



City of San Marcos
- Emanuels Jones
Bill List
2/29/2024



[AB 7](#) ([Friedman, D](#)) **Transportation: planning: project selection processes.**

Last Amended: 09/01/2023

Status: 09/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: The Transportation Agency is under the supervision of the Secretary of Transportation, who has the power of general supervision over each department within the agency. The secretary, among other duties, is charged with developing and reporting to the Governor on legislative, budgetary, and administrative programs to accomplish coordinated planning and policy formulation in matters of public interest, including transportation projects. On and after January 1, 2025, and to the extent applicable, feasible, and cost effective, this bill would require the agency, the Department of Transportation, and the California Transportation Commission to incorporate specified goals into program funding guidelines and processes. (Based on 09/01/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 262](#) ([Holden, D](#)) **Children's camps: safety and regulation.**

Last Amended: 09/01/2023

Status: 09/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Current law requires the State Public Health Officer to establish rules and regulations establishing minimum standards for organized camps, defined as a site with a program and facilities established for the primary purposes of providing an outdoor group living experience with social, spiritual, educational, or recreational objectives, for 5 days or more during one or more seasons of the year, except as specified. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to convene and consult with a stakeholder group on children's camp safety. The bill would require the stakeholder group to be composed of representatives of designated state entities, including, but not limited to, the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Education, and other stakeholders, such as parent advocate groups, children's advocates and safety groups, and local parks and health departments. The bill would require the department, following consultation with the stakeholder group, and within 24 months after funds are appropriated, to submit its recommendations in a report to the Legislature, as specified. The bill would require the recommendations to address, among other things, a definition for a children's camp, child supervision requirements, requirements for camp licensure and regulation, and the government agency or agencies necessary to establish and enforce rules and regulations relating to children's camps, as specified. The bill would require the report to include costs estimates for implementation of the recommendations included in the report. (Based on 09/01/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 457](#) ([Patterson, Joe, R](#)) **Surplus Land Act: exempt surplus land: leases.**

Last Amended: 09/08/2023

Status: 09/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was DESK on 9/13/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Current law requires any local agency disposing of surplus land to send, prior to disposing of that property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, a written notice of availability of the property pursuant to prescribed procedures. Under existing law, the disposal of exempt surplus land is not subject to these requirements. Current law defines "exempt surplus land" for these purposes to include, among other things, surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency's use. This bill would expand that definition of "exempt surplus land" to include a parcel that (1) is identified in the local agency's circulation element or capital improvement program for future roadway development, (2) is no larger than 2 acres, (3) is zoned for retail commercial use, and the use of the parcel is consistent with the underlying zoning, and (4) abuts a state highway right-of-way. (Based on 09/08/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 518](#) **(Wicks, D) Paid family leave: eligibility: care for designated persons.**

Last Amended: 09/08/2023

Status: 09/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Current unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury. That fund is continuously appropriated for the purpose of providing disability benefits and making payment of expenses in administering those provisions. Current law establishes, within the above state disability insurance program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits for up to 8 weeks to workers who take time off work for prescribed purposes, including to care for a seriously ill family member. Current law defines terms for its purposes, including "family care leave" and "family member." This bill would expand eligibility for benefits under the paid family leave program to include individuals who take time off work to care for a seriously ill designated person. The bill would define "designated person" to mean any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. (Based on 09/08/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 817](#) **(Pacheco, D) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.**

Last Amended: 01/17/2024

Status: 01/25/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 54. Noes 8.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. The act also requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency (emergency provisions) and, until January 1, 2026, in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met (nonemergency provisions). This bill, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use similar alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to this act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter. (Based on 01/17/2024 text)

Position: Support

[AB 930](#) **(Friedman, D) Local government: Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts.**

Last Amended: 01/22/2024

Status: 01/29/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 52. Noes 16.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Would authorize the legislative bodies of 2 or more cities or counties to jointly form a Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California district (RISE district) in accordance with specified procedures. The bill would authorize a special district to join a RISE district, by resolution, as specified. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop guidelines for the formation of RISE districts no later than November 30, 2026. The bill would provide for the establishment of a governing board of a RISE district with representatives of each participating local government. (Based on 01/22/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1082](#) **(Kalra, D) Authority to remove vehicles.**

Last Amended: 08/14/2023

Status: 09/01/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/28/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Current law authorizes a peace officer and specified public employees, as an alternative to removal of a vehicle, to immobilize the vehicle with a device designed and manufactured for that purpose, if, among other circumstances, the vehicle is found upon a highway or public lands by the peace officer or employee and it is known to have been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations that are delinquent because the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded to the appropriate agency within a designated time period. This bill would instead allow only an agent of public higher educational institutions, including the University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges, to remove or immobilize a vehicle under those circumstances. The bill would limit the related authority to conduct a lien sale to cover towing and storage expenses to agents of public higher educational institutions, as specified. The bill would make various conforming and technical changes. (Based on 08/14/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1297](#) **(Quirk-Silva, D) Public restrooms.**

Last Amended: 06/21/2023

Status: 09/01/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/10/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Current law requires every public agency, as defined, that conducts an establishment serving the public or open to the public and that maintains restroom facilities for the public, to make every water closet available without cost or charge, as provided. Current law also requires publicly and privately owned facilities where the public congregates to be equipped with sufficient temporary or permanent restrooms to meet the needs of the public at peak hours. This bill would require each local government, as defined, to complete an inventory of public restrooms owned and maintained by the local government, either directly or by contract, that are available to the general population in its jurisdiction by July 1, 2024. The bill would require local governments to report their findings to the State Department of Public Health, which would be required to compile the information and to report the availability of public restrooms to the Legislature by March 1, 2025, as specified. (Based on 06/21/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1333](#) **(Ward, D) Residential real property: bundled sales.**

Last Amended: 01/03/2024

Status: 01/18/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 48. Noes 1.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2031, for purposes of the exercise of a power of sale, prohibits a trustee from bundling properties for the purpose of sale, instead requiring each property to be bid on separately, unless the deed of trust or mortgage provides otherwise. Current law also prohibits specified institutions that, during their immediately preceding annual reporting period, as established with their primary regulator, foreclosed on 175 or more residential real properties, containing no more than 4 dwelling units, from conducting a sale of 2 or more parcels of real property containing one to 4 residential dwelling units, inclusive, at least 2 of which have been acquired through foreclosure under a mortgage or deed of trust. This bill would prohibit a developer of residential one to 4 dwelling units, inclusive, from conducting a sale of 2 or more parcels of real property containing one to 4 residential dwelling units, inclusive, in a single transaction to an institutional investor, as defined, if the occupancy permit was issued on or after January 1, 2025. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1725](#) **(McCarty, D) Law enforcement settlements and judgments: reporting.**

Last Amended: 01/03/2024

Status: 01/25/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 69. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Would require municipalities, as defined, to annually post on their internet websites specified information relating to settlements and judgments of \$50,000 or more resulting from allegations of improper police conduct, including, among other information, amounts paid, broken down by individual settlement and judgment, information on bonds used to finance

use of force settlement and judgment payments, and premiums paid for insurance against settlements or judgments resulting from allegations of improper police conduct. The bill would also require municipalities to annually post additional information pertaining to settlements and judgments, as specified, irrespective of the amount paid. By increasing requirements for local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1784](#) **(Pellerin, D) Elections: multiple candidacies.**

Status: 01/04/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 3.

Summary: Current law prohibits a person from filing nomination documents for a party nomination and an independent nomination for the same office, or for more than one office at the same election. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation clarifying that a person is prohibited from filing nomination documents for more than one office at the same election. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1785](#) **(Pacheco, D) California Public Records Act.**

Status: 01/16/2024 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Calendar: 03/12/24 A-JUDICIARY 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 KALRA, ASH, Chair

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. The act prohibits a state or local agency from posting the home address or telephone number of any elected or appointed official on the internet without first obtaining the written permission of that individual. This bill would define "home address," for purposes of the above provision, to include an assessor's parcel number, which may be converted to a physical address through reference to other information made available online by the state or local agency. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1789](#) **(Quirk-Silva, D) Department of Housing and Community Development.**

Status: 01/16/2024 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation, to make loans or grants, or both loans and grants, to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk of conversion to market-rate housing. This bill would also authorize the department to make those loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of housing projects that qualify as a challenged development. The bill would define "challenged development" for these purposes to mean a development that meets a specified criteria including that the development is at least 15 years old, serves households of very low income or extremely low income, and has insufficient access to private or other public resources to complete substantial rehabilitation, as determined by the department. (Based on 01/04/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1792](#) **(Rodriguez, D) Emergency medical services: personal protective equipment.**

Status: 01/16/2024 - Referred to Com. on E.M.

Calendar: 04/08/24 A-EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 RODRIGUEZ, FREDDIE, Chair

Summary: Current law requires the Emergency Medical Services Authority to develop planning and implementation guidelines that address designated components for emergency medical services systems. This bill would require the authority to develop standards, on or before January 1, 2027, for personal protective equipment for ambulance personnel and to update the standards on or before January 1, 2032, and every 5 years thereafter. (Based on 01/04/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1795](#) **(Carrillo, Wendy, D) Primary elections: dual candidacies.**

Status: 01/05/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 4.

Summary: Current law prohibits a person from filing nomination documents for a party nomination and an independent nomination for the same office, or for more than one office at the same primary election. This bill would clarify that a candidate

is prohibited from filing nomination documents for more than one office at the same primary election. (Based on 01/04/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1801](#) (Jackson, D) Supportive housing: administrative office space.

Status: 01/29/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: Under current law, supportive housing is a use by right in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted if the developer satisfies certain requirements. Current law defines “supportive housing” as housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to onsite or offsite services that assist the supportive housing resident in specified activities. Current law requires a supportive housing development to include nonresidential floor area used for onsite services in specified amounts. In this regard, current law requires a supportive housing development with less than 20 units to provide at least 90 square feet for onsite supportive services. This bill would authorize a supportive housing development that is subject to the above-described use by right provisions to include administrative office space in its nonresidential floor area, provided that the total floor area dedicated to administrative office space does not exceed 50% of the total floor area dedicated to residential units. The bill would define “administrative office space” as an organizational headquarters or auxiliary office space utilized by a nonprofit organization for the purpose of providing onsite supportive services at a supportive housing development and other nonprofit operations. (Based on 01/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1818](#) (Jackson, D) Public postsecondary education: homeless students: parking.

Status: 01/22/2024 - Referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.

Summary: Would require each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges, and would request the University of California, to allow overnight parking by a student attending its campus if the student uses the vehicle as housing, the student has a valid parking permit issued by the campus, and the vehicle is parked in or on a campus-owned and controlled parking lot or parking structure. The bill would additionally prohibit each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges from citing or otherwise penalizing, and would request each campus of the University of California to not cite or otherwise penalize, a student attending its campus for using a vehicle as housing if specified circumstances apply. To the extent the bill would impose new requirements on community colleges, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/11/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1819](#) (Waldron, R) Enhanced infrastructure financing districts: public capital facilities: wildfires.

Status: 01/22/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Would authorize an enhanced infrastructure financing district that are at least partially in high or very high fire hazard severity zones designated by the State Fire Marshal, as specified, to finance heavy equipment to be used for vegetation clearance and firebreaks, fortification of utilities against wildfires, and equipment used for fire watch, prevention, and fighting. (Based on 01/11/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1820](#) (Schiavo, D) Housing development projects: applications: fees and exactions.

Last Amended: 02/20/2024

Status: 02/21/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law requires a housing development project be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when the preliminary application was submitted. This bill would authorize a development proponent that submits a preliminary application for a housing development project to request a preliminary fee and exaction estimate, as defined, and would require the local agency to provide the estimate within 10 business days of the submission of the preliminary application. (Based on 02/20/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1825](#) (Muratsuchi, D) Libraries: book bans.

Status: 01/12/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 11.

