

CCDA Legislative Status Report on Friday, July 22, 2022

[Assembly Bill 30](#) ([Kalra, Ash](#) D) Equitable Outdoor Access Act.

Current Text: Amended: 06/02/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 06/20/2022 – In committee. Referred to suspense file.

Is Urgency: No

Is Fiscal: Yes

Location: 06/20/2022 – Senate. Appropriations. Suspense File.

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency, which consists of various departments, including the Department of Conservation, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Department of Parks and Recreation. Existing law vests in the Natural Resources Agency various powers, including those related to conservation of lands. This bill would establish the Equitable Outdoor Access Act, which sets forth the state's commitment to ensuring all Californians can benefit from, and have meaningful access to, the state's rich cultural and natural resources. The bill would declare that it is state policy, among other things, to ensure that all Californians have equitable opportunities to safe and affordable access to nature and access to the benefits of nature, and to prevent and minimize the intentional and unwarranted limitation of sustainable public access to public lands, where appropriate, including, but not limited to, local, regional, state, and federal parks, rivers, lakes, beaches, forests, mountain ranges, deserts, and other natural landscapes. The bill would require specified state agencies to consider and incorporate, as appropriate, the state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, or grant criteria, or making expenditures, as specified. The bill would require all state agencies implementing the above-described state policy to do so in a manner consistent with the mission of their agency and that protects the health and safety of the public and conserves natural and cultural resources. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature with information related to the implementation of these provisions on or before January 1, 2024.

(Based on text date 06/02/2022)

[Assembly Bill 1604](#) ([Holden, Chris D](#)) **The Upward Mobility Act of 2022: Boards and Commissions: Civil Service: Examinations: Classifications.**

Current Text: Amended: 06/30/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 06/30/2022 –Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Is Urgency: No

Is Fiscal: Yes

Location: 06/28/2022 – Senate. Committee on Appropriations.

Calendar: 08/01/2022 10:00 A.M. – 1021 O Street, Room 2200, Sacramento, CA 95814
Senate Appropriations, Portantino, Chair.

Summary: Existing law provides that it is the policy of the State of California that the composition of state boards and commissions shall be broadly reflective of the general public, including ethnic minorities and women. This bill would, except as specified, require that, on or after January 1, 2023, all state boards and commissions consisting of one or more volunteer members have at least one board member or commissioner from an underrepresented community. The bill would define the term “board member or commissioner from an underrepresented community” as to include, but not be limited to, an individual who self-identifies as Black, African American, Hispanic, Latino, Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, Native Hawaiian, or Alaska Native; who self-identifies as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender; who is a veteran, as defined; or who has a disability, as defined. The bill would apply these requirements only as vacancies on state boards and commissions occur. The California Constitution establishes the State Personnel Board (board) and requires the board to, among other things, enforce the civil service statutes, prescribe probationary periods and classifications, adopt rules authorized by statute, and review disciplinary actions. The Constitution also requires the executive officer of the board to administer the civil service statutes under the rules of the board. Under existing law, the board is authorized to conduct audits and investigations of the personnel practices of the Department of Human Resources and appointing authorities to ensure compliance with civil service policies, procedures, and statutes.

(Based on text date 06/30/2022)

Assembly Bill 1733 (Quirk, Bill D) State Bodies: Open Meetings.**Current Text:** Introduced: 01/31/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Status:** 04/20/2022 – In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.**Is Urgency:** Yes**Is Fiscal:** Yes**Location:** 02/18/2022 – Assembly. Committee on Governmental Organization.**Summary:**

Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public, and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body.

The act defines a “meeting” to include any congregation of a majority of the members of a state body at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state body to which it pertains. The act authorizes teleconferenced meetings under specified circumstances, provided that at least one member of the state body is physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting, and all votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting are taken by rollcall. The act provides that if the state body elects to conduct a meeting or proceeding by teleconference, the state body is required to post agendas at all teleconference locations and conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the rights of any party or member of the public appearing before the state body. The act requires each teleconference location to be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and each teleconference location to be accessible to the public, and the agenda to provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body at each teleconference location.

This bill would specify that a “meeting” under the act, includes a meeting held entirely by teleconference. The bill would require all open meetings to be held by teleconference, would allow for use of teleconference in closed sessions, and would remove existing provisions of the act that require each teleconference location to be identified in the notice and agenda and accessible to the public. The bill would instead require the state body to provide a means by which the public may remotely hear, or hear and observe, the meeting and may remotely address the state body via two-way audio-visual platform or two-way telephonic service, as specified, and would require information to be provided in any notice to the public indicating how the public can access the meeting remotely.

The bill would require the state body to provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body.

The bill would require the state body to provide members of the public a physical location to hear, observe, and address the state body, and would authorize the members of the state body to participate in a meeting remotely or at a designated physical meeting location, and specify that physical presence at any physical meeting location is not necessary for the member to be deemed present at the meeting.

The bill would require the agenda to be posted 10 days in advance of the meeting, or as provided in accordance with the provisions applicable to a special or emergency meeting, as well as posted on the state body's internet website and, on the day of the meeting, at any physical meeting location designated in the notice.

The bill would also provide that the notice of the meeting is required to specify how a meeting may be accessed by teleconference.

The bill would prohibit the notice and agenda from disclosing any information regarding any remote location from which a member is participating and require members attending a meeting from a remote location to disclose whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

(Based on text date 01/31/2022).

