

Fire Recovery

| Bill ID/Topic | Location | Summary |
|--|---|--|
| <u>AB 38</u> <u>Wood D</u> Fire safety: low-cost retrofits: regional capacity review: wildfire mitigation. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 391, Statutes of 2019. | (1)Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to designate specified areas as very high fire hazard severity zones and requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material to take specified measures to protect that building or structure from wildfires.This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2021, and in consultation with the State Fire Marshal and the Forest Management Task Force, to review the regional capacity of each county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone to improve forest health, fire resilience, and safety, as specified. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to make the review publicly available on its internet website. On or after July 1, 2021, the bill would require a seller of real property located in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to provide specified documentation to the buyer that the real property is in compliance with the wildfire protection measures described above or a local vegetation management ordinance, or enter into an agreement with the buyer pursuant to which the buyer will obtain documentation of compliance, as provided.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/6/2019 |
| <u>AB 72</u> Committee on Budget Budget Act of 2018. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 2/13/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 1, Statutes of 2019. | The Budget Act of 2018 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2018–19 fiscal year.This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2018 by amending and adding items of appropriation and making other changes.This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 1/30/2019 |
| <u>AB 73</u> Committee on Budget Privacy: lodging and common carriers: state emergencies: Disaster Response-Emergency Operations Account. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 2/13/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 2, Statutes of 2019. | (1)Existing law prohibits specified entities that offer lodging, or any employee or agent thereof, from disclosing, producing, providing, releasing, transferring, disseminating, or otherwise communicating all or any part of a guest record, as defined, orally, in writing, or by electronic or any other means to a 3rd party, other than a California peace officer, without a court-issued subpoena, warrant, or order, as specified. Existing law also prohibits an owner or operator of a private or charter bus transportation company, or any employee or agent thereof, from disclosing, producing, providing, releasing, transferring, disseminating, or otherwise communicating all or any part of a passenger manifest, as defined, orally, in writing, or by electronic or any other means to a 3rd party, other than a California peace officer, without a court-issued subpoena, warrant, or order, as specified.This bill would prohibit these provisions from being construed to prevent a government entity from requiring a private business to provide business records in an investigation, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/30/2019 |
| <u>AB 111</u> Committee on Budget Wildfire agencies: public utilities: safety and insurance. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/12/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 81, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law establishes various programs for the prevention, detection, and mitigation of wildfires. Other existing law establishes the California Earthquake Authority (CEA), administered under the authority of the Insurance Commissioner, to transact insurance in this state as necessary to sell policies of basic residential earthquake insurance.This bill would create in state government the California Catastrophe Response Council to oversee the CEA and the Wildfire Fund Administrator, who this bill would require the council to appoint. The council would be composed of the Governor, the Treasurer, the commissioner, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, or their designees, and 3 members of the public appointed by the Governor, one member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and one member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, who would serve 4-year staggered terms.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/8/2019 |
| <u>AB 178</u> <u>Dahle R</u> | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/6/2019 - Approved by the | Existing law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prescribe, by regulation, energy efficiency standards, including appliance efficiency standards. Under this authority, the |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Energy: building standards: photovoltaic requirements. | Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 259, Statutes of 2019. | commission has established regulations for the installation of photovoltaic systems meeting certain requirements for low-rise residential buildings built on or after January 1, 2020. This bill would, until January 1, 2023, specify that residential construction intended to repair, restore, or replace a residential building damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in an area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor, before January 1, 2020, is required to comply with the photovoltaic requirements, if any, that were in effect at the time the damaged or destroyed residential building was originally constructed and is not required to comply with any additional or conflicting photovoltaic requirements in effect at the time of repair, restoration, or replacement. The bill would provide that the above provision applies if certain requirements are met with respect to the owner's income and insurance coverage and the location and square footage of the construction. Because a local agency would be required to determine whether those requirements are met, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/2/2019 |
| <u>AB 188</u> <u>Daly D</u> Fire insurance: valuation of loss. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 59, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including fire insurance. Existing law provides that the measure of indemnity in fire insurance under an open policy is the expense to replace the thing lost or injured in its condition at the time of the injury, with the expense computed as of the start of the fire. Existing law also provides that under an open policy that requires payment of actual cash value, the measure of the actual cash value recovery is the policy limit or the fair market value of the structure, whichever is less, in the case of a total loss to the structure. In the case of a partial loss to the structure or loss to its contents, the actual cash value recovery under existing law is the amount it would cost the insured to repair, rebuild, or replace the thing lost or injured less a fair and reasonable deduction for physical depreciation based upon its condition at the time of the injury or the policy limit, whichever is less. Under existing law, in the case of a partial loss to the structure, a deduction for physical depreciation applies only to components of a structure that are normally subject to repair and replacement during the useful life of that structure. This bill would delete the provisions regarding the actual cash value of the claim of total loss to the structure and would instead require that the actual cash value of the claim, for either a total or partial loss to the structure or its contents, be the amount it would cost the insured to repair, rebuild, or replace the thing lost or injured less a fair and reasonable deduction for physical depreciation based upon its condition at the time of the injury or the policy limit, whichever is less. The bill would extend the restrictions that apply to a deduction for physical depreciation to a total loss to a structure. Last Amended on 5/14/2019 |
| <u>AB 278</u> <u>McCarty D</u> California Conservation Corps: community conservation corps: applicant selection: parolees. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 571, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law authorizes the Director of the California Conservation Corps, in implementing the California Conservation Corps program, to recruit and enroll corpsmembers and special corpsmembers and to adopt criteria for selecting applicants for enrollment, including individuals convicted of a crime described in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Existing law requires the director, when adopting this criteria, to take into account the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the corps program participants and staff. Existing law authorizes the director to select an applicant for enrollment in the corps program who is on probation, postrelease community supervision, or mandatory supervision. This bill would also authorize the director to select an applicant for enrollment in the corps program who is on parole. When selecting an applicant for enrollment in the corps program, the bill would require the director to consider specified aspects of the applicant's overall fitness to join the corp, including any potential impacts the applicant may have on public safety, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/13/2019 |
