

City of Oakland Legislative Matrix

Affordable Housing

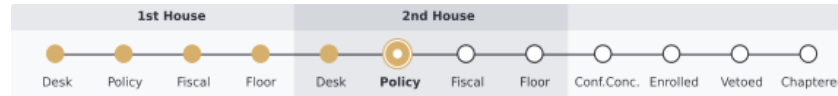
[AB 846](#)

(Bonta, D) Low-income housing credit: rent increases.

Introduced: 02/14/2023

Last Amended: 01/25/2024

Status: 05/01/2024 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and JUD.



Location: 05/01/2024 - Senate Housing

Summary: Current law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program, through which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee allocates low-income housing tax credits aimed at providing affordable low-income housing within and throughout the state. Current law authorizes the committee to undertake specified responsibilities in allocating the tax credit, including entering into regulatory agreements relating to projects that are allocated the tax credit. Current law requires the committee, when allocating the tax credit, to prefer specified projects, including projects that serve lowest income tenants at rents affordable to those tenants. The Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act authorizes an owner of residential real property to establish rental rates for a dwelling or unit that meets specified conditions. This bill would prohibit an owner of a project that received an allocation of the low-income housing tax credit and is subject to a regulatory agreement from increasing rent, over the course of any 12-month period, for a unit more than the lesser of the amount permitted by the program as a result of an increase in the area median gross income, 5% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, as defined, or 10% of the lowest rental rate charged for that unit at any time during the 12 months prior to the effective date of the increase. Notwithstanding these provisions, the bill would authorize an owner of a project to increase the rent up to 30% of the monthly income of the household occupying the unit. (Based on 01/25/2024 text)

[AB 1840](#)

(Arambula, D) California Dream for All Program: eligibility.

Introduced: 01/16/2024

Last Amended: 04/18/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #239 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law establishes the California Dream for All Program to provide shared appreciation loans to qualified first-time homebuyers, as specified. Current law establishes the California Dream for All Fund, which is continuously appropriated for expenditure pursuant to the program and defraying the administrative costs for the agency. Current law authorizes moneys deposited into the fund to include, among other moneys, appropriations from the Legislature from the General Fund or other state fund. This bill would specify that an applicant under the program who meets all other requirements for a loan under the program, including, but not limited to, any requirements imposed by the Federal National Mortgage Association or other loan servicer, shall not be disqualified solely based on the applicant's immigration status. By expanding the persons eligible to receive moneys from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would recast the fund so that appropriations from the Legislature from the General Fund or other state fund are deposited into the California Dream for All Subaccount, which the bill would create and make available upon appropriation by the Legislature for specified purposes. (Based on 04/18/2024 text)

[AB 2243](#) ([Wicks, D](#)) Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022: objective standards and affordability and site criteria.

Introduced: 02/08/2024

Last Amended: 04/18/2024

Status: 05/16/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/16/2024 - Senate Rules

Summary: The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022, until January 1, 2033, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for an affordable housing development or a mixed-income housing development that meets specified objective standards and affordability and site criteria, including being located within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use. The act makes a development that meets those objective standards and affordability and site criteria a use by right and subject to one of 2 streamlined, ministerial review processes depending on, among other things, the affordability requirements applicable to the project. This bill would make various changes to the objective standards and affordability and site criteria applicable to an affordable housing development or mixed-income housing development subject to the streamlined, ministerial review process under the act. (Based on 04/18/2024 text)

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

Introduced: 02/08/2024

Last Amended: 03/21/2024

Status: 05/01/2024 - Referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 05/01/2024 - Senate Judiciary

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. Current law defines "percentage change in the cost of living" as the percentage change in the applicable Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for All Items, as specified. This bill would require the Attorney General to, by July 1 of each year, publish the maximum allowable rent increase on its internet website for each metropolitan area. (Based on 03/21/2024 text)

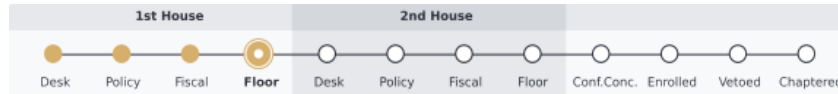
[AB 2813](#) ([Aguiar-Curry, D](#)) Government Investment Act.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last Amended: 04/29/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #422 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, defines various terms and prescribes procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with specified provisions of the California Constitution. The Legislature adopted Assembly Constitutional Amendment 1 (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. This bill, for purposes of ACA 1, would define “affordable housing” to include rental housing, ownership housing, interim housing, and affordable housing programs such as downpayment assistance, first-time homebuyer 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 04/29/2024 text)

ACA 10

(Haney, D) Fundamental human right to housing.

Introduced: 03/06/2023

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #490 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The California Constitution enumerates various personal rights, including the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy. This measure would declare that the state recognizes the fundamental human right to adequate housing for everyone in California. The measure would make it the shared obligation of state and local jurisdictions to respect, protect, and fulfill this right, by all appropriate means, as specified. (Based on 03/06/2023 text)

SB 1032

(Padilla, D) Housing finance: portfolio restructuring: loan forgiveness.