Summary: Would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would prevent public libraries from banning books for partisan or political reasons or in a manner that is motivated by animus based on race, gender, sexuality, religion,

disability, or socioeconomic status. The bill would additionally declare the intent of the Legislature to establish procedures for removing books from public libraries, as specified. (Based on 01/11/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1827](#) **(Papan, D) Local government: fees and charges: water: higher-consumptive water parcels.**

Status: 01/29/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency, including requiring that the local agency provide public notice and a majority protest procedure in the case of assessments and submit property-related fees and charges for approval by property owners subject to the fee or charge or the electorate residing in the affected area following a public hearing. This bill would provide that the fees or charges for property-related water service imposed or increased, as specified, may include the incrementally higher costs of water service due to specified factors, including the higher water usage demand of parcels. The bill would provide that the costs associated with higher water usage demands, the maximum potential water use, or a projected peak water usage demand may be allocated using any method that reasonably assesses the water service provider's cost of serving those parcels that are increasing potential water usage demand, maximum potential water use, or project peak water use demand. (Based on 01/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1841](#) **(Weber, D) Student safety: opioid overdose reversal medication: student housing facilities.**

Status: 01/29/2024 - Referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.

Summary: Would require the governing board of each community college district and the Trustees of the California State University to require each university or college-affiliated student-housing facility to stock federally approved opioid overdose reversal medication obtained through the Naloxone Distribution Project, as specified, train all residential staff members at each university or college-affiliated student-housing facility on the administration of the opioid overdose reversal medication, as provided, and distribute the opioid overdose reversal medication to all university or college-affiliated Greek-life housing facilities, as specified. By imposing new duties on community college districts, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program. The bill would request that the Regents of the University of California comply with these requirements. (Based on 01/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1843](#) **(Rodriguez, D) Emergency Ambulance Employee Safety and Preparedness Act.**

Status: 01/29/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Calendar: 03/13/24 A-LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ORTEGA, LIZ, Chair

Summary: Under the Emergency Ambulance Employee Safety and Preparedness Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 11 at the November 6, 2018, statewide general election, every emergency ambulance employee is entitled to employer-paid mental health services through an employee assistance program (EAP), and requires the EAP coverage to provide up to 10 mental health treatments per issue per calendar year. The act defines "issue" for purposes of those provisions to mean mental health conditions such as, among other things, stress, depression, or substance abuse. This bill would instead require the EAP program to provide up to 20 mental health treatments per issue per calendar year, and would include post-traumatic stress disorder in the definition of "issue" for purposes of those provisions. (Based on 01/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1868](#) **(Friedman, D) Property taxation: assessments: affordable housing.**

Status: 01/29/2024 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Calendar: 03/11/24 A-REVENUE AND TAXATION 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 IRWIN, JACQUI, Chair

Summary: Current law requires the county assessor to consider, when valuing real property for property taxation purposes, the effect of any enforceable restrictions to which the use of the land may be subjected. Under current law, these restrictions include, among other enumerated items, a recorded contract with a nonprofit corporation that meets prescribed requirements, including requirements that the nonprofit corporation has received a welfare exemption for properties intended to be sold to low-income families who participate in a special no-interest loan program, and that the contract includes a restriction on the use of the land for at least 30 years to owner-occupied housing available at affordable housing cost. This bill would, for purposes of valuing property by the county assessor, establish a rebuttable presumption that, at the time of purchase, the value of real

property subject to a recorded contract that meets the above-described requirements is no greater than the sum of the value of the first mortgage and any applicable down payment. (Based on 01/18/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1879](#) **(Gipson, D) Electronic signatures.**

Status: 02/12/2024 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and REV. & TAX.

Calendar: 03/12/24 A-JUDICIARY 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 KALRA, ASH, Chair

Summary: Current law authorizes, in any written communication with a public entity, the use of a digital signature, which is defined, in part, as a type of electronic signature, as defined. Under current law, a digital signature has the same force and effect as the use of a manual signature if it complies with specified requirements and the public entity elects to use a digital signature. Current law requires, at the option of the parties, the use or acceptance of a digital signature. This bill would require, at the option of the parties, the use or acceptance of an electronic signature, unless otherwise provided. Under the bill, a digital signature would also have the same force and effect as the use of a manual signature if it complies with the above-referenced requirements and the public entity's use of a digital signature is mandated. (Based on 01/22/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1886](#) **(Alvarez, D) Housing Element Law: substantial compliance: Housing Accountability Act.**

Status: 02/05/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law, commonly referred to as the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. If the department finds that a draft housing element or amendment does not substantially comply with the Housing Element Law, current law requires the legislative body of the city or county to either (A) change the draft element or amendment to substantially comply with the Housing Element Law or (B) adopt the draft housing element or amendment without changes and make specified findings as to why the draft element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law despite the findings of the department. Current law requires a planning agency to promptly submit an adopted housing element or amendment to the department and requires the department to review the adopted housing element or amendment and report its findings to the planning agency within 60 days. This bill would require a planning agency that makes the above-described findings as to why a draft housing element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law despite the findings of the department to submit those findings to the department. The bill would require the department to review those finding in its review of an adopted housing element or amendment. The bill would create a rebuttable presumption of validity for the department's findings as to whether the adopted element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law. (Based on 01/22/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1889](#) **(Friedman, D) General plan: wildlife connectivity element.**

Status: 02/05/2024 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and W., P., & W.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan that includes various elements, including land use and housing elements, as specified. This bill would require a general plan to include a wildlife connectivity element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that considers the effect of development within the jurisdiction on fish, wildlife, and habitat connectivity, as specified. The bill would require the wildlife connectivity element to, among other things, identify and analyze connectivity areas, permeability, and natural landscape areas within the jurisdiction, incorporate and analyze specified guidelines and standards, incorporate and analyze relevant information from specified sources, and incorporate and analyze relevant best available science. The bill would require a city or county subject to these provisions to adopt or review the wildlife connectivity element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, upon the adoption or next revision of one or more elements on or after January 1, 2025. (Based on 01/22/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1893](#) **(Wicks, D) Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals: required local findings.**

Status: 02/05/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act, among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households unless the local agency makes written findings as to one of certain sets of conditions, as specified. One set of conditions is that (A) the jurisdiction has adopted a housing element that is in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, and (B) the housing development project is inconsistent with both the jurisdiction's zoning ordinance and general plan land use designation as specified in any element of the general plan as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete. This bill would authorize a local agency to disapprove or conditionally approve a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households if it makes a finding that (A) the local agency has failed to adopt a revised housing element that is in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, (B) the housing development project is proposed for a site zoned for residential use or residential mixed-use development, and (C) the housing development project exceeds specified density requirements, has a density that is less than the minimum allowed by state or local law, or does not meet objective standards quantifiable, written development standards, as specified. (Based on 01/23/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1948](#) ([Rendon, D](#)) **Homeless multidisciplinary personnel teams.**

Status: 02/12/2024 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2025, authorizes the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara, and Ventura to expand the goals of the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team to include facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of individuals at risk of homelessness, as defined, to housing and supportive services, and the expedited prevention of homelessness. This bill would delete the January 1, 2025, repeal of these provisions, thereby making the provisions operative indefinitely. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara, and Ventura. (Based on 01/29/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1976](#) ([Haney, D](#)) **Occupational safety and health standards: first aid kits: naloxone hydrochloride.**

Status: 02/12/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Calendar: 03/13/24 A-LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ORTEGA, LIZ, Chair

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (OSHA) requires employers to comply with certain safety and health standards, as specified, and charges the division with enforcement of the act. Current law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, before December 1, 2025, to submit to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board a rulemaking proposal to consider revising certain standards relating to the prevention of heat illness, protection from wildfire smoke, and toilet facilities on construction jobsites. Current law also requires the standards board to review the proposed changes and consider adopting revised standards on or before December 31, 2025. This bill would require the standards board, before December 1, 2026, to draft a rulemaking proposal to revise a regulation on first aid materials to require all first aid kits in a workplace to include nasal spray naloxone hydrochloride. The bill would require the standards board to adopt revised standards for the standards described above on or before December 31, 2026. (Based on 01/30/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1996](#) ([Alanis, R](#)) **Opioid antagonists: stadiums, concert venues, and amusement parks: overdose training.**

Status: 02/12/2024 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and A., E., S., & T.

Summary: Would require each stadium, concert venue, and amusement park to ensure that the naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonist is easily accessible and its location is widely known. The bill would require the State Department of Public Health to develop an opioid overdose training program for these establishments and to notify these establishments of this training program. The bill would authorize the department to provide the overdose training program onsite. (Based on 01/30/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 1999](#) ([Irwin, D](#)) **Electricity: fixed charges.**

Status: 02/12/2024 - Referred to Com. on U. & E.

Summary: Under current law, the Public Utilities Commission may authorize fixed charges for any rate schedule applicable to a residential customer account. Current law requires the commission, no later than July 1, 2024, to authorize a fixed charge

for default residential rates. Current law requires these fixed charges to be established on an income-graduated basis, with no fewer than 3 income thresholds, so that low-income ratepayers in each baseline territory would realize a lower average monthly bill without making any changes in usage. This bill would repeal the provisions described in the preceding paragraph. The bill would instead permit the commission to authorize fixed charges that, as of January 1, 2015, do not exceed \$5 per residential customer account per month for low-income customers enrolled in the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program and that do not exceed \$10 per residential customer account per month for customers not enrolled in the CARE program. The bill would authorize these maximum allowable fixed charges to be adjusted by no more than the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the prior calendar year, beginning January 1, 2016. (Based on 01/30/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2003](#) (Fong, Vince, R) Primary elections: withdrawal of candidacy.

Status: 02/01/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 2.

Summary: Would permit a candidate whose declaration of candidacy has been filed for a primary election to withdraw their candidacy until 5 p.m. on the final day that nomination documents may be delivered or filed for that office at the primary election. The bill would also make conforming changes. (Based on 01/31/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2022](#) (Addis, D) Mobilehome parks: emergency preparedness.

Status: 02/12/2024 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law, under the Mobilehome Parks Act, requires every park with 50 or more units to have a person who is responsible for, and will respond in a timely manner to, emergencies concerning the operation and maintenance of the park that resides in the park and has knowledge of emergency procedures relative to utility systems and common facilities under the ownership and control of the owner of the park, and familiarity with the emergency preparedness plans for the park. This bill would require that person who is responsible for emergencies concerning the operation and maintenance of the park to have knowledge of emergency procedures relative to access to park entrances and exits. (Based on 01/31/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2023](#) (Quirk-Silva, D) Housing element substantial compliance: rebuttable presumptions.

Status: 02/12/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Housing Element Law prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. Current law also requires the department to review any action or failure to act by a city, county, or city and county that it determines is inconsistent with an adopted housing element and requires the department to provide a reasonable time no longer than 30 days for the city, county, or city and county to respond. Current law creates a rebuttable presumption in any action filed on or after January 1, 1991, taken to challenge the validity of a housing element of the validity of the element or amendment if the department has found that the element or amendment substantially complies with the requirements of the Housing Element Law. This bill would create a rebuttable presumption of invalidity in any legal action challenging an action or failure to act by a city, county, or city and county if the department finds that the city, county, or city and county's action or failure to act does not substantially comply with its adopted housing element or specified obligations under the Housing Element Law. (Based on 01/31/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2041](#) (Bonta, D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign funds: security expenses.

Status: 02/12/2024 - Referred to Com. on ELECTIONS.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 regulates the use of campaign funds held by candidates for elective office, elected officers, and campaign committees. The act authorizes a candidate or elected officer to use campaign funds to pay or reimburse the state for the costs of installing and monitoring a home or office electronic security system if specified conditions are met. These conditions include that the candidate or elected officer has received threats to physical safety that have been verified by law enforcement and that no more than \$5,000 in campaign funds be used for this purpose. This bill would eliminate those conditions. The bill would instead authorize a candidate or elected officer to use campaign funds to pay or reimburse the state for the reasonable costs of installing and monitoring a home or office electronic security system or for another tangible item related to security, and for the reasonable costs of providing personal security to a candidate, elected officer, or the immediate family or staff of a candidate or elected officer, provided that the threat or potential threat to safety arises from

the candidate's or elected officer's activities, duties, or status as a candidate or elected officer. The bill would not authorize campaign funds to be used to pay, or reimburse the state, for firearms. (Based on 02/01/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2042](#) **(Jackson, D) Police canines: standards and training.**

Status: 02/02/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 3.