| <u>AB 430</u> <u>Gallagher R</u> Housing development: Camp Fire Housing Assistance Act of 2019. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/11/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 745, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development permit that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process and not subject to a conditional use permit if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including that the development is a multifamily housing development that contains 2 or more residential units. This bill would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a residential development, or mixed-use development that includes residential units with a specified percentage of space designated for residential use, within the territorial boundaries or a specialized residential planning area identified in the general plan of, and adjacent to existing urban development within, |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | specified cities that is subject to a similar streamlined, ministerial approval process and not subject to a conditional use permit if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards. The bill would require a local government to notify the development proponent in writing if the local government determines that the development conflicts with any of those objective standards by a specified time; otherwise, the development is deemed to comply with those standards. The bill would provide that if a local government approves a project pursuant to that process, that approval will not expire if that project includes investment in housing affordability, and would otherwise provide that the approval of a project expires automatically after 3 years, unless that project qualifies for a one-time, one-year extension of that approval. The bill would prohibit a city from imposing any automobile parking standards on a development subject to these provisions if the development is located within 1/2 mile of a high-quality bus corridor, as defined, or major transit stop, as defined. The bill would provide that approval pursuant to its provisions would remain valid for 3 years and remain valid thereafter so long as vertical construction of the development has begun and is in progress, and would authorize a discretionary one-year extension, as provided. The bill would require a local government to file a notice of any approval of a development under these provisions with the Office of Planning and Research. The bill would prohibit a local government from adopting any requirement that applies to a project solely or partially on the basis that the project receives ministerial or streamlined approval pursuant to these provisions, except as provided. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2026. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/27/2019 |
| <u>AB 477</u> <u>Cervantes D</u> Emergency preparedness: vulnerable populations. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/4/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 218, Statutes of 2019. | The California Emergency Services Act creates, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for addressing natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law authorizes cities, cities and counties, and counties to create disaster councils, by ordinance, to develop plans for meeting any condition constituting a local emergency or state of emergency, including, but not limited to, earthquakes, natural or manmade disasters specific to that jurisdiction, or state of war emergency. This bill would require a county, or a city and county, to include representatives from the access and functional needs population, as defined, in the next regular update to its emergency plan, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/3/2019 |
| <u>AB 661</u> <u>McCarty D</u> Wildfire Smoke Air Pollution Emergency Plan: Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 392, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. This bill would require the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District to prepare a wildfire smoke air pollution emergency plan as an informational source for local agencies and the public during a wildfire smoke air pollution emergency, as specified. The bill would authorize the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District to conduct public education, marketing, demonstration, monitoring, research, and evaluation programs or projects with respect to wildfire smoke impact control measures. The bill would require the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, by January 1, 2022, to submit to the Legislature a report regarding the development of the plan. By imposing additional duties on the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the State Air Resources Board, in coordination with air districts, to submit to the Legislature a report on information regarding wildfire smoke air pollution emergency response programs, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/30/2019 |
| <u>AB 747</u> <u>Levine D</u> Planning and zoning: | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by | 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 and of any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. That law requires this general plan to include certain mandatory elements, including a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| general plan: safety element. | Secretary of State - Chapter 681, Statutes of 2019. | geologic hazards, flooding, wildland and urban fires, and climate adaptation and resilience strategies. That law requires the safety element to address, among other things, evacuation routes related to identified fire and geologic hazards. This bill, upon the next revision of a local hazard mitigation plan on or after January 1, 2022, or beginning on or before January 1, 2022, if a local jurisdiction has not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, would require the safety element to be reviewed and updated as necessary to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios. The bill would authorize a city or county that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, emergency operations plan, or other document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives to use that information in the safety element to comply with this requirement by summarizing and incorporating by reference that other plan or document in the safety element. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/6/2019 |
| <u>AB 911</u> <u>Rodriguez D</u> Office of Emergency Services: emergency information: study. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 686, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law establishes in state government, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services. Existing law requires the office to be responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law, the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act, requires every local public agency, as defined, to have an emergency communication system and requires the digits "911" to be the primary emergency telephone number within the system. Existing law also requires the office to develop a plan and timeline of target dates for the testing, implementation, and operation of a Next Generation 911 emergency communication system, including text to 911 service, throughout the state. Existing law creates in state government the State 911 Advisory Board, which advises the office on, among other things, policies, practices, and procedures for the California 911 Emergency Communications Office. This bill would require the office, in consultation with relevant experts and stakeholders, to complete a study, as provided, to determine the feasibility of developing a statewide system that would enable all Californians, including older adults, individuals with disabilities, and other at-risk persons, to voluntarily provide vital health and safety information, with an encrypted connection, to be made available to all first responders in an emergency if a "911" call is placed. The bill would require the office to submit the results of the study in a report to the Legislature and the State 911 Advisory Board and make that report available to the public by January 1, 2021. The bill would also require the office to determine an estimate of the funding necessary to plan, test, implement, operate, and maintain the statewide system on an annual basis and to include the funding estimate in the report. Last Amended on 8/30/2019 |