Introduced: 02/06/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #136 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law establishes various rental housing finance programs administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law authorizes the department to monitor and fund various multifamily housing loans. With respect to these programs and loans, existing law authorizes the department to approve an extension of a department loan, the reinstatement of a qualifying unpaid matured loan, the subordination of a department loan to new debt, or an investment of tax credit equity pursuant to specified rental housing finance programs and multifamily housing loans administered, monitored, or funded by the department, subject to specified requirements. This bill would additionally authorize the department to forgive the full amount of the principal, interest, fees, and other outstanding balances of the above-described loans if the borrower makes specified showings. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

Bond Measures

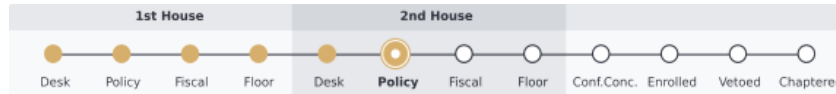
AB 1567

(Garcia, D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024.

Introduced: 02/17/2023

Last Amended: 05/26/2023

Status: 05/13/2024 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.



Location: 05/13/2024 - Senate Rules

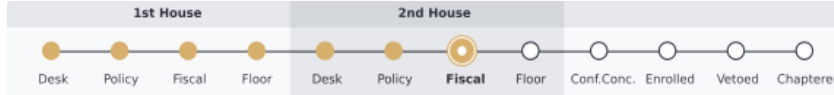
Summary: Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,995,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, clean energy, and workforce development programs. (Based on 05/26/2023 text)

AB 1657 (Wicks, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024.

Introduced: 02/17/2023

Last Amended: 03/04/2024

Status: 03/04/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/04/2024 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Current law authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and homeownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. This bill would provide for submission of the bond act to the voters at the March 5, 2024, statewide general election in accordance with specified law. (Based on 03/04/2024 text)

SB 867 (Allen, D) Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024.

Introduced: 02/17/2023

Last Amended: 06/22/2023

Status: 07/06/2023 - July 10 hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/20/2023 - Assembly Natural Resources

Summary: Would enact the Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate smart agriculture, park creation and outdoor access, and clean energy programs. (Based on 06/22/2023 text)

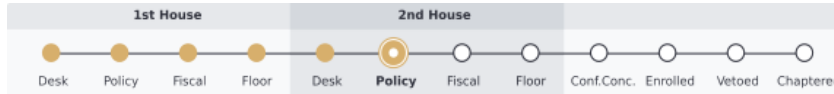
Energy and Climate Change

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

Introduced: 02/14/2023

Last Amended: 01/22/2024

Status: 05/01/2024 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.



Location: 05/01/2024 - Senate Local Government

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)

[AB 1963](#)

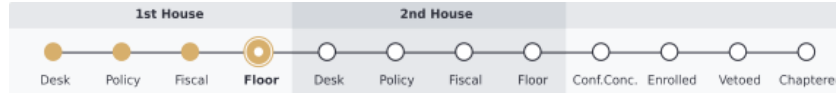
(Friedman, D) Pesticides: paraquat dichloride prohibition.

Introduced: 01/29/2024

Last Amended: 04/25/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #264 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Would, on and after January 1, 2026, prohibit the use, manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any pesticide product that contains paraquat dichloride until the Department of Pesticide Regulation completes a reevaluation of paraquat dichloride and either (1) cancels or suspends the registration of a pesticide product that contains the active ingredient paraquat dichloride, or (2) places appropriate restrictions on the use of the active ingredient paraquat dichloride to mitigate any potential significant adverse effects. The bill would provide that its provisions do not require the department to complete that reevaluation. (Based on 04/25/2024 text)

[AB 2236](#)

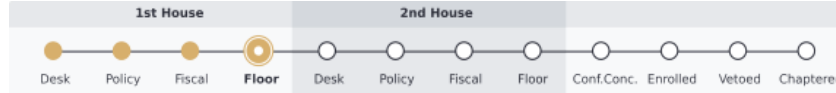
(Bauer-Kahan, D) Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.

Introduced: 02/08/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #139 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

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 provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item, as specified. The bill would revise the definition of "recycled paper bag" to require it be made from a minimum of 50% postconsumer recycled materials on and after January 1, 2028, without exception. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

[AB 2346](#)

(Lee, D) Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products.

Introduced: 02/12/2024

Last Amended: 04/10/2024

Status: 05/15/2024 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.



Location: 05/15/2024 - Senate Environmental Quality

Summary: The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery’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. The bill would also authorize local jurisdictions to count towards their procurement targets, compost produced and procured from specified compost operations, as defined, and, until 2030, investments made for the expansion of the capacity of compostable materials handling operations or community composting operations, as provided. (Based on 04/10/2024 text)

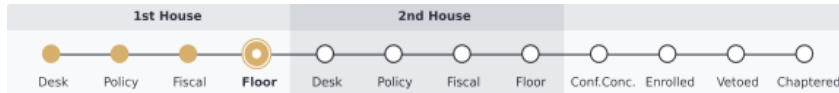
[AB 2761](#) ([Hart, D](#)) Product safety: plastic packaging: Reducing Toxics in Packaging Act.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last Amended: 04/01/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #416 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: This bill would enact the Reducing Toxics in Packaging Act, which would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, or distributing in the state plastic packaging that contains certain chemicals, as specified. The bill would exclude from that prohibition packaging used for certain medical, drug, and federally regulated products. The bill would authorize the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of that prohibition, as specified. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)