Summary: Would require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, on or before January 1, 2026, to develop standards and training guidelines, as specified, for the use of canines by law enforcement. The bill would require each law enforcement agency in California, on or before January 1, 2027, to adopt a policy for the use of canines that, at a minimum, complies with the standards developed by the commission, and to require regular and periodic training for all canines and canine handlers that covers, at a minimum, the training guidelines developed by the commission. Because the bill would impose additional requirements on local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/01/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2089](#) **(Holden, D) Local government: collection of demographic data.**

Status: 02/06/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 7.

Summary: Current law requires the State Controller's Office, to the extent the office has completed the functionality necessary, and the Department of Human Resources, when collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians hired into state employment, to use additional collection categories and tabulations for specified Black or African American groups. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, require a city, county, or city and county, when collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of persons, to include the additional collection categories and tabulations for specified Black or African American groups, as described above. (Based on 02/05/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2130](#) **(Santiago, D) Parking violations.**

Status: 02/20/2024 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Current law requires a specified administrative hearing process in the enforcement and processing of parking violations and penalties, and requires the issuing agency to conduct an initial administrative review of the notice of parking violation at the request of the contestant to whom the notice was mailed. Current law provides that if the contestant is dissatisfied with the results of the initial review, the contestant may request by telephone, in writing, or in person, an administrative hearing by an examiner of the violation no later than 21 calendar days following the mailing of the results of the issuing agency's initial review. Current law requires that the person requesting the hearing have a choice of a hearing by mail or in person. This bill would require the person requesting the hearing to have a choice of a hearing by mail, in person, by telephone, or by electronic means. (Based on 02/06/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2153](#) **(Lowenthal, D) California Public Records Act: public agency employees: notice requirements: personnel and medical information.**

Status: 02/20/2024 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires public records to be open to inspection at all times during the office hours of the state or local agency that retains those records, and provides that every person has a right to inspect any public record, except as provided. Current law requires each agency, upon a request for records, to determine within 10 days whether that request, in whole or in part, seeks copies of disclosable public records in the agency's possession and to promptly notify the person making the request of its determination and reasons for that determination. Under current law, the act generally does not require disclosure of personnel, medical, or similar files, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Current law requires an agency, if it determines a request seeks disclosable public records, to state the estimated date and time when the records will be made available. Current law permits the prescribed time limits of the act to be extended in unusual circumstances. In this connection, "unusual circumstances" include, among other reasons, the need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other establishments separate from the office processing the request. This bill would require each agency, upon receipt of a request for a copy of, or the inspection of, any personnel, medical, or similar records of a public agency employee or any record that would disclose a public agency

employee's personal identity in connection with the performance of that employee's work duties, to promptly and prior to the release of the records, provide written notice of the request to that public agency employee. (Based on 02/06/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2236](#) ([Bauer-Kahan, D](#)) **Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, as defined, to a customer, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag's durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Current law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a third-party certification entity, and provides proof of that certification and a certification fee to the department, as specified. Current law also prohibits a store from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. Current law defines "recycled paper bag," in part, as a paper carryout bag that contains a minimum of 40% postconsumer recycled materials, except as provided, and meets other requirements. Current law allows a retail establishment to voluntarily comply with these requirements, if the retail establishment provides the department with irrevocable notice. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, revise the single-use carryout bag exception to include a bag used solely to contain or wrap specified uncooked foods and other specified items to avoid contamination, prevent damage from moisture, or for sanitary, public health, or environmental protection purposes. The bill would revise the definition of "recycled paper bag" to require it be made from 100% postconsumer recycled materials, without exception. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2238](#) ([Low, D](#)) **Franchise Tax Board: membership.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary: Would, beginning July 1, 2025, remove the Chairperson of the State Board of Equalization from the membership of the Franchise Tax Board, and would instead make the Treasurer a member of the Franchise Tax Board. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2249](#) ([Pellerin, D](#)) **Elections: retention of election records.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Com. on ELECTIONS.

Summary: Under current law, specified election materials, including voted ballots, vote by mail voter identification envelopes, and spoiled ballots, must be kept by county elections officials for 22 months for elections involving a federal office or for 6 months for all other elections. Current law requires the packages containing these materials to remain unopened for the 22-month or 6-month period, as applicable. Under current law, if a contest or criminal prosecution involving fraudulent use, marking or falsification of ballots, or forgery of vote by mail voters' signatures is not commenced within the 22-month period for federal elections or within the 6-month period for all other elections, the county elections official must destroy or recycle those specified election materials. This bill would add, among other things, paper cast vote records, completed forms issued to the precinct board and machine reports used to account for ballots delivered to the polling place, and completed forms issued to the counting board and machine reports used for the One Percent Manual Tally to the list of materials that county elections officials are required to keep. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2263](#) ([Friedman, D](#)) **The California Guaranteed Income Study and Funding Act.**

Status: 02/09/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Social Services, subject to an appropriation for this purpose in the annual Budget Act, to administer the California Guaranteed Income Pilot Program to provide grants to eligible entities for the purpose of administering pilot programs and projects that provide a guaranteed income to participants. Current law requires the department to prioritize funding for pilot programs and projects that serve California residents who age out of the extended foster care program and pregnant individuals. Current law requires the department, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to determine the methodology for, and manner of, distributing those grants, subject to certain requirements. Current law

requires the department to review and evaluate the pilot programs and projects funded pursuant to these provisions, provide a report to the Legislature regarding that review and evaluation, and post a copy of the report on its internet website. This bill, the California Guaranteed Income Study and Funding Act, would establish the Guaranteed Income Study and Funding Act Coordinating Council, consisting of 6 members, appointed by the Legislature, as specified. The bill would require the council to seek to attain, among other things, the objective of examining the feasibility, benefits, and challenges of scaling up permanent guaranteed income programs to reach a larger proportion of California's socially and economically vulnerable populations, focusing on regions with a high cost of living. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2278](#) (Carrillo, Wendy, D) Rent increases: percentage change in the cost of living: Department of Housing and Community Development.

Status: 02/09/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2030, prohibits an owner of residential real property from, over the course of any 12-month period, increasing the gross rental rate for a dwelling or a unit more than 5% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, or 10%, whichever is lower, of the lowest gross rental rate charged for that dwelling or unit at any time during the 12 months before the effective date of the increase, subject to specified conditions. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to, by August 1 of each year, publish the maximum allowable rent increase on its internet website for each metropolitan area. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2289](#) (Low, D) Vehicles: parking placards for disabled veterans and persons with disabilities.

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and M. & V.A.

Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue a distinguishing placard to a qualified disabled veteran or person with a disability, upon application, to be displayed upon a parked vehicle for the purpose of identifying eligibility for certain parking privileges. Prior to issuing a placard, current law requires the submission of a certificate signed by a physician and surgeon, nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, or physician assistant, substantiating the disability, as specified, unless the applicant's disability is readily observable and uncontested. This bill would additionally authorize a licensed physical therapist to certify the loss, or loss of use, of the lower extremities or hands, as described above. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2290](#) (Friedman, D) Transportation: Class III bikeways: bicycle facilities: Bikeway Quick-Build Project Pilot Program.

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Current law requires the California Transportation Commission to develop guidelines and project selection criteria for the Active Transportation Program, as provided. Current law establishes 4 classifications of bikeways and defines a "Class III bikeway" as a bikeway that provides a right-of-way on-street or off-street, designated by signs or permanent markings and shared with pedestrians and motorists. This bill would prohibit the allocation of Active Transportation Program funds for a project that creates a Class III bikeway unless the project is on a residential street with a posted speed limit of 20 miles per hour or less. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2302](#) (Addis, D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in specified circumstances if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, and the legislative body complies with prescribed requirements. Current law imposes prescribed restrictions on

remote participation by a member under these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including establishing limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location, prohibiting such participation for a period of more than 3 consecutive months or 20% of the regular meetings for the local agency within a calendar year, or more than 2 meetings if the legislative body regularly meets fewer than 10 times per calendar year. This bill would revise those limits, instead prohibiting such participation for more than a specified number of meetings per year, based on how frequently the legislative body regularly meets. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2309](#) **(Muratsuchi, D) City attorney: state law: misdemeanor.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Summary: Current law authorizes the city attorney of any general law city or chartered city to, with the consent of the district attorney of that county, prosecute any misdemeanor committed within the city arising out of violation of state law, as specified. This bill would remove the above-described consent requirement and, instead, authorize the city attorney of any general law city or chartered city to prosecute any misdemeanor committed within the city arising out of violation of state law. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2346](#) **(Lee, D) Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to reduce the statewide methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, as provided. The department's organic waste regulations require local jurisdictions to annually procure a quantity of recovered organic waste products and to comply with their procurement targets by directly procuring recovered organic waste products for use or giveaway or by requiring, through a written agreement, that a direct service provider to the jurisdiction procure recovered organic waste products, or both. Those regulations specify the types of recovered organic waste products that a jurisdiction may procure, including compost that is produced at a compostable material handling operation or facility, or a specified digestion facility that composts onsite. Other regulations of the department require all compostable materials handling activities to obtain a facility permit from the department prior to commencing operations and meet other specified requirements, but exclude from those requirements certain activities that the regulations state do not constitute a compostable material handling operation or facility, including the composting of green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, and the handling of compostable materials under certain conditions, as provided. This bill would authorize local jurisdictions to be credited for the procurement of recovered organic waste products through an agreement with a direct service provider, as defined, and would allow the direct service provider agreement to include the procurement of recovered organic waste products on a prospective or retrospective basis as long as the purchase of those products occurs during the year for which the local jurisdiction seeks credit. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2348](#) **(Rodriguez, D) Emergency medical services.**

Status: 02/13/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 14.

Summary: The Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, governs local emergency medical services (EMS) systems. The act establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority (authority), which is responsible for the coordination and integration of all emergency medical services. Current law authorizes each county to develop an emergency medical services program and requires a county that does so to designate a local EMS agency (LEMSA). Current law makes a violation of the act or regulations adopted pursuant to the act punishable as a misdemeanor. Current law requires the authority to develop planning and implementation guidelines for emergency medical services systems that address specified components, including the assessment of hospital and critical care centers and data collection and evaluation. This bill would require the authority to develop planning and implementation guidelines for response times. This bill would require the authority to develop a statewide standard methodology for calculation and reporting by a LEMSA of response time. The bill would require the authority to ensure the guidelines include a list of specified standardized terminology for a LEMSA to use when granting exemptions or when modifying original response time data for public and contractual reporting

of 911 response time. The bill would require a LEMSA to report contracted provider response times to the authority in a data dispatch form, as specified. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2353](#) **(Ward, D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: delinquent payments: interest and penalties.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Coms. on REV. & TAX. and H. & C.D.

Summary: Current property tax law, in accordance with the California Constitution, provides for a “welfare exemption” for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. Under current property tax law, property that meets these requirements that is used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities is entitled to a partial exemption, equal to that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units, in any year that any of certain criteria apply. Current law imposes various penalties and costs for delinquent payment of real property taxes. Current law, however, requires the cancellation of any delinquent penalty, cost, redemption penalty, interest, or redemption fee upon satisfactory proof, as described, that the penalty, cost, interest, or fee attached due to an error of the tax collector, the auditor, or the assessor or due to their inability to complete valid procedures initiated prior to the delinquency date, as specified. This bill would provide that a taxpayer is not liable for interest or penalties imposed by the county tax collector, and would prohibit the county tax collector from taking or continuing any collection action, with respect to any delinquent installments of property taxes levied upon a property for which the taxpayer has submitted to the county assessor an application for an exemption pursuant to the above-described partial welfare exemption, except as provided. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2355](#) **(Carrillo, Wendy, D) Political advertisements: artificial intelligence.**

Status: 02/13/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 14.