| <u>AB 956</u> <u>Diep R</u> Telecommunications: automatic dialing-announcing devices: emergency alert notifications. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/5/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 232, Statutes of 2019. | Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to control and regulate the use of automatic dialing-announcing devices. Existing law prohibits a person from operating an automatic dialing-announcing device except as specified. Existing law expressly provides that the use of automatic dialing-announcing devices by law enforcement agencies, fire protection agencies, public health agencies, public environmental health agencies, city or county emergency services planning agencies, or any private for-profit agency operating under contract with, and at the direction of, one or more of these agencies, for specified purposes relating to public safety and emergencies is not prohibited. This bill would expressly provide that the use of automatic dialing-announcing devices by those entities to test all modes of 911 emergency telephone systems, including basic 911 telephone services, enhanced 911 emergency telephone services, Next Generation 911 emergency communication systems, and similar 911 technologies, for data accuracy and emergency alert notification system capabilities is also not prohibited. Last Amended on 8/12/2019 |
| <u>AB 1054</u> <u>Holden D</u> | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/12/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by | The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission and authorizes the commission to exercise ratemaking and rulemaking authority over all public utilities, as defined, subject to control by the Legislature. The Public Utilities Act authorizes the commission to supervise and regulate every public utility, including electrical corporations, and to do all things that are necessary and convenient in the exercise of such power and jurisdiction. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public utilities: wildfires and employee protection. | Secretary of State - Chapter 79, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law authorizes the commission, in a proceeding on an application by an electrical corporation to recover costs and expenses arising from a catastrophic wildfire occurring on or after January 1, 2019, to allow cost recovery if the costs and expenses are just and reasonable, after consideration of the conduct of the utility, including consideration of specified factors. This bill would establish the California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board consisting of 7 members appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, and Senate Committee on Rules, as provided, who would serve 4-year staggered terms. The bill would require the board, among other actions, to advise and make recommendations related to wildfire safety to the Wildfire Safety Division or, on and after July 1, 2021, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, as established pursuant to AB 111 or SB 111 of the 2019–20 Regular Session. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/5/2019 |
| <u>AB 1116</u> <u>Grayson D</u> Firefighters: peer support. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/1/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 388, Statutes of 2019. | Under existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor is authorized to proclaim a state of emergency, as defined, under specified circumstances. The California Emergency Services Act also authorizes the governing body of a city, county, city and county, or an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body, to proclaim a local emergency, as defined. Existing law provides that a person has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication with specified persons, except in specified circumstances. This bill would enact the California Firefighter Peer Support and Crisis Referral Services Act. The bill would authorize the state or a local or regional public fire agency to establish a Peer Support and Crisis Referral Program to provide an agencywide network of peer representatives available to aid fellow employees on emotional or professional issues. The bill would, for purposes of the act, define a “peer support team” as a team composed of emergency service personnel, as defined, hospital staff, clergy, and educators who have completed a peer support training course, as specified. The bill would provide that an emergency service personnel, whether or not a party to an action, has a right to refuse to disclose, and to prevent another from disclosing, a confidential communication between the emergency service personnel and a peer support team member, crisis hotline staff member, or crisis referral service, except under limited circumstances, including, among others, when disclosure is reasonably believed to be necessary to prevent death, substantial bodily harm, or commission of a crime, or when disclosure is required as part of a mandated reporter obligation. The bill would also provide that, except for an action for medical malpractice, a peer support team member providing peer support services as a member of a peer support team and the public fire agency that employs them are not liable for damages, as specified, relating to an act, error, or omission in performing peer support services, unless the act, error, or omission constitutes gross negligence or intentional misconduct. Last Amended on 9/9/2019 |
| <u>AB 1144</u> <u>Friedman D</u> Self-generation incentive program: community energy storage systems: high fire threat districts. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 394, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to require the administration, until January 1, 2026, of a self-generation incentive program to increase the development of distributed generation resources and energy storage technologies. Existing law authorizes the commission, in administering the program, to adjust the amount of rebates and evaluate other public policy interests, including, but not limited to, ratepayers, energy efficiency, peak load reduction, load management, and environmental interests. This bill would require the commission, in administering the self-generation incentive program, to allocate at least 10% of the annual collection for the program in the 2020 calendar year for the installation of energy storage and other distributed energy resources for customers that operate critical facilities or critical infrastructure serving communities in high fire threat districts to support resiliency during a deenergization event. The bill would require the commission, when allocating these funds, to prioritize funding to projects for eligible customers meeting specified criteria. The bill would require the commission to include an evaluation of the performance and impact of projects funded in a relevant self-generation incentive program evaluation report no later than December 31, 2022. Last Amended on 9/6/2019 |
| <u>AB 1400</u> <u>Kamlager-Dove D</u> | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/10/2019 - Approved by the | Existing law establishes a workers’ compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers’ Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Employment safety: firefighting equipment: mechanics. | Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 717, Statutes of 2019. | employment. Existing law requires the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation to conduct a continuing examination of the workers' compensation system and of the state's activities to prevent industrial injuries and occupational diseases. This bill would require the commission, in partnership with the County of Los Angeles and relevant labor organizations, on or before January 1, 2021, to submit a study to the Legislature, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on the risk of exposure to carcinogenic materials and incidence of occupational cancer in mechanics who repair and clean firefighting vehicles. Last Amended on 9/6/2019 |