[Assembly Bill 2164](#) ([Lee, Alex](#) D) **Disability Access: Certified Access Specialist Program: Funding.**

Current Text: Amended: 05/19/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 06/29/2022- From committee. Do pass and re-refer to Committee on Appropriations (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 28, 2022). Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Is Urgency: No

Is Fiscal: Yes

Location: 06/29/2022 – Senate. Committee on Appropriations.

Summary:

The federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the California Building Standards Code require that specified buildings, structures, and facilities be accessible to, and usable by, persons with disabilities.

Existing law establishes a Disability Access and Education Revolving Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, within the Division of the State Architect for purposes of increasing disability access and compliance with construction-related accessibility requirements and developing educational resources for businesses to facilitate compliance with federal and state disability laws, as specified.

Current law requires the State Architect to establish and publicize a program for voluntary certification by the state of any person who meets specified criteria as a certified access specialist (CASp), as provided. Existing law, on and after January 1, 2018, and until December 31, 2023, inclusive, requires any applicant for an original or renewal of a local business license or equivalent instrument or permit to pay an additional fee of \$4 for that license, instrument, or permit, or in any city, county, or city and county that does not issue a business license or an equivalent instrument or permit, existing law requires an applicant for a building permit to pay an additional fee of \$4, to be collected by the city, county, or city and county that issued the license, instrument, or permit for specified purposes related to disability access, including the CASp program. Commencing January 1, 2024, that fee is reduced to \$1. Existing law requires a portion of those fees to be deposited in the Disability Access and Education Revolving Fund.

This bill would repeal the provision reducing the fee to \$1 commencing January 1, 2024, thereby extending the operation of this fee at the amount of \$4 indefinitely. By expanding the increased fee deposited into the Disability Access and Education Revolving Fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 05/19/2022).

[Assembly Bill 2829](#) ([Low, Evan D](#)) **Certified Access Specialist Inspection Grant Program.**

Current Text: Amended: 04/20/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 05/19/2022-In committee: Held under submission.

Is Urgency: No

Is Fiscal: Yes

Location: 05/11/2022 – Assembly. Committee on Appropriations. Suspense File.

Summary:

Current law requires the State Architect to establish and publicize a program for the voluntary certification by the state of any person who meets specified criteria as a certified access specialist (CASp) to inspect, among other things, businesses for compliance with accessibility building standards. Existing law requires the State Architect to publish and regularly update a list of CASps and a list of business that have been inspected by a CASp.

Current law requires the State Architect to develop a process by which a business may notify that a structure or area has had a CASp inspection and to develop a form for businesses to notify the public that the business has obtained a CASp inspection.

This bill, until January 1, 2028, would establish the Certified Access Specialist Inspection Grant Program to assist small businesses in obtaining CASp inspections, and would require the State Architect to administer the program. The bill would authorize small businesses, defined to mean a business with fewer than 50 employees, as specified, with a physical property in the state, to apply for a grant for a CASp inspection of the small business's property, in an amount equal to the actual cost of the inspection, not to exceed \$3,000 per inspection. The bill would require the State Architect to develop an application and to develop criteria to evaluate and award the grants, as specified, and would require the State Architect to annually submit a report to the Legislature on the results of the program.

The bill would appropriate an unspecified amount from the General Fund to the Certified Access Specialist Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

(Based on text date 04/20/2022).

[Assembly Bill 2917](#) (Fong, Mike D) State Law: Disability Access.**Current Text:** Amended: 06/20/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Status:** 06/29/2022-Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.**Is Urgency:** No**Is Fiscal:** Yes**Location:** 06/29/2022 – Senate. Third Reading.**Summary:**

Existing law requires an attorney who sends or serves a complaint on the basis of one or more construction-related accessibility claims to satisfy specified requirements, including, among other things, sending a copy of the complaint and submitting information about the complaint to the California Commission on Disability Access.

This bill would also require an attorney who sends or serves a complaint alleging that an internet website is not accessible to satisfy those requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

(Based on text date 06/20/2022).

[Assembly Bill 2962](#) (Committee on Judiciary) Court Records: Fees**Current Text:** Amended: 06/30/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Status:** 06/30/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations.**Urgency:** No**Is Fiscal:** Yes**Location:** 06/29/2022 – Senate. Appropriations.**Calendar:** 08/01/2022 10:00 A.M. – 1021 O Street, Room 2200, Sacramento, CA 95814
Senate Appropriations, Portantino, Chair.**Summary:**

Existing law requires the Judicial Council to adopt rules to establish standards and guidelines for the creation, maintenance, reproduction, and preservation of court records, to ensure the accuracy and preserve the integrity of the records and ensure that the public can access and reproduce the records. Existing rules of court require that all records be made reasonably available to the public except those that are sealed by court order or made confidential by law. This bill would require a court to make public court records that are maintained in an electronic format available to the public for inspection and copying at a courthouse during hours when the courthouse is open to the public. The bill would require a court to provide remote access to all public court records about civil cases, including registers of actions, calendars, and indexes, that are maintained by the court in an electronic format, as specified. The bill would prohibit a court that provides the public with remote access to these records from charging a fee to search for, download, or copy public court records. The bill would authorize a court to charge a fee to a commercial user for viewing, searching, duplicating, downloading, or printing public court records in an electronic format. The bill would require the Judicial Council, by January 1, 2025, to develop a rule of court establishing statewide commercial user fees or a process for courts to use in developing commercial user fees.

(Based on text date 06/30/2022).

Total Measures: 7