Summary: Current law requires a paid political advertisement, as defined, that refers to an election or to any candidate for state or local elective office and that is contained or distributed with a newspaper to include the printed disclosure “Paid Political Advertisement,” as specified. Current law, until January 1, 2027, prohibits a person, committee, or other entity from, except as specified, distributing, with actual malice, materially deceptive audio or visual media of a candidate for elective office with the intent to injure the candidate’s reputation or to deceive the voter into voting for or against the candidate. This bill would require a person, committee, or other entity that creates, originally publishes, or originally distributes a qualified political advertisement to include in the advertisement a specified disclosure that the advertisement was generated, in whole or in part, using artificial intelligence, as defined. The bill would define “qualified political advertisement” to include any paid advertisement, as specified, that relates to a candidate for federal, state, or local office, any election to federal, state, or local office, a ballot measure, or a bond issue, that contains any image, audio, or video that is generated, in whole or in part, using artificial intelligence. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2361](#) **(Davies, R) Planning and zoning: regional housing needs: exchange of allocation: Counties of Orange and San Diego.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region. That law further requires the appropriate council of governments, or, for cities and counties without a council of governments, the department, to adopt a final regional housing plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county in accordance with certain requirements. This bill would establish a pilot program for the Counties of Orange and San Diego, and the cities therein. The bill would authorize a city or county within the pilot program, by agreement, to transfer all or a portion of its allocation of regional housing need to another city or county within the pilot program. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2384](#) **(Wilson, D) Public swimming pools: emergency telephones.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Public Health to adopt and enforce regulations relating to public swimming pools. Existing law provides various building and safety standards for public swimming pools, as defined. Current law requires that every person or entity operating or maintaining a public swimming pool do so in a sanitary, healthful, and safe manner. Current law requires county health officers to enforce department regulations and authorizes a county health officer or any department inspector to enter the premises of a public swimming pool and investigate for violations, as specified. This bill would require a person or entity that owns or maintains a public swimming pool, as defined, to ensure that there is an operating telephone on or adjacent to the pool deck, available for emergency use, at all times. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2409](#) **(Papan, D) Office of Planning and Research: permitting accountability transparency dashboard.**

Status: 02/13/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 14.

Summary: Would require the Office of Planning and Research, on or before January 1, 2026, to create and maintain, as specified, a permitting accountability transparency internet website (dashboard). The bill would require the dashboard to include a display for each permit to be issued by specified state agencies for all covered projects. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would also require the dashboard to include, but not be limited to, information for each permit to be issued by a state agency that is required for the completion of the project, including, among other requirements, the permit application submission date. The bill would require each state agency with a responsibility for issuing a permit for a covered project to provide information in the appropriate time and manner as determined by the office. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2421](#) **(Low, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Com. on P.E. & R.

Summary: Current law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, provisions relating to higher education, and provisions relating to the the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. This bill would also prohibit a local public agency employer, a state employer, a public school employer, a higher education employer, or the district from questioning any employee or employee representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. (Based on 02/13/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2430](#) **(Alvarez, D) Planning and zoning: density bonuses: monitoring fees.**

Status: 02/26/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: Current law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city, county, or city and county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus, waivers or reductions of development standards, parking ratios, and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct certain types of housing, including a housing development in which 100% of the units are for lower income households, except that up to 20% of the units in the development may be for moderate-income households, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from charging a monitoring fee, as defined, on those types of housing developments if certain conditions are met. The bill would provide that, beginning on January 1, 2025, any housing development that is currently placed in service, is subject to monitoring fees, and meets those conditions shall no longer be subject to those fees. (Based on 02/13/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2433](#) **(Quirk-Silva, D) California Private Permitting Review and Inspection Act: fees: building permits.**

Status: 02/14/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.

Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current law authorizes the governing body of a county or city to prescribe fees for permits, certificates, or other forms or documents required or authorized under the State Housing Law, and fees to defray the cost of enforcement required by the law to be carried out by local enforcement agencies. This bill, the California Private Permitting Review and Inspection

Act, would require a building department of the county or city to prepare a schedule of the above-described fees and post the schedule on the county or city's internet website if the city or county prescribes the fees. (Based on 02/13/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2502](#) ([Rivas, Luz, D](#)) **Public contracts: emergencies.**

Status: 02/14/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.

Summary: For purposes of the Public Contract Code, current law defines an emergency as a sudden unexpected occurrence that poses a clear and imminent danger, requiring immediate action to prevent or mitigate the loss or impairment of life, health, property, or essential public services. This bill would additionally define an emergency as an immediate action to prevent or mitigate the loss or impairment of life, health, property, or essential public services caused by the impacts of homelessness. (Based on 02/13/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2542](#) ([Lackey, R](#)) **Voting: vote by mail systems.**

Status: 02/14/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.

Summary: Current law requires the Secretary of State to make publicly available various testing, examination, and certification reports pertaining to a remote accessible vote by mail system, both before and after the decision to certify or conditionally approve the system, as applicable. Among these requirements, current law requires the Secretary of State to make publicly available, within 10 days after issuing and filing a certification decision and associated testing reports, a full and complete copy of the certification report and all associated documentation, except as specified. This bill would specify that the Secretary of State's duty to make publicly available a full and complete copy of the certification report and associated documentation within 10 days after issuing and filing the certification decision and associated testing reports includes the duty to post these items on the Secretary of State's internet website. (Based on 02/13/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2563](#) ([Essayli, R](#)) **Newborn screening program.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: Current law establishes the continuously appropriated Genetic Disease Testing Fund (GDTF), consisting of fees paid for newborn screening tests, and states the intent of the Legislature that all costs of the genetic disease testing program be fully supported by fees paid for newborn screening tests, which are deposited in the GDTF. Current law also authorizes moneys in the GDTF to be used for the expansion of the Genetic Disease Branch Screening Information System to include cystic fibrosis, biotinidase, severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), and adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD) and exempts the expansion of contracts for this purpose from certain provisions of the Public Contract Code, the Government Code, and the State Administrative Manual, as specified. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health to expand statewide screening of newborns to include screening for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. By expanding the purposes for which moneys from the fund may be expended, this bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2584](#) ([Lee, D](#)) **Single-family residential real property: corporate entity: ownership.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: Current law generally regulates the obligations of owners with respect to real property. This bill would prohibit a business entity that has an interest in more than 1,000 single-family residential properties from purchasing, acquiring, or otherwise obtaining an interest in another single-family residential property and subsequently leasing the property. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action for a violation of these provisions, and would require a court in a civil action in which the Attorney General prevails to order specified relief, including that the business entity pay a civil penalty of \$100,000 for each violation and that the business entity sell the property to an independent third party within one year of the date that the court enters judgment. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2591](#) ([Quirk-Silva, D](#)) **Local government: youth council.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: Current law requires the governing board of a school district maintaining one or more high schools to include within its membership one or more pupil members if pupils submit a petition for pupil representation to the governing board,

as provided. Current law requires the pupil member to be chosen by the pupils enrolled in the high school or high schools of the school district in accordance with procedures prescribed by the governing board of the school district. Current law requires the pupil member to have preferential voting rights. Current law prohibits a pupil member from being included in determining the vote required to carry any measure before the governing board. This bill would require a city or county maintaining one or more high schools to establish a youth council in response to petitions from high school pupils enrolled in their jurisdiction, as specified. Because the bill would add to the duties of cities and counties to respond to petitions from high school pupils, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2597](#) **(Ward, D) General plans: housing elements: postentitlement phase permits.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to contain an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to meeting these needs. Current law requires the assessment and inventory to include, among other things, an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels. Current law requires the analysis to include, among other things, local processing and permit procedures. Existing law requires a city or county to complete a review of an application for a postentitlement phase permit to determine if an application is complete and compliant and if to approve or deny an application, within certain time limits, as specified. Current law also requires a city or county to provide an option for an applicant to apply for, and retrieve, a postentitlement phase permit on the city's or county's internet website, as specified. This bill would require that the above-described analysis of governmental constraints included in the housing element additionally include the number of applications for a postentitlement phase permit that did not meet the above-described time limits and the progress of complying with the above-described internet website requirement (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2631](#) **(Fong, Mike, D) Local agencies: ethics training.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: Current law requires all local agency officials to receive training in ethics, at specified intervals, if the local agency provides certain monetary payments to a member of a legislative body, as provided. Current law requires all local agency officials who are members of specified public bodies to receive the above-described training, whether or not the member receives any type of compensation, salary, or stipend or reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. This bill would, contingent upon an appropriation for these purposes, require the Fair Political Practices Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General, to create, maintain, and make available to local agency officials an ethics training course, as specified. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2632](#) **(Wilson, D) Planning and zoning: thrift retail stores.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: Would prohibit a city, including a charter city, a county, or a city and county, from treating a thrift retail store, as defined, differently from a nonthrift retail store for purposes of zoning, development standards, or permitting. The bill would allow a city, county, or city and county to require that thrift retail stores meet certain aesthetic or design standards, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit a city, including a charter city, a county, or a city and county, from prohibiting a thrift retail store from receiving used and donated items for sale in the store or other thrift retail stores, or reuse or recycling, or both reuse and recycling, through other means. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2649](#) **(Wicks, D) State government: housing projects.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would designate an unspecified state entity with permitting authority for housing projects of statewide significance, and would make related findings and declarations. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2655](#) **(Berman, D) Elections: deceptive audio or visual media.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2027, prohibits a person, committee, or other entity, within 60 days of an election at which a candidate for elective office will appear on the ballot, from distributing with actual malice materially deceptive audio or visual media of the candidate with the intent to injure the candidate's reputation or to deceive a voter into voting for or against the candidate, unless the media includes a disclosure stating that the media has been manipulated, subject to specified exemptions. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions indefinitely. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2665](#) **(Lee, D) Housing finance: Mixed Income Revolving Loan Program.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: Would establish, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Mixed Income Revolving Loan Program within the California Housing Finance Agency to zero-interest construction loans to qualifying residential, infill housing developers for the purpose of constructing deed-restricted affordable housing. The bill would require the agency to formulate a program for the development of multifamily housing projects where a portion of the housing units are set aside to ensure affordability, as specified. The bill would require the agency to be the administrator of the program and to promulgate rules and regulations deemed necessary for the administration and implementation of its provisions. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2684](#) **(Bryan, D) Safety element: extreme heat.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: 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, among others, a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. Current law requires the planning agency to review and, if necessary, revise the safety element upon each revision of its 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 a city or county, upon the next revision of its local hazard mitigation plan on or after January 1, 2024, to review and update its safety element as necessary to address the hazard of extreme heat, as specified. The bill, after the initial revision of the safety element pursuant to these provisions, would require the planning agency to review and revise the safety element upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan to identify new information relating to extreme heat hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2694](#) **(Ward, D) General plans: annual reports: postentitlement phase permits.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for the land-use development of the city or county that includes, among other elements, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to include, among other information, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting those needs. Current law requires the city or county, after adopting a general plan, to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other information, the progress in complying with specified laws. Current law requires a city or county to provide an option for an applicant to apply for and retrieve a postentitlement phase permit on the city's or county's internet website. This bill would require a city or county to additionally include in the annual report the progress in complying with the internet website requirement. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2712](#) **(Friedman, D) Automobile parking requirements: development projects.**

Status: 02/15/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Summary: Current law prohibits a public agency from imposing any minimum automobile parking requirement on any residential, commercial, or other development project that is located within 1/2 mile of public transit, as defined, unless the public agency makes written findings, within 30 days of the receipt of a completed application, that not imposing or enforcing minimum automobile parking requirements on the development would have a substantially negative impact on, among other things, the city's, county's, or city and county's ability to meet its share of the regional housing need for low- and very low income households. This bill would instead provide a public agency with 60 days from the receipt of a completed application to make those written findings. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2729](#) **(Patterson, Joe, R) Residential fees and charges.**

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Current law prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except that the payment may be required sooner if the local agency determines that the fees or charges will be collected for public improvements or facilities for which an account has been established and funds appropriated and for which the local agency has adopted a proposed construction schedule or plan prior to final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy, or if the fees or charges are to reimburse the local agency for expenditures previously made. This bill would delete the above-described authorization for a local agency to require payment of fees or charges prior to the date of final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy, whichever occurs first. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2741](#) **(Haney, D) Temporary employees: labor contractors.**