| <u>AB 1432</u> <u>Dahle R</u> Water shortage emergencies: declarations: wildfires. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 6/26/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 19, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law requires the governing body of a public water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency condition if the supplier makes certain findings. Existing law requires a public water supply that declares the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage to adopt regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water to conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit. Existing law requires the declaration to be made only after a public hearing except in the event of a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipeline, or conduit causing an immediate emergency. This bill would additionally authorize a public water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency condition without holding a public hearing in the event of a wildfire. Last Amended on 3/25/2019 |
| <u>AB 1494</u> <u>Aguiar-Curry D</u> Medi-Cal: telehealth: state of emergency. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/12/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 829, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would provide that neither face-to-face contact nor a patient's physical presence on the premises of an enrolled community clinic is required for services provided by the clinic to a Medi-Cal beneficiary during or immediately following a proclamation declaring a state of emergency. The bill would authorize the department to apply this provision to services provided by another enrolled fee-for-service Medi-Cal provider, clinic, or facility during or immediately following a state of emergency. The bill would require that telehealth services, telephonic services, and other specified services be reimbursable when provided by one of those entities during or immediately following a state of emergency. The bill would condition the implementation of these provisions to the extent that the department obtains federal approval and federal matching funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/30/2019 |
| <u>AB 1668</u> <u>Carrillo D</u> California Conservation Corps: Education and Employment Reentry Program. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 587, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law establishes the California Conservation Corps and requires that young people participating in the corps program generally be engaged in projects that, among other things, preserve, maintain, and enhance environmentally important lands and waters. Existing law requires the director of the corps to establish a forestry corps program to accomplish certain objectives, including developing and implementing forest health projects, as provided, and establishing forestry corps crews. This bill would authorize the director of the corps to establish the Education and Employment Reentry Program within the corps and to enroll in the program formerly incarcerated individuals who successfully served on a California Conservation Camp program crew and were recommended for participation as a program member by the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The bill would prescribe program enrollment terms, and would require the director of the corps, in conjunction with the Employment Development Department, to prioritize developing and executing plans to assist program members in obtaining continued employment following participation in the program. The bill would also establish program activities and objectives, including, among others, assisting with the forestry corps program objectives. The bill would authorize the corps, subject to the discretion and approval of the director of the corps, to enter into a planning agreement with certain entities to develop reentry and job training opportunities for the formerly incarcerated individuals described above who do not otherwise qualify for corps enrollment under corps policies. The bill would make implementation of the program contingent upon an appropriation being made in the annual Budget Act or another statute for its purposes. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/6/2019 |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p><u>AB 1699</u> <u>Levine D</u></p> <p>Telecommunications: mobile internet service providers: first response agencies: emergencies.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 398, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law prohibits a mobile internet service provider from engaging in specified actions concerning the treatment of internet traffic, including, among other things, blocking lawful content, applications, services, or nonharmful devices, and impairing or degrading lawful internet traffic on the basis of internet content, application, or service, or use of a nonharmful device, subject to reasonable network management. This bill would authorize a first response agency to submit a request to a mobile internet service provider to not impair or degrade the lawful internet traffic of an account used by the agency in response to an emergency, and would require a first response agency that acts pursuant to that authorization to notify the mobile internet service provider upon the account no longer being used by the agency in response to the emergency. The bill would prohibit the mobile internet service provider, upon receiving that request, from impairing or degrading the lawful internet traffic of the first response agency's account until the earlier of either the time when the account is no longer being used by the agency in response to the emergency or the end of the emergency, subject to reasonable network management. Last Amended on 9/5/2019</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1813</u> Committee on Insurance</p> <p>Insurance.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 201, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and generally regulates the business of insurance in the state. This bill would require an insurer or group of insurers to establish an internal audit function, as defined, to provide assurance to the insurer's audit committee and management regarding the insurer's governance, risk management, and internal controls. The bill would require the internal audit function to be organizationally independent, and would require its head to report to the audit committee no less than annually on specified information, including the periodic audit plan and material findings from completed audits. The bill would exempt an insurer from these requirements if the insurer has annual direct written and unaffiliated assumed premium less than \$500,000,000, as specified, or if the insurer is a member of a group of insurers that has annual direct written and unaffiliated assumed premium less than \$1,000,000,000, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/13/2019</p> |
| <p><u>AB 1823</u> Committee on Natural Resources</p> <p>Fire protection: local fire planning.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 399, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>(1) Existing law requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, on or before July 1, 2022, to develop criteria for and maintain a "Fire Risk Reduction Community" list of local agencies located in a state responsibility area or a very high fire hazard severity zone that meet best practices for local fire planning. Existing law requires the state board to consider certain things when developing the criteria for the list, including recently developed or updated community wildfire protection plans. This bill would also require the state board, when considering developing criteria for the list, to consider compliance with the state board's regulations, including minimum fire safety standards. The bill would require the state board to post the list on its internet website. The bill would also repeal a duplicative and inoperative provision that incorrectly names the list. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/6/2019</p> |
| <p><u>SB 70</u> <u>Nielsen R</u></p> <p>Electricity: undergrounding of electrical infrastructure.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 400, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>(1) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has jurisdiction over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Under its existing authority, the commission requires certain electrical corporations to implement the California Overhead Conversion Program to provide financial assistance to local governments to facilitate projects that are in the public interest and replace overhead infrastructure with infrastructure in underground trenches. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the Wildfire Safety Division of the commission for review and approval. Existing law also requires the division to oversee and complete a review of each electrical corporation's compliance with its plan. This bill would require each electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan to additionally include a description of where and how the electrical corporation considered undergrounding electrical distribution lines within those areas of its service territory identified to have the highest wildfire risk in a commission fire threat map. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/5/2019</p> |