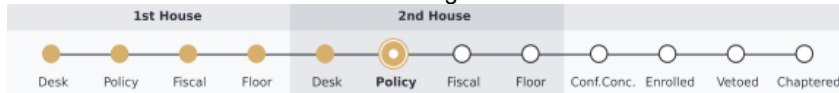
Fentanyl Crisis and Substance Use Treatment Measures

[AB 2081](#) ([Davies, R](#)) Substance abuse: recovery and treatment programs.

Introduced: 02/05/2024

Last Amended: 04/04/2024

Status: 05/16/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/16/2024 - Senate Rules

Summary: Current law grants the State Department of Health Care Services the sole authority in state government to license adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities. The department is authorized to issue a license to specified types of facilities if certain criteria are met. Current law requires licensees to report specified events and incidents to the department, including, among others, the death

of a resident at a licensed facility. Current law authorizes the department to investigate allegations of violations of governing law and take action upon a finding of a violation, as specified. This bill would require an operator of a licensed alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility or certified alcohol or other drug program to include on its internet website and intake form paperwork a disclosure that an individual may check the internet website of the State Department of Health Care Services to confirm whether the facility's license or program's certification has been placed in probationary status, been subject to a temporary suspension order, been revoked, or the operator has been given a notice of operation in violation of law. (Based on 04/04/2024 text)

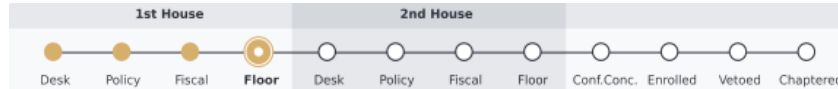
[AB 2574](#) (Valencia, D) Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment programs and facilities: disclosures.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Last Amended: 04/25/2024

Status: 05/16/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #527 A-CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/15/2024 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Current law requires certified adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery programs and licensed facilities to disclose specified information to the State Department of Health Care Services, including ownership or a financial interest in a recovery residence, as defined, and contractual relationships with entities that provide recovery services to clients of certified programs or licensed facilities if the entity is not a part of a certified program or a licensed facility. This bill would require an organization that operates, conducts, owns, or maintains a certified program or a licensed facility to disclose to the department whether the licensee, or a general partner, director, or officer of the licensee owns or has a financial interest in a recovery residence and whether it has contractual relationships with entities that provide recovery services to clients of certified programs or licensed facilities if the entity is not a part of a certified program or a licensed facility. (Based on 04/25/2024 text)

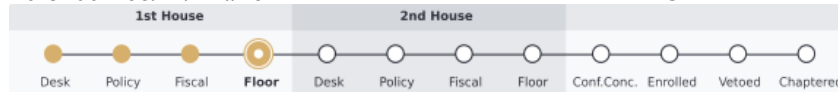
[SB 910](#) (Umburg, D) Treatment court program standards.

Introduced: 01/08/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #194 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law states the intent of the Legislature that drug court programs be designed and operated in accordance with specified standards developed by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals and Drug Court Standards Committee. Current law further states the intent of the Legislature that key programs of the drug court programs include, among other things, integration by drug courts of alcohol and other drug treatment services. This bill would instead require, for counties that opt to have treatment court programs, that the treatment court programs be designed and operated in accordance with the "Adult Treatment Court Best Practice Standards" developed by All Rise. The bill would revise the above-described statement of legislative intent regarding key components to be included in treatment court programs, including requiring a system of incentives, sanctions, and service adjustments to achieve participant success. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

[SB 1502](#) (Ashby, D) Controlled substances: xylazine.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #241 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, categorizes controlled substances into 5 schedules and places the greatest restrictions on those substances contained in Schedule I. Under current law, the substances in Schedule I are deemed to have a high potential for abuse and no accepted medical use while substances in Schedules II through V are substances that have an accepted medical use, but have the potential for abuse. Current law restricts the prescription, furnishing, possession, sale, and use of controlled substances, and makes a violation of those laws a crime, except as specified. Current law defines drug paraphernalia and prohibits, among other things, the manufacture, sale, and possession, as specified, of drug paraphernalia. Current law excludes from these prohibitions any testing equipment that is designed, marketed, used, or intended to be used to analyze a substance for the presence of fentanyl, ketamine, gamma hydroxybutyric acid, or any analog of fentanyl. This bill would add xylazine to the list of Schedule III substances, as specified. If an animal drug containing xylazine that has been approved under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is not available for sale in California, the bill would create an exception for a substance that is intended to be used to compound an animal drug or an animal drug compound containing xylazine, as specified. The bill would exclude from the prohibitions on paraphernalia any testing equipment to analyze a substance for the presence of xylazine. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

Homelessness

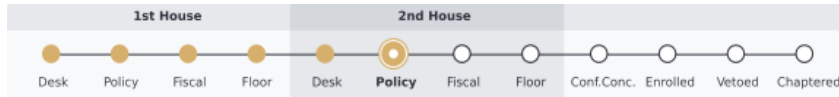
AB 922

(Wicks, D) Prepared Meals Delivery Program.