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Current law establishes various requirements with respect to the payment of wages and other conditions of employment. Current law requires an employer, semimonthly or at the time of payment of wages, to furnish an employee an accurate, itemized, written statement containing specified information regarding the amounts earned, hours worked, and the employee's identity, among other things, subject to certain variations. This bill would impose certain requirements on a labor contractor and a client employer who has obtained a temporary worker from the labor contractor, as those terms are defined. The bill would require a labor contractor to include on the wage statement of each temporary worker the total amount of actual charges to the client employer for the temporary worker compared to the total compensation cost for the temporary worker. The bill would require a client employer to provide every temporary worker who has performed services for the client employer on a long-term, continuous basis with an opportunity to become a direct employee. The bill would require a client employer who plans to hire a permanent employee to give a temporary worker in the applicable position, as specified, an opportunity to apply for the permanent position before filling it. The bill would require a labor contractor to attempt to place a current temporary worker into a permanent position with a client employer when that employer informs the labor contractor of its plan to hire a permanent employee for a position for which the labor contractor is providing a temporary worker. The bill would prohibit a labor contractor from restricting a temporary worker from accepting a permanent position from the client employer, and would prohibit a labor contractor from collecting a fee when a temporary worker is offered permanent employment. The bill, on or before the 2nd Wednesday of May 2025, would require a client employer that has 100 or more direct employees hired through labor contractors within the prior calendar year to make publicly available on an internet website the number of temporary employees hired through labor contractors within the prior calendar year as compared to the number of direct employees. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2744](#) **(McCarty, D) Vehicles: pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicle safety.**

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Current law authorizes a legislative body of a city, whenever this legislative body determines that it is necessary for the more efficient maintenance, construction, or repair of streets and roads within the city, to contract with the board of supervisors of any county for the rental of the county's equipment, as specified. This bill would, beginning on January 1, 2025, prohibit the addition of a right-turn or travel lane within 20 feet of a marked or unmarked crosswalk where there is not already a dedicated and marked right-turn or travel lane, and would prohibit vehicles from using this 20-foot area for right turns unless the area is already marked as a dedicated right-turn lane before January 1, 2025. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2813](#) ([Aguiar-Curry, D](#)) **Government Investment Act.**

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: The Legislature adopted ACA 1 at the 2023–24 Regular Session of the Legislature, which, if approved by the voters, would amend and add provisions of the California Constitution to (1) create an additional exception to the 1% limit on the ad valorem tax rate on real property by authorizing a local jurisdiction to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters in that local jurisdiction; and (2) authorize a local jurisdiction to impose, extend, or increase a sales and use tax to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters in that local jurisdiction. Pursuant to the existing law described above, ACA 1 is scheduled to appear on the ballot at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election. This bill would authorize a local government that imposes a tax under ACA 1 to commit revenues to affordable housing programs, including downpayment assistance, first-time home buyer programs, and owner-occupied affordable housing rehabilitation programs. The bill would require a local government to ensure that any project that is funded with ACA 1 bonded indebtedness or ACA 1 special taxes to have an estimated useful life of at least 15 years or 5 years if the funds are for specified public safety buildings, facilities, and equipment. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2839](#) ([Pellerin, D](#)) **Elections: deceptive media in advertisements.**

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Would prohibit a person, committee, or other entity from knowingly distributing an advertisement or other election communication, as defined, that contains certain materially deceptive and digitally altered or digitally created images or audio or video files, as defined, with the intent to influence an election or solicit funds for a candidate or campaign, subject to specified exemptions. The bill would apply this prohibition within 120 days of an election and, in specified cases, 60 days after an election. The bill would authorize a recipient of a materially deceptive and digitally altered or digitally created image or audio or video file distributed in violation of this section, or a candidate or committee participating in the election, to file a civil action to enjoin the distribution of the media and to seek damages against the person, committee, or other entity that distributed it. The bill would require a court to place such proceedings on the calendar in the order of their date of filing and give the proceedings precedence. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2881](#) ([Lee, D](#)) **The Social Housing Act.**

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Would enact the Social Housing Act and would create the California Housing Authority as an independent state body, the mission of which would be to ensure that social housing developments that are produced and acquired align with the goals of eliminating the gap between housing production and regional housing needs assessment targets and preserving affordable housing. The bill would prescribe a definition of social housing that would describe, in addition to housing owned by the authority, housing owned by other entities, as specified, provided that all social housing developed or authorized by the authority would be owned by the authority. This bill would prescribe the composition of the California Housing Authority Board, which would govern the authority, and which would be composed of appointed members and members who would be elected by residents of social housing developments, as specified. The bill would set forth the powers and duties of the authority and the board. The bill would require the authority to seek to achieve revenue neutrality, as defined, and would require the authority to seek to recuperate the cost of development and operations over the life of its properties through mechanisms that maximize the number of Californians who can be housed without experiencing rent burden. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2898](#) ([Carrillo, Wendy, D](#)) **Unbundled parking: exemptions: Housing Choice Vouchers.**

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Existing law requires the owner of qualifying residential property, as defined, that provides parking with the qualifying residential property to unbundle parking from the price of rent, as specified. Existing law defines "unbundled parking" as the practice of selling or leasing parking spaces separate from the lease of the residential use. This bill would exempt

any residential unit that is leased to a tenant who receives a federal Housing Choice Voucher from the above-described requirement to unbundle parking. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2904](#) (Quirk-Silva, D) Zoning ordinances: notice.

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Current law requires the planning commission to hold a public hearing on any zoning ordinance or an amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes any property from one zone to another. Current law, if the proposed ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance affects the permitted uses of real property, requires notice of the hearing to be, among other things, mailed or delivered at least 10 days prior to the hearing to the owner of the subject real property, as specified. This bill would instead require notice of the planning commission's hearing on a proposed zoning ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance, if the proposed ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance affects the permitted uses of real property, to be mailed or delivered at least 60 days before the hearing to the owner of each property subject to the proposed zoning ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance, as specified. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2909](#) (Santiago, D) Historical property contracts: qualified historical property: adaptive reuse.

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Existing law authorizes an owner of any qualified historical property to contract with the legislative body of a city, county, or city and county to restrict the use of the property, as specified, in exchange for lowered assessment values. Existing law defines "qualified historical property" as privately owned property that is not exempt from property taxation and is either listed in the National Register of Historic Places or located in a registered historic district, as defined, or listed in any state, city, county, or city and county official register of historical or architecturally significant sites, places, or landmarks. This bill, starting January 1, 2026, and until January 1, 2036, would additionally define as "qualified historical property" a privately owned property that is not exempt from property taxation that was constructed at least 30 years prior to the year a legislative body and property owner enter into a contract to restrict the use of the property, as specified, and that is located on a site that satisfies certain criteria, including, among others, being in a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use. The bill would require a contract entered into to restrict the use of that qualified historical property to require adaptive reuse of the qualified historical property. The bill would also update an obsolete cross-reference. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2922](#) (Garcia, D) Economic development: capital investment incentive programs.

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Prior law, until January 1, 2024, authorized a county, city and county, or city to establish a capital investment incentive program, pursuant to which the county, city and county, or city was authorized to pay, upon request, a capital investment incentive amount that does not exceed the amount of property tax derived from that portion of the assessed value of a qualified manufacturing facility, as defined, that exceeds \$150,000,000 to a proponent of a qualified manufacturing facility for up to 15 years. This bill would reestablish the authorization for capital investment incentive programs until January 1, 2035. The bill would make conforming changes. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2926](#) (Kalra, D) Planning and zoning: assisted housing developments: notice of expiration of affordability restrictions.

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: (1)Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires an owner of an assisted housing development proposing the termination of a subsidy contract or prepayment of governmental assistance or of an assisted housing development in which there will be the expiration of rental restrictions to provide a notice of the proposed change to each affected tenant household residing in the assisted housing development, as specified. The Planning and Zoning Law defines "assisted housing development" for these purposes to mean a multifamily rental housing development of 5 or more units that receives governmental assistance under any of specified programs, including assistance provided by counties or cities under specified law in exchange for restrictions on the maximum rents, as specified, and on the maximum tenant income, as specified. The Planning and Zoning law defines a "termination" for these purposes to mean an owner's decision to extend or renew its participation in a federal, state, or local government subsidy program or private, nongovernmental subsidy program for an

assisted housing development, as specified. The Planning and Zoning Law defines the “expiration of rental restrictions” for these purposes to mean the expiration of rental restrictions for an assisted housing development, as specified, unless the development has other recorded agreements restricting the rent to the same or lesser levels for at least 50% of the units. This bill would instead impose the above-described notice requirement on an owner prior to the anticipated date of termination of a subsidy contract or expiration of rental restrictions or prepayment on an assisted housing development, as specified. The bill would expand the definition of “assisted housing development” to include a development that receives assistance from counties or cities in exchange for affordability restrictions, as described above, pursuant to the Middle Class Housing Act of 2022; streamlining assistance pursuant to the Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022; specified law providing a streamlined, ministerial approval process for certain housing developments; or the Affordable Housing on Faith and Higher Education Lands Act of 2023. The bill would revise the definition of “termination” for these purposes to instead mean the failure of an owner to extend or renew its participation in the above-described programs, as specified. The bill would also revise the definition of “expiration of rental restrictions” to instead exclude an expiration in a development that has other recorded agreements restricting the rent to the same or lesser levels for the same number of units. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 2943](#) **(Zbur, D) Crimes: shoplifting.**

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Summary: Existing law divides theft into grand theft and petty theft. Existing law punishes petty theft as a misdemeanor while grand theft is punished as either a misdemeanor or a felony. Existing law lists specific types of theft which are grand theft and all other cases of theft as petty theft. Existing law authorizes a person to be charged with grand theft if the property taken exceeds \$950 over the course of distinct but related acts. This bill would clarify that those related acts include acts committed against multiple victims or in counties other than the county of the current offense. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3057](#) **(Wilson, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: junior accessory dwelling units ordinances.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 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. CEQA exempts from its requirements the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to issue a zoning variance, special use permit, or conditional use permit for a dwelling unit to be constructed, or which is attached to or detached from, a primary residence on a parcel zoned for a single-family residence, as provided, or to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. This bill would expand the above CEQA exemption to include the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to provide for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units in single-family residential zones. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3065](#) **(Garcia, D) Fireworks: retail sales.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: Current law authorizes the retail sale of safe and sane fireworks from June 28 to July 6, annually, pursuant to a license issued by the State Fire Marshal, unless otherwise prohibited or regulated by law or ordinance. Current law requires any person who violates any provision of the law relating to fireworks and pyrotechnic devices to be guilty of a misdemeanor, as provided. This bill would authorize the retail sale of certified safe and sane fireworks from 9 a.m. on December 26 to midnight of January 1 of the following year pursuant to a license issued by the State Fire Marshal, if authorized by a charter city, city, county, or city and county ordinance or resolution that may also restrict the hours of use of those fireworks. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3068](#) **(Haney, D) Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards, including that the development is a multifamily housing development that contains two or more residential units. This bill would deem an adaptive reuse project a use by right in all zones, regardless of the zoning of the site, and subject to a streamlined, ministerial review process if the project meets specified requirements. In this regard, an adaptive reuse project, in order to qualify for the streamlined, ministerial review process, would be required to be proposed for an existing building that is less than 50 years old or meets certain requirements regarding the preservation of historic resources, including the signing of an affidavit declaring that the project will comply with the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation or receive federal or state historic rehabilitation tax credits, as specified. The bill would require an adaptive reuse project to comply with any broadly applicable housing affordability requirement, as defined, adopted by the local government and would require at least one-half of the square footage of the adaptive reuse project to be dedicated to residential uses, unless the project is an office conversion project, as specified. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3086](#) **(Santiago, D) General plan: annual report: housing units.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development of the city or county that includes, among other elements, a housing element. That law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs. That law requires the city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the number of units of housing demolished and new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy. This bill would additionally require the city or county to include in the annual report the number of units in the city or county with long-term affordable covenants or restrictions that expired in the prior year and the number of units in the city or county subject to a local rent control or any form of rent or price control that were withdrawn from rent or lease. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3096](#) **(Wicks, D) Courts: elections.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: Current law requires proceedings in cases involving, among other things, election contests and the certification or denial of certification of candidates, be placed on the calendar in the order of their date of filing and given precedence on the court's calendar. This bill would subject proceedings in cases involving fraudulent campaign materials to the above-described requirements. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3122](#) **(Kalra, D) Streamlined housing approvals: objective planning standards.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among others, that the development proponent has committed to record, prior to the issuance of the first building permit, a land use restriction or covenant providing that any lower or moderate-income housing units required remain available at affordable housing costs or rent to persons and families of lower or moderate income, as specified. Current law authorizes a development proponent to request a modification to a development that has been approved under the streamlined, ministerial approval process if that request is submitted to the local government before the issuance of the final building permit. Current law authorizes a local government to apply objective planning standards adopted after the development application was first submitted to the requested modification if the development is revised such that (1) the total number of residential units or total square footage of construction changes by 15% or more or (2) the development is revised such that the total number of residential units or total square footage of construction changes by 5% or more and it is necessary to impose an objective standard beyond those in effect when the development application was submitted in order to mitigate or avoid a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety. This bill would instead authorize a local government to apply objective planning standards adopted after the