| <p><u>SB 96</u> Committee on Budget</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 7/1/2019 - Approved by the</p> | <p>The Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act generally imposes a surcharge on amounts paid by every person in the state for intrastate telephone communication service and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service that</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>and Fiscal Review</p> <p>Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act.</p> | <p>Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 54, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>provides access to the 911 emergency system. Under the act, the surcharge is imposed at a percentage rate not less than 0.5% nor more than 0.75% of those charges that the Office of Emergency Services annually estimates, pursuant to a specified formula, will produce sufficient revenue to fund the current fiscal year's 911 costs, including the costs it expects to incur to plan, test, implement, and operate Next Generation 911 technology and services, as specified. Existing law requires the surcharge to be collected by a service supplier, and remitted to, and administered by, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. Existing law makes certain violations of the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act a crime. This bill would amend the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act to instead impose, on and after January 1, 2020, a surcharge on each access line for each month or part thereof for which a service user subscribes with a service supplier, at an amount no greater than \$0.80, based on the Office of Emergency Services' estimate of the number of access lines to which the surcharge will be applied per month for a calendar year period, that it estimates, pursuant to a specified formula, will produce sufficient revenue to fund the current fiscal year's 911 costs. The bill, on and after January 1, 2020, would impose a surcharge on the purchase of prepaid mobile telephony services at the time of each retail transaction in this state, at the rate equal to the monthly surcharge amount per access line, to be paid by prepaid consumers and collected by sellers, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/11/2019</p> |
| <p><u>SB 99</u> <u>Nielsen</u> R</p> <p>General plans: safety element: emergency evacuation routes.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 8/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 202, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including a housing element and a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildfires. Existing law requires the safety element to address, among other things, evacuation routes related to identified fire and geologic hazards. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. Existing law requires the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than once every 8 years, to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. This bill would require the city or county, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2020, to review and update the safety element to include information identifying residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least 2 emergency evacuation routes. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/24/2019</p> |
| <p><u>SB 156</u> <u>Nielsen</u> R</p> <p>Health facilities: emergency medical services.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/12/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 839, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate various health facilities, including general acute care hospitals. Existing law requires the department to issue a special permit, in addition to a license, to a health facility to offer one or more special services, such as an emergency center, if specified requirements are met, including that the department finds that the standards of care and services are adequate and appropriate. Existing regulations generally require emergency medical services and care to be provided within a hospital. Existing law provides that a special permit issued under these provisions expires on the expiration date of the license, which occurs 12 months from the date of the issuance of the license. This bill would make legislative findings relating to the impact of the Camp Fire in 2018 on the County of Butte, including the destruction of Feather River Hospital in that county. Pursuant to those provisions, the bill would require the department to issue a special permit to allow a general acute care hospital to offer emergency stabilization services at a location that is neither inside nor contiguous to the hospital if the hospital provides satisfactory evidence to the department that, among other things, the hospital has a written transfer agreement with the hospital closest to the location where emergency stabilization services will be provided, and satisfactory evidence to the department that this location meets certain requirements, including that the location is in the town of Paradise within the County of Butte and serves the same area previously served by Feather River Hospital. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 9/5/2019</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p><u>SB 160</u> <u>Jackson D</u></p> <p>Emergency services: cultural competence.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 402, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor and under the supervision of the Director of Emergency Services and makes the office responsible for the state’s emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or human-made disasters and emergencies. Existing law defines the terms “political subdivision” and “emergency plans” for purposes of emergency services provided by local governments. Existing law requires a county, upon the next update to its emergency plan, to integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan, as specified. This bill would require a county to integrate cultural competence, as defined, into its emergency plan upon the next update to its emergency plan, as specified. The bill would also require a county to provide a forum for community engagement in geographically diverse locations in order to engage with culturally diverse communities, as defined, within its jurisdiction. The bill would authorize a county to establish a community advisory board for the purpose of cohosting, coordinating, and conducting outreach for the community engagement forums. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/3/2019</p> |
| <p><u>SB 167</u> <u>Dodd D</u></p> <p>Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 403, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to establish rules for all public utilities, subject to control by the Legislature. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires the commission, by January 1, 2020, to establish within itself the Wildfire Safety Division. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the division for review and approval. Existing law requires those wildfire mitigation plans to include specified information, including protocols for disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the associated impacts on public safety, as well as protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of those protocols, including impacts on critical first responders and on health and communication infrastructure. Existing law requires the commission to designate a baseline quantity of electricity and gas necessary for a significant portion of the reasonable energy needs of the average residential customer and requires the commission to establish a standard limited allowance in addition to the baseline quantity of gas and electricity for residential customers dependent on life-support equipment, as specified, which is referred to as a medical baseline allowance. This bill would require each electrical corporation, as part of those protocols, to additionally include protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the impacts on customers who are receiving medical baseline allowances. The bill would authorize electrical corporations to deploy backup electrical resources or provide financial assistance for backup electrical resources to those customers receiving medical baseline allowances and who meet specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/30/2019</p> |