Introduced: 02/14/2023

Last Amended: 01/22/2024

Status: 05/01/2024 - Referred to Com. on HUMAN S.



Location: 05/01/2024 - Senate Human Services

Summary: Would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute for this purpose, require the State Department of Social Services to establish the Prepared Meals Delivery Program for the purpose of providing meals to unhoused individuals. The bill would require the County of Alameda to participate in the program and to select a community-based organization as a grantee of funding for the program based on a bidding process, as specified. (Based on 01/22/2024 text)

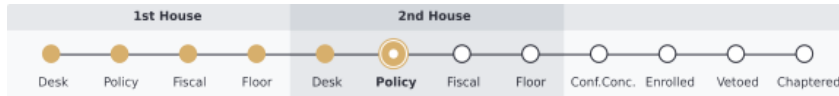
AB 2835

(Gabriel, D) Motels and hotels: publicly funded shelter programs.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last Amended: 03/11/2024

Status: 05/15/2024 - Referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 05/15/2024 - Senate Judiciary

Summary: Current law provides that the continued occupancy of a shelter program participant in a motel or hotel does not constitute a new tenancy and is not considered a "person who hires" for purposes of an unlawful detainer action if the shelter program meets specified requirements. Current law prohibits specified provisions of the California Building Standards Code from causing a motel or hotel to be designated as nontransient solely as a result of a shelter program participant's occupancy in the motel or hotel beyond a 30-day period, or from being interpreted to restrict the duration of occupancy for shelter program participants. Current law prohibits a hotel or motel from adopting specified policies or imposing charges or fees specifically for shelter program participants, and prohibits requiring those participants to check out and reregister or move out of or between rooms while actively enrolled in a shelter program for purposes of preventing occupants from establishing rights of tenancy. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would delete the January 1, 2025, repeal date, thereby extending operation of the above-described provisions indefinitely. (Based on 03/11/2024 text)

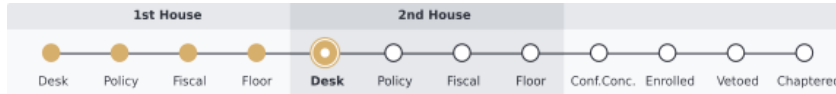
SB 7

(Blakespear, D) Planning and zoning: annual report: housing for extremely low income households.

Introduced: 12/05/2022

Last Amended: 01/22/2024

Status: 01/29/2024 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/29/2024 - Assembly DESK

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. That law requires the planning agency of a 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. The law requires that the annual report include, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing, including both rental housing and for-sale housing, that have been issued a completed entitlement, building permit, or certificate of occupancy, and the income category, by area median income, that each unit of housing satisfies, as specified. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to specify that the income category includes extremely low income households, as defined. (Based on 01/22/2024 text)

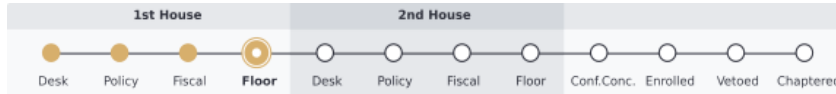
SB 1319 **(Wahab, D)** **Skilled nursing facilities: approval to provide therapeutic behavioral health programs.**

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #227 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

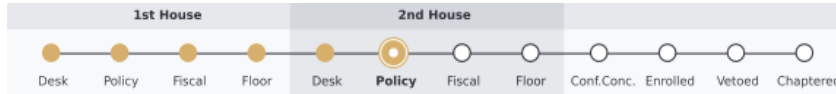
Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including, but not limited to, skilled nursing facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Current law, the Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983, establishes, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI), a program of seismic safety building standards for certain hospitals constructed on and after March 7, 1973. The act requires the governing board or other governing authority of a hospital, before adopting plans for the hospital building, as defined, to submit to HCAI an application for approval, accompanied by the plans, as prescribed. Current law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Current law authorizes DHCS to adopt regulations to certify providers enrolled in the Medi-Cal program, and applicants for enrollment as providers, including providers and applicants licensed as health care facilities. This bill would require a licensed skilled nursing facility that proposes to provide therapeutic behavioral health programs in an identifiable and physically separate unit of a skilled nursing facility, and that is required to submit an application and receive approvals from multiple departments, as specified above, to apply simultaneously to those departments for review and approval of application materials. The bill, when an applicant for approval from one of the specified departments is unable to complete the approval process because the applicant has not obtained required approvals and documentation from one or both of the other departments, would authorize the applicant to submit all available forms and supporting documentation, along with a letter estimating when the remaining materials will be submitted. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

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

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Last Amended: 04/08/2024

Status: 05/13/2024 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and H. & C.D.