development application was first submitted to the requested modification if the development is revised such that (1) the total square footage of construction increases by 15% or more or the total number of residential units decreases by 15% or more or (2) the total square footage of construction increases by 5% or more or the total number of residential units decreases by 5% or more and it is necessary to impose an objective standard beyond those in effect when the development application was submitted in order to mitigate or avoid a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3150](#) **(Quirk-Silva, D) Fire safety: fire hazard severity zones: defensible space: State Fire Marshal.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Current law requires a local agency, within 30 days after receiving a transmittal from the State Fire Marshal that identifies those fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public review and comment. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to provide an opportunity for the public to review and comment on the fire hazard severity zone maps before the State Fire Marshal submits them to the local agency. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3177](#) **(Carrillo, Wendy, D) Mitigation Fee Act: land dedications: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project. Current law requires a local agency that imposes a fee on a housing development for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts to set the rate for the fee to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation if the housing development satisfies specified characteristics, including that the housing development is located within a 1/2 mile of a transit station. Current law defines transit station for these purposes to mean a rail or light-rail station, ferry terminal, bus hub, or bus transfer station. This bill would instead require the housing development to be located within a 1/2 mile of a transit priority area for purposes of a local agency setting the rate for a mitigating vehicular traffic impacts fee to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation. The bill would define "transit priority area" as an area within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop that is existing or planned, if the planned stop is scheduled to be completed within the planning horizon included in a Transportation Improvement Program or applicable regional transportation plan. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3186](#) **(Petrie-Norris, D) Public works: prevailing wages: access to records.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to investigate allegations that a contractor or subcontractor violated the law regulating public works projects, including the payment of prevailing wages. Current law requires each contractor and subcontractor on a public works project to keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with the public work. Current law requires any copy of records made available for inspection as copies and furnished upon request to the public or any public agency to be marked or obliterated to prevent disclosure of an individual's name, address, and social security number but specifies that any copy of records made available to a Taft-Hartley trust fund for the purposes of allocating contributions to participants be marked or obliterated only to prevent disclosure of an individual's full social security number, as specified. This bill would require each contractor and subcontractor performing work on any public works project and any covered entity, as defined for these purposes as a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, or other legal entity, that develops or undertakes such project, to make specified records available upon request to the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, to multiemployer Taft-Hartley trust funds, and to joint labor-management committees, as specified. The bill would also apply this requirement to contractors, subcontractors, and covered entities that are developing, undertaking, or performing work on a development project for which contractors are required to maintain and verify payroll records, as specified. The bill would subject a contractor, subcontractor, or covered entity, for failing to comply with the provisions of this act, to a penalty by the commissioner, as specified, and would deposit the penalties into a specified fund. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[AB 3195](#) **(Haney, D) Alcoholic beverages: hours of sale.**

Status: 02/17/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application for, and the issuance and suspension of, alcoholic beverage licenses. Current law requires moneys collected as fees pursuant to the act to be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund, with those moneys generally allocated to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control upon appropriation by the Legislature. Current law makes it a misdemeanor for any on- or off-sale licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, to sell, give, or deliver to any person any alcoholic beverage between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. of the same day, and for any person who knowingly purchases any alcoholic beverages between those hours. This bill, beginning January 1, 2025, would allow an on-sale licensee, or their agent or employee, to sell or give alcoholic beverages until 4 a.m. on Fridays, Saturdays, and certain holidays if the licensee holds an additional serving hours license that the bill would create, as specified. The bill, beginning January 1, 2025, would authorize the department to issue an additional serving hours license if the local governing body of the city in which the licensed premises is located adopts an ordinance that meets certain requirements, as specified. Among those requirements are that the ordinance identify the additional serving hours area in which an on-sale licensed premises would be eligible for an additional serving hours license, include assessments of the impact of an additional hours service area, and show that the local law enforcement budget will be increased by at least 5% to mitigate public safety and transportation impacts. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[ACR 137](#) **(Pacheco, D) Cities Week.**

Status: 02/05/2024 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Would proclaim the week of April 14, 2024 to April 20, 2024, to be Cities Week, and would encourage all Californians to be involved in their communities and be civically engaged with their local government. (Based on 02/01/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 16](#) **(Smallwood-Cuevas, D) Civil rights: discrimination: enforcement.**

Last Amended: 05/18/2023

Status: 09/01/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/12/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: The Unruh Civil Rights Act generally prohibits business establishments from discriminating on specified bases. The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (act) prohibits discrimination in housing and employment on specified bases and provides procedures for enforcement by the Civil Rights Department. Current law specifies that while it is the intent of the Legislature that the act occupy the field of regulation of discrimination in employment and housing, nothing in the act shall be construed to limit or restrict the application of the Unruh Civil Rights Act. This bill would, commencing on January 1, 2025, also specify that nothing in the act shall be construed to limit or restrict efforts by local entities to enforce state law prohibiting discrimination against classes of persons covered by the act in employment and housing, provided that the enforcement complies with regulations governing local enforcement of the act that the bill would require the Civil Rights Department to promulgate by____. (Based on 05/18/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 24](#) **(Umberg, D) Political Reform Act of 1974: public campaign financing.**

Last Amended: 06/26/2023

Status: 09/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was APPR. on 7/5/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a public officer from expending, and a candidate from accepting, public moneys for the purpose of seeking elective office. This bill would permit a public officer or candidate to expend or accept public moneys for the purpose of seeking elective office if the state or a local governmental entity established a dedicated fund for this purpose, as specified. The bill would prohibit the public moneys for this dedicated fund from being taken from public moneys that are earmarked for education, transportation, or public safety. This restriction would not apply to charter cities. (Based on 06/26/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 225](#) **(Caballero, D) Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program: statewide contract.**

Last Amended: 06/22/2023

Status: 09/01/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 6/26/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Current law, upon appropriation, authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to make either or both loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk for conversion, as provided. This bill would establish the Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program for purposes of funding the acquisition and rehabilitation of unrestricted housing units, as defined, and attaching long-term affordability restrictions on the housing units, while safeguarding against the displacement of current residents. The bill would require the department to issue a request for qualification to select a private sector entity or consortium to manage the program for a period of 5 years. The bill would require the program manager to make loans to eligible borrowers, as defined, based on underwriting guidelines approved by the department. The bill would authorize the department to issue grants or loans from program funds to local public entities upon request for purposes of allowing the local public entity to use the moneys to issue loans to eligible borrowers within its jurisdiction in accordance with the bill's provisions and department regulations. (Based on 06/22/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 236](#) ([Jones, R](#)) **Human trafficking: vertical prosecution program.**

Last Amended: 04/11/2023

Status: 09/01/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/12/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Emergency Services, which is required to, among other things, allocate and award funds to communities developing and providing ongoing citizen involvement and crime resistance programs. This bill would require the office, to the extent funds are available for this purpose and until January 1, 2029, to allocate and award funds to up to 11 district attorney offices that employ a vertical prosecution methodology for the prosecution of human trafficking crimes and that meet other specified criteria, including minimum staffing levels for the program. (Based on 04/11/2023 text)

Position: Support

[SB 251](#) ([Newman, D](#)) **Candidates' statements: false statements.**

Last Amended: 01/03/2024

Status: 01/16/2024 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Current law permits a candidate for nonpartisan elective office, and an officer whose recall is being sought, to file with the elections official a candidate's statement that includes a brief description of the candidate's education and qualifications. Current law requires an elections official to include in the county voter information guide a candidate's statement from a candidate for nonpartisan elective office and from an officer whose recall is being sought. Current law prohibits a candidate for nonpartisan elective office, or an incumbent in a recall election, to knowingly make a false statement of material fact in the candidate's statement with the intent to mislead the voters in connection with the candidate's campaign for nomination or election to an office. Violation of this prohibition is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000. This bill would increase the maximum fine amount to \$5,000. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 402](#) ([Wahab, D](#)) **Involuntary commitment.**

Last Amended: 01/12/2024

Status: 01/29/2024 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 1.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to self or others, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including, among others, by peace officers and designated members of a mobile crisis team, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. This bill would

additionally authorize a person to be taken into custody, pursuant to those provisions, by a licensed mental health professional, as defined. (Based on 01/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 450](#) (Atkins, D) Housing development: approvals.

Last Amended: 09/01/2023

Status: 09/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Current law requires a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided. Current law authorizes a local agency to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards, as defined, except as specified, on the proposed housing development. Current law authorizes a local agency to deny a proposed housing development if specified conditions are met, including that the building official makes a written finding that the proposed housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon public health and safety or the physical environment, as provided. This bill would remove the requirement that a proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls to be considered ministerially. The bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards that do not apply uniformly to development within the underlying zone, but would specify that these provisions do not prohibit a local agency from adopting or imposing objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards on the development if the standards are more permissive than applicable standards within the underlying zone. The bill would remove the authorization for a local agency to deny a proposed housing development if the building official makes a written finding that the proposed housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the physical environment. The bill would require the local agency to consider and approve or deny the proposed housing development application within 60 days from the date the local agency receives the completed application, and would deem the application approved after that time. (Based on 09/01/2023 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 571](#) (Allen, D) Fire safety regulations: development projects: ingress and egress route standards.

Last Amended: 01/10/2024

Status: 01/29/2024 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary: Current law requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to adopt regulations implementing minimum fire safety standards, as provided. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2027, to create, and provide to the Legislature, a report relating to standards for ingress and egress routes in new development, as provided. The bill would require the state board to do certain things when creating the report, including provide opportunities for input from the public, as specified. The bill would prohibit the state board from adopting any regulations incorporating the standards described in the report until at least 6 months after completing that report. (Based on 01/10/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 915](#) (Cortese, D) Local government: autonomous vehicles.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and TRANS.