| <p><u>SB 190</u> <u>Dodd D</u></p> <p>Fire safety: building standards: defensible space program.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 404, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>(1) Existing law requires a person, as defined, who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains an occupied dwelling or occupied structure in, upon, or adjoining specified types of land areas within a very high fire hazard severity zone to maintain defensible space around the structure, as specified. This bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop, in consultation with representatives from local, state, and federal fire services, local government, building officials, utility companies, the building industry, insurers and insurance research organizations, and the environmental community, a model defensible space program to be made available for use by a city, county, or city and county in the enforcement of the defensible space provisions. The bill would set forth required components of the program. The bill would require the model defensible space program to be updated when the guidance documents specified above are substantially updated, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/3/2019</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p><u>SB 209</u> <u>Dodd</u> D</p> <p>Office of Emergency Services: Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 405, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services. Among other things, existing law requires the office to establish and lead the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) comprised of representatives of specified state and federal agencies and with a primary mission of reducing the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks. This bill would require the office and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to jointly establish and lead the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center, comprised of representatives from specified state and other entities. The bill would require the center to serve as the state's integrated central organizing hub for wildfire forecasting, weather information, and threat intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination and to coordinate wildfire threat intelligence and data sharing, as provided. The bill would also require the center to, among other things, develop a statewide wildfire forecast and threat intelligence strategy, as provided, and protect and safeguard sensitive information. The bill would make various findings and declarations in this regard. Last Amended on 9/3/2019</p> |
| <p><u>SB 240</u> <u>Dodd</u> D</p> <p>Insurance Adjuster Act.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/3/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 502, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and prescribes the department's powers and duties. Existing law, the Insurance Adjuster Act, sets forth various requirements with respect to operation as an insurance adjuster in this state and prohibits a person from engaging in a business regulated by the act, or acting or assuming to act as, or representing themselves to be, an insurance adjuster unless the person is licensed under the act. Existing law also prohibits a person from falsely representing that the person is employed by a licensee. Existing law exempts a person from the requirements of the Insurance Adjuster Act if the person is employed exclusively and regularly by one employer, as specified, with which the person has an employer-employee relationship. If the commissioner declares an emergency situation, existing law authorizes a nonlicensed insurance adjuster to adjust claims if certain requirements are met, including that the nonlicensed insurance adjuster registers with the commissioner via a written letter naming the nonlicensed adjuster, identifying adjuster licenses held in other jurisdictions, and stating when the claims adjusting activity began in the emergency situation. Existing law requires an insurer to provide an insured with a written status report if the insurer assigns a 3rd or subsequent adjuster to be primarily responsible for a claim within a 6-month period. Existing law provides that if a specified licensee, not including an insurance adjuster, enters the military service of the United States and is in the military service at the time of filing a license renewal application, the application filing is waived and the license remains in force during the licensee's military service and for a specified time afterward. This bill would require an insurer to establish a primary point of contact for a claim under a policy of residential property insurance and provide the insured with one or more direct means of communication with the primary point of contact if, within a 6-month period, the insurer assigns a 3rd or subsequent first-party real or personal property claims adjuster to be primarily responsible for a claim. The bill would require the primary point of contact to remain assigned to the insured's claim until the insurer determines that the claim is closed or litigation has been filed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/12/2019</p> |
| <p><u>SB 247</u> <u>Dodd</u> D</p> <p>Wildland fire prevention: vegetation management.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 406, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law establishes the Wildfire Safety Division within the Public Utilities Commission to, among other things, oversee and enforce electrical corporations' compliance with wildfire safety requirements. Existing law requires the division to approve or deny each wildfire mitigation plan and plan updates submitted by an electrical corporation. This bill would require an electrical corporation, within one month of the completion of a substantial portion of the vegetation management requirements in its wildfire mitigation plan, to notify the division of the completion. The bill would require the division to audit the completed work and would require the audit to specify any failure of the electrical corporation to fully comply with the vegetation management requirements. The bill would require the division to provide the audit to the electrical corporation and to provide the electrical corporation a reasonable time period to correct and eliminate deficiencies specified in the audit. The bill would authorize the division to engage an independent evaluator to conduct the audit. Within one year after the expiration of the time</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | period to correct and eliminate deficiencies, the bill would require the independent evaluator to issue a report to the electrical corporation, the division, and the Safety and Enforcement Division of the commission specifically describing any failure of the electrical corporation to substantially comply with the substantial portion of the vegetation management requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/3/2019 |
| <u>SB 508</u> <u>Levva</u> D Residential property insurance. | SENATE CHAPTERED 7/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 151, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law prohibits issuing a residential property insurance policy unless the named insured is provided with a copy of the California Residential Property Insurance Disclosure, which sets forth a description of types of coverage, including actual cash value coverage, guaranteed replacement cost coverage, and other types of coverage, as specified. Existing law also provides for a California Residential Property Insurance Bill of Rights that describes certain information that a customer is entitled to receive from the insurer, including a copy of the insurance policy, an explanation of how the policy limits were established, and specified information in the event that a claim is filed. Existing law requires every California Residential Property Insurance Disclosure to be accompanied by a copy of the California Residential Property Insurance Bill of Rights. Existing law excepts from these requirements, a tenant's policy, a policy covering individually owned mobilehomes and their contents, a renter's policy, or a policy insuring individually owned condominium units, when those policies do not provide dwelling structure coverage. This bill would require an insurer, on and after July 1, 2020, prior to issuing or renewing those policies described above for a tenant, renter, or condominium unit, to provide a copy of the California Residential Property Insurance Bill of Rights to the named insured. The bill would expressly require an insurer of a policy insuring an individually owned mobilehome that provides dwelling structure coverage to provide the named insured with a copy of the California Residential Property Insurance Disclosure and the California Residential Property Insurance Bill of Rights. The bill would make technical changes to the Bill of Rights. Last Amended on 4/9/2019 |