Location: 05/13/2024 - Assembly Natural Resources

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (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, as provided. (Based on 04/08/2024 text)

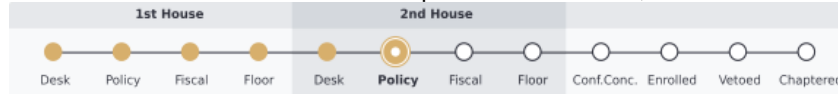
Housing and Land Use

AB 1782 **(Ta, R) Redevelopment: successor agencies: Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund.**

Introduced: 01/03/2024

Status: 05/08/2024 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Calendar: 06/04/24 S-HOUSING 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SKINNER, NANCY, Chair



Location: 05/08/2024 - Senate Housing

Summary: Current law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations and to perform duties required by any enforceable obligation. Current law authorizes the city, county, or city and county that created a former redevelopment agency to elect to retain the housing assets and functions previously performed by the former redevelopment agency. Current law requires the housing successor to maintain any funds transferred to it, together with any funds generated from housing assets in a separate Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund to be used in accordance with applicable housing-related provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law, except as specified. Current law requires the housing successor to expend funds received from the successor agency to meet its enforceable obligations, and for specified administrative and monitoring costs relating to ensuring the long-term affordability of units subject to affordability restrictions. Current law authorizes a housing successor, if it has fulfilled specified obligations regarding the replacement of dwelling units, to expend up to \$250,000 per fiscal year for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services, including the provision of short-term or medium-term rental assistance, contributions toward the construction of local or regional homeless shelters, and housing relocation and stabilization services. This bill would increase the amount that a housing successor may expend on those homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services to \$500,000. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

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

Introduced: 01/11/2024

Last Amended: 04/29/2024

Status: 05/16/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #79 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/16/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

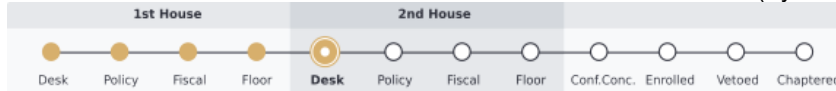
Summary: Current law requires a city or county to deem an applicant for a housing development project to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing specified information about the proposed project to the city or county from which approval for the project is being sought. Current law requires 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 30 business days of the submission of the preliminary application. For development fees imposed by an agency other than a city or county, the bill would require the development proponent to request the fee schedule from the agency that imposes the fee. (Based on 04/29/2024 text)

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

Introduced: 01/22/2024

Last Amended: 04/15/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 52. Noes 3.)



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate DESK

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 findings 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. Because the bill would require planning agencies to submit specified findings to the department with an adopted housing element or amendment, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/15/2024 text)

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

Introduced: 02/13/2024

Last Amended: 04/18/2024

Status: 05/16/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/16/2024 - Senate Rules

Summary: 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 and 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, except as specified. 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 04/18/2024 text)

AB 2485 **(Carrillo, Juan, D) Regional housing need: determination.**

Introduced: 02/13/2024

Last Amended: 03/19/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #364 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

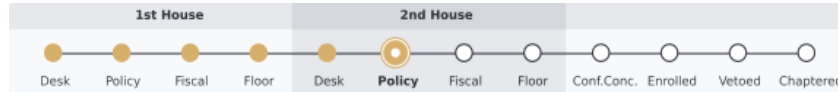
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. That law requires the department, in consultation with the council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need of housing for each region in a specified manner. That law requires the department's determination to be based upon population projections produced by the Department of Finance, as specified. That law also requires the department to meet and consult with the council of governments regarding the assumptions and methodologies to be used to determine each region's housing need and requires the council of governments to provide data assumptions from the council of governments' projections, as specified. That law authorizes the department to accept or reject the information provided by the council of governments and, after consultation with each council of governments, to make determinations on the council of governments' data assumptions and the methodology the department will use to determine each region's housing need. That law requires the department to provide its determinations to each council of governments, as specified. This bill would require the department to publish on its internet website the data sources, analyses, and methodology, as specified, prior to finalization of the regional determination. (Based on 03/19/2024 text)

[AB 2553](#) (Friedman, D) Housing development: major transit stops: vehicular traffic impact fees.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Last Amended: 04/15/2024

Status: 05/15/2024 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.



Location: 05/15/2024 - Senate Local Government

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempts from its requirements residential projects on infill sites and transit priority projects that meet certain requirements, including a requirement that the projects are located within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop. CEQA defines "major transit stop" to include, among other locations, the intersection of 2 or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. This bill would revise the definition of "major transit stop" to increase the frequency of service interval to 20 minutes. (Based on 04/15/2024 text)

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

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Last Amended: 04/10/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #385 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

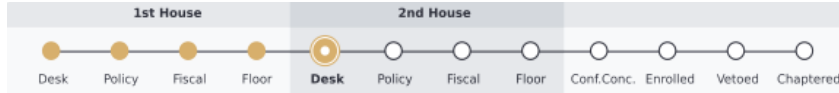
Summary: Would prohibit a business entity, as defined, that has an interest in more than 1,000 single-family residential properties from purchasing, acquiring, or otherwise obtaining an interest in another single-family residential property and subsequently leasing the property. The bill would authorize 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 04/10/2024 text)

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

Introduced: 01/17/2024

Last Amended: 04/08/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly.