Summary: Would prohibit an autonomous vehicle service, which has received approval to conduct commercial passenger service or engage in commercial activity using driverless vehicles by the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Public Utilities Commission, or another state agency, from commencing operation within a local jurisdiction until authorized by a local ordinance enacted pursuant to the bill's provisions. The bill would authorize each city, county, or city and county in which an autonomous vehicle has received authorization to operate, to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by adopting an ordinance or resolution in regard to autonomous vehicle services within that jurisdiction. The bill would require each city, county, or city and county that adopts an ordinance or resolution to include certain provisions within that ordinance or resolution. These would include a policy for entry into the business of providing autonomous vehicle services including a permitting program, the establishment of reasonable vehicle caps and hours of service restrictions, and the establishment of an interoperability or override system accessible by first responders in case of an emergency. (Based on 01/09/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 924](#) **(Bradford, D) Tenancy: credit reporting: lower income households.**

Status: 02/14/2024 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Current law requires a landlord of an assisted housing development, as defined, to offer tenants obligated on the lease of units in the development the option of having their rental payments reported to at least one consumer reporting agency through a written election of rent reporting, as specified. Current law authorizes a landlord to charge a tenant that elects to have rent reported the lesser of \$10 per month or the actual cost to the landlord to provide the service, as specified. Current law requires the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation to select an independent evaluator and requires the evaluator to report annually on the impact of these provisions, as specified. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would delete the January 1, 2025, repeal date thereby extending the duration of these provisions indefinitely. (Based on 01/11/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 937](#) **(Wiener, D) Development projects: permits and other entitlements: fees and charges.**

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. The Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. Current law extended by 18 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement, as defined, that was issued before, and was in effect on, March 4, 2020, and that would expire before December 31, 2021, except as specified. Current law provides that if the state or a local agency extended the otherwise applicable time for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement for not less than 18 months, as specified, that housing entitlement would not be extended an additional 18 months pursuant to these provisions. This bill would extend by 18 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement, as defined, that was issued before January 1, 2024, and that will expire before December 31, 2025, except as specified. The bill would toll this 18-month extension during any time that the housing entitlement is the subject of a legal challenge. (Based on 01/17/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 946](#) **(McGuire, D) Wildfires: community hardening.**

Status: 02/14/2024 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Current law requires the Community Wildfire Mitigation Assistance Program to, among other things, provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions with community wildfire preparedness and prevention services and identify funding opportunities and best practices, including, but not necessarily limited to, defensible space, structure hardening, fuel reduction around communities, wildland building code standards, and land use planning. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation related to community hardening to address risks resulting from wildfires. (Based on 01/18/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 947](#) **(Seyarto, R) Department of Transportation: state highway projects: agreements with public entities: project design changes.**

Status: 02/14/2024 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Would require the Department of Transportation, in an agreement with a city, county, or other public entity for the contribution of funds for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of any portion of state highway, to include a provision that makes the department responsible for any additional costs associated with a new project design adopted by the department after the project is included in the state transportation improvement program or the state highway operation and protection program, as specified. The bill would also make this provision applicable to agreements in effect as of January 1, 2025. (Based on 01/18/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 968](#) **(Seyarto, R) Planning and zoning: regional housing needs allocation.**

Status: 02/14/2024 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Current law requires each council of governments or delegate subregion, as applicable, to develop a proposed methodology for distributing the existing and projected regional housing need to cities, counties, and cities and counties within the region or within the subregion, as provided. Current law requires the consideration of several specified factors in developing the methodology. Current law prohibits certain criteria from being a justification for a determination or reduction in a jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need, including prior underproduction of housing in a city or county from the previous regional housing need allocation, as specified. This bill would permit the council of governments or delegate subregion, in developing the methodology, to consider prior overproduction of housing units in a city or county from the previous regional housing need allocation in a particular income category and to count it as credit toward the future regional housing need allocation of that same income category in the next cycle. The bill would provide that the amount eligible to count as credit toward the next cycle is determined by each jurisdiction's most recent annual progress report, as specified. (Based on 01/24/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 969](#) ([Wiener, D](#)) **Alcoholic beverages: entertainment zones: consumption.**

Status: 02/28/2024 - Set for hearing March 12.

Calendar: 03/12/24 S-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 DODD, BILL, Chair

Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act contains various provisions regulating the application for, the issuance of, the suspension of, and the conditions imposed upon alcoholic beverage licenses by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Current law defines "entertainment zone" for purposes of the act as a zone created by ordinance on or after January 1, 2024, in the City and County of San Francisco, that authorizes consumption of one or more types of alcoholic beverages on public streets, sidewalks, or public rights-of-way adjacent to and during a special event permitted or licensed by the department. Current law authorizes the City and County of San Francisco to establish an entertainment zone, subject to certain requirements, including providing specified information relating to the entertainment zone to the department and establishing a process or procedure by which persons in possession of alcoholic beverages in the entertainment zone may be readily identifiable as being 21 years of age or older. This bill would, instead, define "entertainment zone" as a zone created by a city, county, or city and county ordinance on or after January 1, 2025, that authorizes consumption of one or more types of alcoholic beverages on public streets, sidewalks, or public rights-of-way. The bill would additionally authorize any city, county, or city and county to establish an entertainment zone, subject to the above-described requirements. (Based on 01/25/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 983](#) ([Wahab, D](#)) **Energy: gasoline stations and alternative fuel infrastructure.**

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and L. GOV.

Summary: Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to form the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Taskforce to conduct a study on retail gasoline fueling stations and alternative fuels infrastructure, as provided. The bill would require the taskforce, on or before January 1, 2027, to submit to the Legislature a report on the study with recommendations. Until the completion of the study and the submission of the report to the Legislature, the bill would prohibit a local government, including a charter city, from banning the construction or maintenance of retail gasoline fueling stations or alternative fuel infrastructure. (Based on 01/29/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 986](#) ([Seyarto, R](#)) **Ballot label: bond measure fiscal impact.**

Status: 02/14/2024 - Referred to Com. on E. & C.A.

Summary: Current law prescribes the form and content of the ballot label for candidates and measures on the ballot, and requires the ballot label for statewide measures to include a condensed version of the title and summary, including the fiscal impact summary. Current law requires local governments, when submitting a measure for voter approval for the issuance of bonds that will be secured by an ad valorem tax, to provide voters a statement that includes estimates of the total debt service and tax rates required to fund the bonds, as specified. This bill would require, for state bond measures and for local measures to approve the issuance of bonds that will be secured by an ad valorem tax, the ballot label to include a summary of the measure's fiscal impact in a specified form. (Based on 01/30/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1003](#) ([Dodd, D](#)) **Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans.**

Status: 02/14/2024 - Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

Summary: Current law requires electrical corporations to construct, maintain, and operate their electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Under current law, a violation of an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the Public Utilities Commission is a crime. This bill would require those operations to take into account the need to minimize those risks as soon as possible. To the extent that the commission issues an order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirements to implement this requirement, a violation of which is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/01/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1007](#) (Bradford, D) Housing: property assessment relief: grant program.

Status: 02/02/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 3.

Summary: Would establish the Homeowner's Assistance for Descendants of Enslaved Persons Program for purposes of making, upon appropriation by the Legislature, grants available to descendants of a person enslaved in the United States. The bill would require the department to develop and administer the program and provide grants to qualified applicants it selects to receive the grant. The bill would set forth eligibility requirements for applicants and procedures for administering the program. (Based on 02/01/2024 text)

[SB 1011](#) (Jones, R) Encampments: penalties.

Status: 02/23/2024 - Set for hearing April 16.

Calendar: 04/16/24 S-PUBLIC SAFETY 8:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 WAHAB, AISHA, Chair

Summary: Under current law, a nuisance is anything that is injurious to health or indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. Current law also provides that a nuisance is anything that obstructs the free passage or use of any public park, square, street, or highway, among other things. Under current law, a public nuisance is a nuisance that affects the entire community, neighborhood, or a considerable number of persons. Current law provides various remedies against a public nuisance, including abatement by any public body or officer authorized by law. This bill would prohibit a person from sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining, or placing personal property upon a street or sidewalk if a homeless shelter, as defined, is available to the person. The bill would also prohibit sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining, or placing personal property within 500 feet of a public or private school, open space, or major transit stop, as specified. The bill would specify that a violation of this prohibition is a public nuisance that can be abated and prevented, as specified. The bill would also provide that a violation of the prohibition may be charged as a misdemeanor or an infraction, at the discretion of the prosecutor. The bill would prohibit a person from being found in violation of the bill's provisions unless provided notice, at least 72 hours before commencement of any enforcement action, as specified. (Based on 02/05/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1013](#) (Bradford, D) Housing: property tax relief: grant program.

Status: 02/06/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 7.

Summary: Would establish the Property Tax Assistance for Descendants of Enslaved Persons Program for purposes of making, upon appropriation by the Legislature, grants available to persons who currently live in a formerly redlined neighborhood in the state and are descendants of a person enslaved in the United States. The bill would require the department to develop and administer the program and to provide grants to qualified applicants it selects to receive the grant. (Based on 02/05/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1014](#) (Dodd, D) Wildfire safety: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.

Status: 02/28/2024 - Set for hearing March 12.

Calendar: 03/12/24 S-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 DODD, BILL, Chair

Summary: Would require the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation, on or before January 1, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter, to prepare a Wildfire Risk Mitigation Planning Framework sufficient to quantitatively evaluate wildfire risk mitigation actions, as provided. The bill would require the framework to allow for geospatial evaluation and comparison of wildfire risk mitigation actions, as defined, sufficient to direct coordinated mitigation efforts and long-term collaborative mitigation planning. The bill would require the deputy director to, each year the framework is completed, submit a copy of the framework to the Legislature, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, and the Public Utilities Commission for review and consideration. This bill would require the deputy director, on or before April 1, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter,

to prepare a Wildfire Risk Baseline and Forecast for the state delineated on a statewide level and by county, as provided. The bill would require the forecast to include geographic specificity as determined by the deputy director to be sufficient to evaluate targeted wildfire risk mitigation actions, and to accomplish specific things, including establishing key risk metrics for wildfire risk for the state as a whole, by county, and by geographic location. The bill would require the deputy director to, each year the forecast is completed, submit a copy of the forecast to the Legislature, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, and the Public Utilities Commission for review and consideration. (Based on 02/05/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1019](#) (Blakespear, D) Firearms: destruction.

Status: 02/28/2024 - Set for hearing March 19.

Calendar: 03/19/24 S-PUBLIC SAFETY 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 WAHAB, AISHA, Chair

Summary: Current law requires the destruction of certain firearms, in the possession of a law enforcement agency, that have been confiscated, seized, abandoned, unclaimed, or surrendered. This bill would specify that destruction of a firearm means destroying the firearm in its entirety by smelting, shredding, crushing, or cutting all parts of the firearm, including any attachments. The bill would also require every law enforcement agency, as defined, to develop and maintain a written policy regarding the destruction of firearms and shall make that policy available on its internet website. (Based on 02/06/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1034](#) (Seyarto, R) California Public Records Act: state of emergency.

Status: 02/14/2024 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as specified. Current law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Current law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, and defines "unusual circumstances" to include certain circumstances. This bill would revise the unusual circumstances under which the time limit may be extended to include the need to search for, collect, appropriately examine, and copy records during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor when the state of emergency has affected the agency's ability to timely respond to requests due to decreased staffing or closure of the agency's facilities. (Based on 02/06/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1052](#) (Seyarto, R) Mobilehomes.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and JUD.

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Act, until January 1, 2027, establishes the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program within the Department of Housing and Community Development to assist in taking and resolving complaints from homeowners relating to the Mobilehome Residency Law. Current law requires the department, in administering the program, to contract with one or more qualified and experienced nonprofit legal services providers and refer complaints selected for evaluation, and which are not resolved, to these nonprofit legal service providers for possible enforcement action, as specified. This bill would require a nonprofit legal services provider contracted with the department to provide the department, in its role as the contract manager overseeing the performance of nonprofit legal services contracts, with full access to information regarding the status of each case and the services provided to complainants. The bill would prohibit laws relating to the attorney-client privilege or attorney work product doctrine that protect the confidentiality of communications or records from preventing disclosure, as provided. To the extent any information disclosed to the department includes confidential information subject to the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the bill would prohibit any described disclosure from constituting a waiver of that privilege or protection. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1053](#) (Blakespear, D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.