| <u>SB 550</u> <u>Hill</u> D Public utilities: merger, acquisition, or control of electrical or gas corporations. | SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 409, Statutes of 2019. | (1) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law prohibits a public utility, other than certain common carriers, from selling, leasing, assigning, mortgaging, or otherwise disposing of, or encumbering its assets that are necessary or useful in the performance of its duties to the public by any means with any other public utility, unless the public utility has secured an order from the commission to do so for a qualified transaction above \$5,000,000 or an approval from the commission through the filing of an advice letter for a qualified transaction at or below \$5,000,000. This bill would eliminate the requirement that the above-described transactions be with another public utility to be subject to those conditions on approval. The bill would explicitly require the commission to approve or reject any voluntary or involuntary change in ownership of assets from an electrical or gas corporation to ownership by a public entity and would require the commission to determine whether that transaction is fair and reasonable to the affected public utility employees as part of that review. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/6/2019 |
| <u>SB 560</u> <u>McGuire</u> D Wildfire mitigation plans: deenergizing of electrical lines: notifications: mobile telephony service providers. | SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 410, Statutes of 2019. | Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and telephone corporations. Local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Electrical cooperatives are subject to the regulatory authority of the commission, except as specified. This bill would require that the procedures for notifying a customer who may be impacted by the deenergizing of electrical lines by a local publicly owned electric utility, an electrical cooperative, or an electrical corporation direct notification to all public safety offices, critical first responders, health care facilities, and operators of telecommunications infrastructure with premises within the footprint of potential deenergization for a given event. The bill would require each electrical corporation to also include protocols for the deenergization of the electrical corporation's transmission infrastructure in the wildfire mitigation plan, for instances when the deenergization may impact customers who, and entities that, are dependent upon the infrastructure. The bill would require a facilities-based mobile telephony services provider to undertake specified steps in preparation for receiving notifications regarding the deenergization of electrical lines. The bill would require a facilities-based |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | | mobile telephony services provider, upon receipt of a notification regarding the deenergization of electrical lines, to communicate relevant situational information relative to communications capabilities during the projected outage to electrical corporations, local publicly owned electric utilities, electrical cooperatives, and appropriate public safety stakeholders, including, but not limited to, public safety offices and emergency response offices, for the affected area. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/6/2019 |
| <u>SB 569</u> <u>Stone R</u> Controlled substances: prescriptions: declared local, state, or federal emergency. | SENATE CHAPTERED 10/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 705, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, authorizes the California State Board of Pharmacy, during a declared federal, state, or local emergency, to waive application of any provisions of the law or the regulations adopted pursuant to it if, in the board's opinion, the waiver will aid in the protection of public health or the provision of patient care. Those provisions also authorize a pharmacist or a licensed clinic to furnish a dangerous drug or dangerous device in reasonable quantities without a prescription during a federal, state, or local emergency to further the health and safety of the public. Existing law, the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, regulates prescription forms for controlled substances and requires prescriptions to contain specified information and to be printed with specified security features. This bill would authorize a pharmacist, during a declared local, state, or federal emergency pursuant to which the board issues a notice that the board is waiving the application of the provisions of the Pharmacy Law, to fill a prescription for a controlled substance for use by a patient who cannot access medications as a result of the declared local, state, or federal emergency, regardless of whether the prescription form meets the above-specified requirements, if certain other requirements are met, including that the prescription is written and dispensed within the first 2 weeks of the notice issued by the board. The bill would require the patient to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the pharmacist, their inability to access medications. The bill would prohibit refills under these provisions and would limit the dispensing of a Schedule II controlled substance to a 7-day supply. Last Amended on 7/2/2019 |
| <u>SB 632</u> <u>Galgiani D</u> California Environmental Quality Act: State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection: vegetation treatment program: final program environmental impact report. | SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 411, Statutes of 2019. | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would require the board, as soon as practicably feasible, but by no later than February 1, 2020, to complete its environmental review under CEQA and certify a specific final program environmental impact report for a vegetation treatment program. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2021. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/11/2019 |
| <u>SB 670</u> <u>McGuire D</u> Telecommunications: community isolation outage: notification. | SENATE CHAPTERED 10/2/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 412, Statutes of 2019. | Existing provisions of the Warren-911-Emergency Assistance Act establish the number "911" as the primary emergency telephone number for use in the state and require the provision of enhanced service capable of selective routing, automatic number identification, or automatic location identification. The act requires a telephone corporation serving rural telephone areas that cannot provide enhanced 911 emergency telephone service capable of selective routing, automatic number identification, or automatic location identification to present to the Office of Emergency Services a comprehensive plan detailing a schedule by which their facilities will be converted to be compatible with the enhanced emergency telephone system. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt, by regulation, appropriate thresholds for what constitutes a community isolation outage, as provided, and issue a specified notice for that regulation by January 1, 2020. The bill would, upon the adoption of those regulations, require a provider of telecommunications services, as defined, that provides access to 911 service to notify the office, as provided, whenever a community isolation outage limiting the provider's customers' ability to make 911 calls or receive emergency notifications occurs, within 60 minutes of discovering the outage. The bill would make the office responsible for notifying any applicable county office of emergency services, the sheriff of any county, and any public safety answering point affected by the |

| | | <p>outage. The bill would require the community isolation outage notification to the office to be provided by a medium specified by the office, and to include the telecommunications service provider's contact name, a calling number to be staffed as specified, a description of the estimated area affected, and the approximate communities affected by the outage. The bill would require the telecommunications service provider to notify the office of the estimated time to repair the outage and when service is restored. The bill would require the office, except as provided, to keep the community isolation outage notifications confidential. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/3/2019</p> |
|--|--|--|
| Bill ID/Topic | Location | Summary |