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly DESK

Summary: 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 24 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement, entitlement for a priority residential development project, as those terms are defined, that was issued before January 1, 2024, and that will expire before December 31, 2025, except as specified. The bill would toll this 24-month extension during any time that the housing entitlement is the subject of a legal challenge. By adding to the duties of local officials with respect to housing entitlements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 04/08/2024 text)

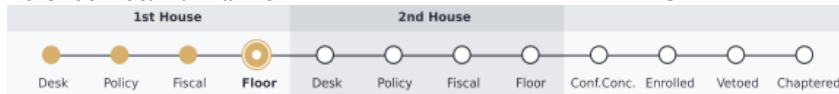
SB 1060 (**Becker, D**) **Property insurance underwriting: risk models.**

Introduced: 02/08/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #143 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Would, if a property insurer uses risk models for underwriting purposes, authorize the models to account for wildfire risk reduction associated with hazardous fuel reduction, home hardening, defensible space, and fire prevention activities. The bill would require an insurer using risk models for underwriting purposes, as specified, beginning January 15, 2026, and on or before each January 15 thereafter, to provide to the department information necessary to ensure compliance with those risk model requirements, as specified. The bill would make related findings and declarations and would state the intent of the Legislature to do specified actions, including ensuring that actions taken to reduce wildfire risks and associated property losses are considered by property insurers in their underwriting evaluations by requiring that any models used for underwriting account for the identified categories of risk mitigation. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

SB 1210 (**Skinner, D**) **New housing construction: electrical, gas, sewer, and water service: service connection information.**

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last Amended: 04/22/2024

Status: 05/07/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #52 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/07/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, gas corporations, sewer system corporations, and water corporations, while local publicly owned utilities, including municipal utility districts, public utility districts, and irrigation districts, are under the direction of their governing boards. This bill would, for new housing construction, require the above-described utilities, on or before January 1, 2026, to publicly post on their internet websites (1) the schedule of fees for a service connection, capacity, or other point of connection charge for each housing development type, including, but not limited to, accessory dwelling unit, mixed-

use, multifamily, and single-family developments, except as specified, and (2) the estimated timeframes for completing typical service connections needed for each housing development type, as specified. The bill would exempt from its provisions an independent special district that does not maintain an internet website due to a hardship, as provided. To the extent that this bill imposes new requirements on certain local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/22/2024 text)

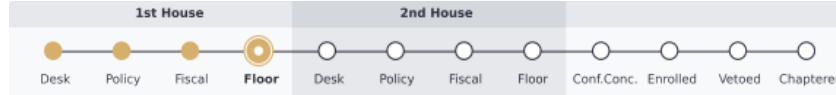
[SB 1211](#) (Skinner, D) Land use: accessory dwelling units: ministerial approval.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last Amended: 04/23/2024

Status: 05/07/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #53 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/07/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: 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. That law prohibits, if a local agency adopts an ordinance to create ADUs in those zones, the local agency from requiring the replacement of offstreet parking spaces if a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of, or is converted to, an ADU. This bill would also prohibit the local agency from requiring the replacement of offstreet parking spaces if an uncovered parking space is demolished in conjunction with the construction of, or is converted to, an ADU. (Based on 04/23/2024 text)

Land Conservation and Wildlife

[AB 388](#) (Connolly, D) California’s Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan: implementation strategies.

Introduced: 02/02/2023

Last Amended: 07/05/2023

Status: 09/01/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)



Location: 09/01/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

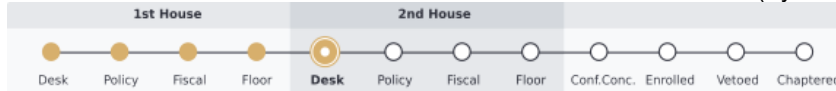
Summary: Current law establishes the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire adapted communities and landscapes by improving ecosystem health, community wildfire preparedness, and fire resilience. Under the program, the Department of Conservation is required to provide block grants to regional entities to develop regional strategies that develop governance structures, identify wildfire risks, foster collaboration, and prioritize and implement projects within the region to achieve the program’s goals. Current law requires that regional priority strategy development be in coordination with public landowners and other relevant forest and fire planning efforts in wildfire and forest resiliency planning. This bill would, by January 1, 2025, require the Department of Conservation, in consultation with the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force and its member agencies, to establish guidelines for funding the implementation of the regional priority strategies, as provided, and to establish regional investment strategies to identify and align resources that support implementation of regional priority strategies that contribute to the goals and key actions identified in the California’s Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan issued by the task force in January 2021 and any subsequent updates to this plan, and the implementation strategy. The bill would authorize conservancies, departments, and boards within the Natural Resources Agency to directly award regional block grants to eligible regional entities, forest collaboratives, and partnerships to implement regional plans, strategies, agreements, and initiatives. (Based on 07/05/2023 text)

[AB 1889](#) (Friedman, D) conservation element: wildlife and habitat connectivity.

Introduced: 01/22/2024

Last Amended: 04/15/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 53. Noes 14.)