Summary: Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, as defined, to a customer, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag's durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard

to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Current law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a 3rd-party certification entity, and provides proof of that certification and a certification fee to the department, as specified. Existing law also prohibits a store from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. Current law defines "recycled paper bag," in part, as a paper carryout bag that contains a minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled materials, except as provided, and meets other requirements. Current law allows a retail establishment to voluntarily comply with these requirements, if the retail establishment provides the department with irrevocable notice. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, revise the single-use carryout bag exception to include a bag used solely to contain or wrap specified uncooked foods and other specified items to avoid contamination, prevent damage from moisture, or for sanitary, public health, or environmental protection purposes. The bill would revise the definition of "recycled paper bag" to require it be made from 100 percent postconsumer recycled materials, without exception. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1055](#) (Min, D) Accessory dwelling units: regional housing need.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

Summary: Current law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide an annual report to its legislative body, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development by April 1 of each year that includes, among other information, the city's or county's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs, as described. Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency, by ordinance or ministerial approval, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. Current law authorizes a local agency to impose standards on accessory dwelling units that include, but are not limited to, parking, height, setback, landscape, architectural review, and maximum size of a unit. Current law prohibits a local agency from establishing height limitations for accessory dwelling units, including height limitations that would prohibit attached accessory dwelling units from attaining a height of 25 feet, as specified. This bill would prohibit a qualifying local agency from imposing height limitations that would prohibit an attached accessory dwelling unit from attaining a height of 16 feet, as specified. The bill would define "qualifying local agency" as a local agency that the Department of Housing and Community Development has determined that the number of housing units that have been entitled by the local agency, as shown on its most recent annual progress report, is greater than the local agency's share of the regional housing need, for the low- and very low income categories, prorated for that annual reporting period. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1072](#) (Padilla, D) Local government: Proposition 218: remedies.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The California Constitution sets forth various requirements for the imposition of local taxes. The California Constitution excludes from classification as a tax assessments and property-related fees imposed in accordance with provisions of the California Constitution that establish requirements for those assessments and property-related fees. Under these requirements, an assessment is prohibited from being imposed on any parcel if it exceeds the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on that parcel, and a fee or charge imposed on any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership is prohibited from exceeding the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. This bill would require, if a property-related fee or charge creates revenues in excess of the local government's reasonable cost of providing the specific benefit or specific government service, that the excess revenues be used only to reduce the subsequently adopted and following property-related fee or charge. The bill would declare that this provision is declaratory of existing law. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1116](#) (Portantino, D) Unemployment insurance: trade disputes: eligibility for benefits.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Summary: Current law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and extended benefits to eligible individuals who meet specified requirements. Under current law, unemployment benefits are paid from the Unemployment Fund, which is continuously appropriated for these purposes. Current law makes an employee ineligible for benefits if the employee left work because of a trade dispute and specifies that the employee remains ineligible for the duration of the trade dispute. Existing case law holds that employees who left work due to a lockout by the employer, even if it was in anticipation of

a trade dispute, are eligible for benefits. This bill would restore eligibility after the first 2 weeks for an employee who left work because of a trade dispute. (Based on 02/13/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1148](#) (Blakespear, D) Electrical service: multifamily dwellings and local government buildings.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and L., P.E. & R.

Summary: Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to require every residential unit in an apartment house or similar multiunit residential structure, condominium, or mobilehome park issued a building permit on or after July 1, 1982, with certain exceptions, to be individually metered for electrical and gas service. This bill would add an exception from the requirement that every residential unit be individually metered for electrical service for a multifamily dwelling that includes a microgrid, as defined, and that meets specified requirements, including, among other things, that each tenant's electricity costs are less than what the tenant would have paid without the deployment of the microgrid, that the multifamily dwelling uses electricity generated from renewable energy resources, that all construction workers employed in the construction of the dwelling are paid at least the general prevailing rate of wages, as specified, and that the owner of the dwelling bills tenants using one of 3 specified methods. The bill would require the commission to authorize the use of a master meter in any building owned or operated by a local government. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1164](#) (Newman, D) Property taxation: new construction exclusion: accessory dwelling units.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. This bill would exclude from classification as "newly constructed" and "new construction" the construction of an accessory dwelling unit, as defined, until 15 years have passed since construction on the accessory dwelling unit was completed or there is a subsequent change in ownership of the accessory dwelling unit. The bill would require the property owner to, prior to or within 30 days of completion of the project, notify the assessor that the property owner intends to claim the exclusion for an accessory dwelling unit and submit an affidavit stating that the owner shall make a good faith effort to ensure the unit will be used as residential housing for the duration the owner receives the exclusion. The bill would require the State Board of Equalization to prescribe the manner and form for claiming the exclusion and would require all additional documents necessary to support the exclusion to be filed by the property owner with the assessor not later than 6 months after the completion of the project. Because this bill would require an affidavit by a property owner and a higher level of service from county assessors, it would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1170](#) (Menjivar, D) Political Reform Act of 1974: campaign funds.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Com. on E. & C.A.

Summary: Under existing law, campaign funds may not be used for to pay health-related expenses for a candidate, elected officer, or any individual or individuals with authority to approve the expenditure of campaign funds held by a committee, or members of their households. This bill would apply that rule to physical health-related expenses only. This bill would also expressly permit campaign funds to be used to pay or reimburse a non-incumbent candidate for reasonable and necessary mental healthcare expenses if the candidate does not have health insurance or has been denied coverage for mental healthcare expenses by their health insurance, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1174](#) (Min, D) Elections: voter identification.

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on E. & C.A. and L. GOV.

Summary: Current law permits the governing body of a city or district to request that the county render specified services to the city or district regarding the conduct of an election. This bill would prohibit a local government from enacting or enforcing any charter provision, ordinance, or regulation requiring a person to present identification for the purpose of voting or submitting a ballot at any polling place, voting center, or other location where ballots are cast or submitted, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1205](#) (Laird, D) Workers' compensation: medical benefits.

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires employers to secure the payment of workers' compensation, including wage replacement and medical treatment, for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. This bill would make an employee who is working entitled to receive all reasonable expenses of transportation, meals, and lodging incident to receiving treatment, in addition to one day of temporary disability indemnity, or a percentage of one day of temporary disability indemnity representative of the percentage of the wages lost receiving treatment. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1211](#) (Skinner, D) Land use: accessory dwelling units:

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.

Summary: Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency, by ordinance, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. Existing law requires ministerial approval of accessory dwelling units, as specified, if the local agency does not adopt an ordinance governing accessory dwelling units, as described. Under existing law, a local agency is also required to ministerially approve an application for a building permit within a residential or mixed-use zone to create any of specified variations of accessory dwelling units. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1216](#) (Blakespear, D) Transportation projects: Class III bikeways: prohibition.

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.

Summary: Would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2025, an agency responsible for the development or operation of bikeways or highways where bicycle travel is permitted from installing a Class III bikeway or restriping a Class III bikeway on a highway that has a posted speed limit greater than 30 miles per hour. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1280](#) (Laird, D) Waste management: propane cylinders: reusable or refillable.

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.

Summary: Current law prohibits specified stores from providing single-use carryout bags to a customer at the point of sale and makes a violation of this provision subject to specified civil penalties. This bill would, on and after an unspecified date, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable, as defined, and would make the violation of this provision subject to specified civil penalties. The bill would authorize a city attorney or county counsel to impose the civil penalties, as provided. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1293](#) (Ochoa Bogh, R) Recall elections: notice of intention.

Status: 02/16/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 17.

Summary: Current law governs the recall of elective officers of the state and of all counties, cities, other specified local public entities, and judges of courts of appeal and trial courts. Current law requires proponents of the recall to serve, file and publish a copy of the notice of intention, as specified. Current law requires the notice of intention to contain, among other things, the printed name, signature, and residence address, including street and number, city, and ZIP Code, of each of the proponents of the recall. This bill would require the published copy of the notice of intention to omit, among other things, the proponents' signatures and residence addresses, as specified. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1325](#) (Durazo, D) Public contracts: best value procurement: equipment.

Status: 02/20/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

Summary: Would authorize a state or local agency, as defined, to award contracts through a best value procurement method, as describe, for the purchase of equipment with a base value of \$250,000 or more. The bill would require the agency to adopt

and publish procedures and guidelines for evaluating the qualifications of the bidders to ensure the best value selections are conducted in a fair and impartial manner, as described. The bill would authorize the procedures and guidelines to include the adoption of a high road jobs plan policy that evaluates bidders' high road jobs plan commitments as part of the overall score for the public contract, as specified. This bill would require the solicitation document to include certain information and would direct the agency to use a scoring method based on price and the factors described in the solicitation document, as specified. The bill would require the agency to let any contract for these projects to the selected bidder that represents the best value or reject all bids. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1342](#) ([Atkins, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: infrastructure projects: County of San Diego.

Status: 02/20/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 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. Current law authorizes the Governor to certify projects meeting certain requirements as infrastructure projects and provides those certified projects with certain streamlining benefits, including requiring the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings concurrently with the environmental review process and requiring the resolution of an action or proceeding challenging the certification of an environmental impact report (EIR) for certified projects or the granting of any project approvals, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the record of proceedings with the court, as specified. Current law requires the lead agency, within 10 days of the certification of an infrastructure project, to provide a public notice of the certification, as provided. If a lead agency fails to approve a project certified as an infrastructure project before January 1, 2033, current law specifies that the certification is no longer valid. This bill would include the San Vicente Energy Storage Facility project proposed by the San Diego County Water Authority and a project for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the South Bay Sewage Treatment Plant in the County of San Diego, operated by the International Boundary and Water Commission, as infrastructure projects, thereby providing the above-described streamlining benefits to those 2 projects. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1345](#) ([Smallwood-Cuevas, D](#)) Employment discrimination: criminal history information.

Status: 02/20/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

Summary: Would make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to take an adverse action against an applicant based solely or in part on criminal history information, unless the employer can demonstrate that the applicant's criminal history has a direct and adverse relationship with one or more specific duties of the job and the employer's business necessity requires the adverse action. The bill would also make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to require, as a condition of employment, that an applicant waive the applicant's right to privacy in criminal history information or otherwise provide an authorization for the employer to obtain the applicant's criminal history information under specified law, unless the employer can demonstrate a business necessity. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1361](#) ([Blakespear, D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: local agencies: contract for providing services for people experiencing homelessness.

Status: 02/20/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 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. CEQA exempts for its requirements, among other things, actions taken by the Department of Housing and Community Development, the California Housing Finance Agency, or a local agency not acting as the lead agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing for persons and families of low or moderate income, as provided. This bill would additionally exempt from CEQA's requirements actions taken by a local agency to approve a contract for providing services for people experiencing homelessness. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1395](#) ([Becker, D](#)) Shelter crisis: Low Barrier Navigation Center: use by right: building standards.

Status: 02/20/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

Summary: Current law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis and allows a city, county, or city and county, in lieu of compliance, to adopt by ordinance reasonable local standards and procedures for the design, site development, and operation of homeless shelters and the structures and facilities therein. Current law, among other things, exempts from the California Environmental Quality Act specified actions by a state agency or a city, county, or city and county to lease, convey, or encumber land owned by a city, county, or city and county, or to facilitate the lease, conveyance, or encumbrance of land owned by the local government for, or to provide financial assistance to, a homeless shelter constructed or allowed by these provisions. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026. This bill would expand the exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act described above to include action taken by a state agency or a city, county, or city and county, to approve a contract to provide services for people experiencing homelessness to a homeless shelter constructed pursuant to, or authorized by, these provisions. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

[SB 1494](#) (Glazer, D) Local agencies: Sales and Use Tax: retailers.

Status: 02/20/2024 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 18.

Summary: The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose a local sales and use tax in accordance with that law for tangible personal property sold at retail in the city or county, or purchased for storage, use, or other consumption in the city or county. This bill would prohibit, on or after January 1, 2024, a local agency from entering into, renewing, or extending any form of agreement that would result, directly or indirectly, in the payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of Bradley-Burns local tax revenues to any retailer, as defined, in exchange for the retailer locating or continuing to maintain a place of business that serves as the place of sale, as defined, within the territorial jurisdiction of the local agency if that place of business would generate revenue, from the sale of tangible property delivered to and received by the purchaser in the territorial jurisdiction of another local agency, for the local agency under the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. The bill would make those forms of agreements existing before January 1, 2024, void and unenforceable on January 1, 2030. The bill would require a local agency to post those forms of agreements existing before January 1, 2024, on the local agency's internet website until the form of agreement expires or is made void and unenforceable by these provisions. The bill would make related findings and declarations. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Position: Watch

Total Measures: 140

Total Tracking Forms: 140