| <p>AB 188 Daly D</p> <p>Fire insurance: valuation of loss.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/9/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 59, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including fire insurance. Existing law provides that the measure of indemnity in fire insurance under an open policy is the expense to replace the thing lost or injured in its condition at the time of the injury, with the expense computed as of the start of the fire. Existing law also provides that under an open policy that requires payment of actual cash value, the measure of the actual cash value recovery is the policy limit or the fair market value of the structure, whichever is less, in the case of a total loss to the structure. In the case of a partial loss to the structure or loss to its contents, the actual cash value recovery under existing law is the amount it would cost the insured to repair, rebuild, or replace the thing lost or injured less a fair and reasonable deduction for physical depreciation based upon its condition at the time of the injury or the policy limit, whichever is less. Under existing law, in the case of a partial loss to the structure, a deduction for physical depreciation applies only to components of a structure that are normally subject to repair and replacement during the useful life of that structure. This bill would delete the provisions regarding the actual cash value of the claim of total loss to the structure and would instead require that the actual cash value of the claim, for either a total or partial loss to the structure or its contents, be the amount it would cost the insured to repair, rebuild, or replace the thing lost or injured less a fair and reasonable deduction for physical depreciation based upon its condition at the time of the injury or the policy limit, whichever is less. The bill would extend the restrictions that apply to a deduction for physical depreciation to a total loss to a structure. Last Amended on 5/14/2019</p> |
| <p>AB 1813 Committee on Insurance</p> <p>Insurance.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 201, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and generally regulates the business of insurance in the state. This bill would require an insurer or group of insurers to establish an internal audit function, as defined, to provide assurance to the insurer's audit committee and management regarding the insurer's governance, risk management, and internal controls. The bill would require the internal audit function to be organizationally independent, and would require its head to report to the audit committee no less than annually on specified information, including the periodic audit plan and material findings from completed audits. The bill would exempt an insurer from these requirements if the insurer has annual direct written and unaffiliated assumed premium less than \$500,000,000, as specified, or if the insurer is a member of a group of insurers that</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | | has annual direct written and unaffiliated assumed premium less than \$1,000,000,000, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/13/2019 |
| <u>AB 1816</u> <u>Daly D</u> Insurance. | ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/12/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 833, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law requires an insurer, at least 45 days prior to the expiration of an insurance policy, except for specified insurance policies, to deliver or mail to the named insured, an offer of renewal or a notice of nonrenewal of the policy, as specified. If the insurer fails to do so, existing law requires the existing policy, with no change in its terms and conditions, to remain in effect for 45 days from the date that either the offer to renew or the notice of nonrenewal is delivered or mailed to the named insured. This bill, with respect to a notice of nonrenewal for a policy that expires on or after July 1, 2020, would require an insurer to deliver or mail the notice of nonrenewal to the named insured on or before 75 days prior to the policy expiration and, if the insurer fails to do so, would require the existing policy, with no change in its terms and conditions, to remain in effect for 75 days from the date that the notice of nonrenewal is delivered or mailed. The bill also would require, commencing on July 1, 2020, a notice of nonrenewal of a policy to contain specified contact information for the Department of Insurance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/27/2019 |
| <u>SB 240</u> <u>Dodd D</u> Insurance Adjuster Act. | SENATE CHAPTERED 10/3/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 502, Statutes of 2019. | Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and prescribes the department's powers and duties. Existing law, the Insurance Adjuster Act, sets forth various requirements with respect to operation as an insurance adjuster in this state and prohibits a person from engaging in a business regulated by the act, or acting or assuming to act as, or representing themselves to be, an insurance adjuster unless the person is licensed under the act. Existing law also prohibits a person from falsely representing that the person is employed by a licensee. Existing law exempts a person from the requirements of the Insurance Adjuster Act if the person is employed exclusively and regularly by one employer, as specified, with which the person has an employer-employee relationship. If the commissioner declares an emergency situation, existing law authorizes a nonlicensed insurance adjuster to adjust claims if certain requirements are met, including that the nonlicensed insurance adjuster registers with the commissioner via a written letter naming the nonlicensed adjuster, identifying adjuster licenses held in other jurisdictions, and stating when the claims adjusting activity began in the emergency situation. Existing law requires an insurer to provide an insured with a written status report if the insurer assigns a 3rd or subsequent adjuster to be primarily responsible for a claim within a 6-month period. Existing law provides that if a specified licensee, not including an insurance adjuster, enters the military service of the United States and is in the military service at the time of filing a license renewal application, the application filing is waived and the license remains in force during the licensee's military service and for a specified time afterward. This bill would require an insurer to establish a primary point of contact for a claim under a policy of residential property insurance and provide the insured with one or more direct means of communication with the primary point of contact if, within a 6-month period, the insurer assigns a 3rd |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | | <p>or subsequent first-party real or personal property claims adjuster to be primarily responsible for a claim. The bill would require the primary point of contact to remain assigned to the insured's claim until the insurer determines that the claim is closed or litigation has been filed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/12/2019</p> |
| <p>SB 508 Leyva D</p> <p>Residential property insurance.</p> | <p>SENATE CHAPTERED 7/30/2019 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 151, Statutes of 2019.</p> | <p>Existing law prohibits issuing a residential property insurance policy unless the named insured is provided with a copy of the California Residential Property Insurance Disclosure, which sets forth a description of types of coverage, including actual cash value coverage, guaranteed replacement cost coverage, and other types of coverage, as specified. Existing law also provides for a California Residential Property Insurance Bill of Rights that describes certain information that a customer is entitled to receive from the insurer, including a copy of the insurance policy, an explanation of how the policy limits were established, and specified information in the event that a claim is filed. Existing law requires every California Residential Property Insurance Disclosure to be accompanied by a copy of the California Residential Property Insurance Bill of Rights. Existing law excepts from these requirements, a tenant's policy, a policy covering individually owned mobilehomes and their contents, a renter's policy, or a policy insuring individually owned condominium units, when those policies do not provide dwelling structure coverage. This bill would require an insurer, on and after July 1, 2020, prior to issuing or renewing those policies described above for a tenant, renter, or condominium unit, to provide a copy of the California Residential Property Insurance Bill of Rights to the named insured. The bill would expressly require an insurer of a policy insuring an individually owned mobilehome that provides dwelling structure coverage to provide the named insured with a copy of the California Residential Property Insurance Disclosure and the California Residential Property Insurance Bill of Rights. The bill would make technical changes to the Bill of Rights. Last Amended on 4/9/2019</p> |