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate DESK

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, housing, and conservation elements, as specified. Current law requires the conservation element to consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction on natural resources located on public lands. This bill would additionally require the conservation element to consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction on the movement of wildlife and habitat connectivity. The bill would require the conservation element, upon the next update of one or more elements on or after January 1, 2026, to, among other things, identify and analyze connectivity areas, permeability, and natural landscape areas within the jurisdiction, identify and analyze existing or planned wildlife passage features, and consider the impacts of development and the barriers caused by development to wildlife and habitat connectivity. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to incorporate by reference into their general plan an existing plan that meets these requirements. The bill would require authorize a city, county, or city and county preparing to update its conservation element to consider incorporating appropriate standards, policies, and zoning, implementation programs, consult with specified entities, and consider relevant best available science. (Based on 04/15/2024 text)

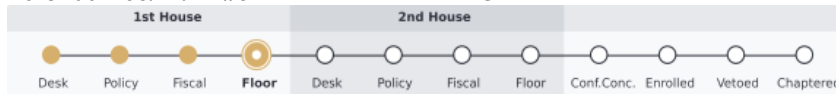
[AB 2416](#) ([Connolly, D](#)) Residential property insurance: wildfire risk.

Introduced: 02/13/2024

Last Amended: 04/22/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #347 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: This bill would require the Department of Insurance, on or before December 31, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter, to evaluate whether or not to update its regulations to include additional building hardening measures for property-level mitigation efforts and communitywide wildfire mitigation programs. For its first evaluation, the bill would require the department to consult with specified agencies to identify additional building hardening measures to consider, as well as to develop and implement a public participation process during the evaluation. (Based on 04/22/2024 text)

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

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Last Amended: 04/10/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #474 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law also requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state that are not state responsibility areas 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, and, within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, to designate, by ordinance transmitted to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction. This bill would revise and recast the above-described provisions applicable to fire hazard severity zones in state responsibility areas and in areas that are not state responsibility areas. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to provide an opportunity, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, for the public to review and comment on the fire hazard severity zone maps of areas that are not state responsibility areas before the State Fire

Marshal submits them to the local agency, and would require a local agency to transmit a copy of its ordinance to the State Fire Marshal instead of the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. The bill would delete the above-described authorization to petition the revisions or repeal of a fire hazard severity zone within a state responsibility area. (Based on 04/10/2024 text)

SB 504 **(Dodd, D) Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.**

Introduced: 02/14/2023

Last Amended: 04/20/2023

Status: 07/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 5/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)



Location: 07/14/2023 - Assembly 2 YEAR

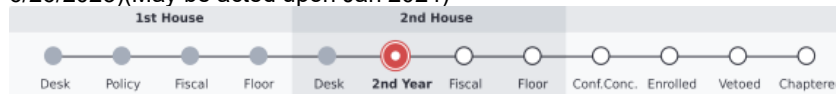
Summary: Current law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data, collected by the qualified entities, to be reported to the department. Current law requires the department to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention and home hardening education activities and provides that local agencies, among others, are eligible for these grants. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas of the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Current law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, and authorizes a local agency, at its discretion, to include areas within the jurisdiction of the local agency, not identified as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones by the State Fire Marshal, as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, respectively. This bill would require the department, when reviewing applications for the local assistance grant program, to give priority to any local governmental entity that is qualified to perform defensible space assessments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones who reports that information using the common reporting platform, as provided. (Based on 04/20/2023 text)

SB 672 **(McGuire, D) Residential property insurance.**

Introduced: 02/16/2023

Last Amended: 06/19/2023

Status: 07/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was INS. on 6/26/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)



Location: 07/14/2023 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law generally regulates classes of insurance, including residential property insurance. Current law prohibits a residential property insurance policy from being issued or renewed in this state unless it complies with certain requirements. This bill would prohibit an admitted insurer that offers residential property insurance from refusing to offer or sell residential property insurance to an applicant whose property meets specified best practices for wildfire building hardening and property-level mitigation. (Based on 06/19/2023 text)

SB 945 **(Alvarado-Gil, D) The Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act.**

Introduced: 01/18/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #198 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Public Health, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to develop a plan, addressing specified issues, with recommendations and guidelines for counties to use in the case of a significant air quality event caused by wildfires or other sources. This bill,

the Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act, would require the State Department of Public Health, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to create, operate, and maintain a statewide integrated wildfire smoke and health data platform no later than July 1, 2026, that, among other things, would integrate wildfire smoke and health data from multiple databases. Under the bill, the purposes for the data platform would include providing adequate information to understand the negative health impacts on California's population caused by wildfire smoke and evaluating the effectiveness of investments in forest health and wildfire mitigation on health outcomes in California. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

SB 946

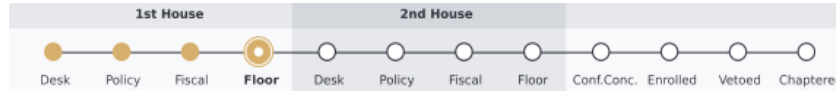
(McGuire, D) Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: exclusions: wildfire mitigation payments.

