. We are extremely worried about the current proposal to consolidate the 253 new units to this area of town. There are too many cars, driving too fast on our two roads that when built, were not meant to support a suburb which is what Portola Valley will become if more and more housing is mandated to

be built here. In case it needs to be pointed out, our town was designed to accommodate country traffic. We now have a major destination restaurant, four major schools (Ormondale, Windmill, Priory and Corte Madera) huge pelotons of bikers coming through, more hikers than ever at Windy Hill due to flexible work from home schedules, and increased traffic due to a more affluent community that employs nannies, gardeners and constant ongoing construction. All of this flowing in and out of this tiny triangular corridor. Not to mention the residents that rely on getting in and out for their own daily schedules and rhythms. Even those who live in other parts of town, will be affected if everything is concentrated here.

We understand the ideology behind the housing, but it is simply not practical (infrastructure and services) or responsible (fire) to concentrate everything in one area of town. The wild fire evacuation issue is a real one, but even without it, it just makes absolutely no sense. Along with the housing, is the town going to add lanes to Portola and Alpine Roads? Traffic lights? Roundabouts? Proper cross walks?

I have attended the meetings I can. I have written letters and signed petitions. I feel like we are not getting through here. Please listen to your residents.

Thank you,
Loni and Brent Austin
Echo Lane

March 2, 2022

To the Portola Valley Town Council, Planning Commission and Ad Hoc Housing Committee.

Hello,

We are Ellen and Jim Vernazza at 120 Nathhorst. We have lived in town for 35 years. We are asking that you NOT drastically change our town's character by bunching up high density housing in residential neighborhoods. We understand that housing needs to be provided but to engulf a couple of areas with all of the high density housing changes the whole character of this beautiful town -much less the safety of its residents.

There are very good locations to put the very high density projects that would not affect its neighbors. This town has two softball fields and two soccer fields.

The town center soccer field would be a perfect place to locate a **very high density** housing complex as it is:

- 1) a site already owned by the town
- 2) a site back off of the road that would lessen the visual effects of urbanizing our scenic corridors.
- 3) a site where the new residents would have access to the town center's open space and library rather than living in a crowded more noisy and already busy intersection.
- 4) a site where its residents and many hundreds of cars would most likely exit town in an emergency down Sand Hill Road rather than coming through the very congested Alpine Road and Portola Road intersection.
- 5) a site that would not put the burden of noise, cars, and loss of peacefulness on an existing neighborhood and change that neighborhood forever.
- 6) a site where you would not need to rezone residents' single family homes to high density zoning diminishing their and their neighbors property values forever.
- 7) a site that would not make us lose the services we depend on such as Roberts, the hardware store, the salon and the offices that serve our community. Removing these businesses would just add more traffic and gasoline usage going out of town for food and services. Bianchinis does not have the capacity or parking to service all of us.

Making one very high density project in an area that does not ruin the scenic corridor makes so much more sense and it would leave the opportunity for much smaller density projects to be dispersed around the whole town and not change the rural feeling of our town.

Thanks for listening

Ellen and Jim Vernazza