Introduced: 01/18/2024

Last Amended: 04/29/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Ordered to special consent calendar.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #262 S-SPECIAL CONSENT CALENDAR NO. 34



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2029, provide an exclusion from gross income for amounts received by a qualified taxpayer, as defined, as a California qualified wildfire loss mitigation payment, as defined. (Based on 04/29/2024 text)

SB 1014

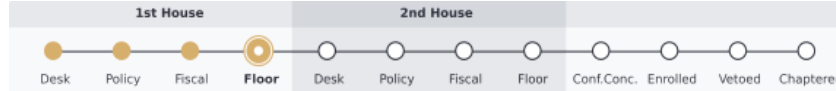
(Dodd, D) Wildfire safety: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.

Introduced: 02/05/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #206 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law makes the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation responsible for fire preparedness and mitigation missions of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, as provided. This bill would require the deputy director, 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. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

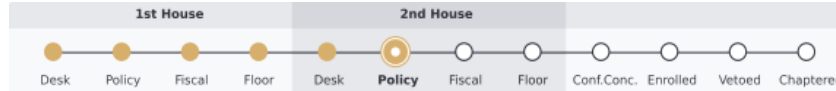
SB 1046

(Laird, D) Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations.

Introduced: 02/07/2024

Last Amended: 04/09/2024

Status: 05/06/2024 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.



Location: 05/06/2024 - Assembly Natural Resources

Summary: Would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to prepare and certify, by January 1, 2027, a program environmental impact report that streamlines the process with which jurisdictions can develop and site small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations, as defined, for processing organic waste, as specified. (Based on 04/09/2024 text)

Local Government

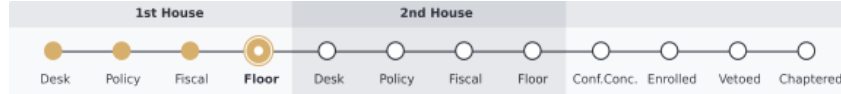
[AB 2239](#) **(Bonta, D) Digital discrimination of access: prohibition.**

Introduced: 02/08/2024

Last Amended: 04/29/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #309 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law prohibits fixed and mobile internet service providers, as defined, that provide broadband internet access service, as defined, from engaging in specified actions concerning the treatment of internet traffic. This bill would define “digital discrimination of access” as policies or practices, not justified by genuine issues of technical or economic feasibility, that differentially impact consumers’ access to broadband internet access service based on their race, ethnicity, color, religion, or national origin, or that are intended to have a differential impact. The bill would prohibit internet service providers, as defined, from engaging in digital discrimination of access. (Based on 04/29/2024 text)

[AB 2488](#) **(Ting, D) Downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing districts: City and County of San Francisco.**

Introduced: 02/13/2024

Last Amended: 04/18/2024

Status: 05/13/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 71. Noes 1.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/13/2024 - Senate Rules

Summary: Would authorize the City and County of San Francisco to designate a downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing district for the purpose of financing office-to-residential conversion projects with incremental tax revenues generated by office-to-residential conversion projects within the district. The bill would require the boundaries of the district to be contiguous with the boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco. (Based on 04/18/2024 text)

[AB 2561](#) **(McKinnor, D) Local public employees: vacant positions.**

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Last Amended: 03/11/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #381 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Would require each public agency with bargaining unit vacancy rates exceeding 10% for more than 90 days within the past 180 days to meet and confer with a representative of the recognized employee organization to produce, publish, and implement a plan consisting of specified components to fill all vacant positions within the subsequent 180 days. The bill would require the public agency to present this plan during a public hearing to the governing legislative body and to publish the plan on its internet website for public review for at least one year. By imposing new duties on local public agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern. (Based on 03/11/2024 text)

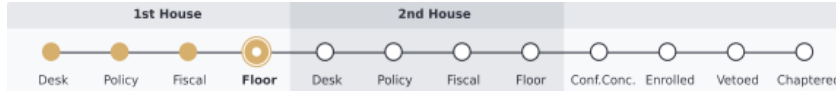
[AB 2786](#) **(Bonta, D) Certified mobile farmers’ markets.**

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #192 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing federal law, the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Act of 1992, is designed to provide resources to persons who are nutritionally at risk, in the form of fresh, high-quality agricultural products from certified farmers' markets, expand the awareness and use of certified farmers' markets, and increase sales at those markets. Existing state law authorizes the State Department of Public Health to establish the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC Program) to implement the federal program. This bill would require the department to include criteria in the next state plan submission to the United States Department of Agriculture to authorize certified mobile farmers' markets to participate in the WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program. If the state plan is approved, the bill would require the department to authorize certified mobile farmers' markets to participate in the program, and would require certified mobile farmers' markets to, among other things, sell agricultural products, including fruits, vegetables, and herbs, that are grown by California producers with a certified producer's certificate, as specified. This bill would revise the California Retail Food Code to include a certified mobile farmers' market and impose upon the certified mobile farmers' market the uniform health and sanitation standards for mobile food facilities and general food safety requirements. By imposing new enforcement requirements on local health agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

Political Reform Act

[AB 2911](#) ([McKinnor, D](#)) Campaign contributions: agency officers.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last Amended: 04/16/2024

Status: 04/25/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #49 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 04/25/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

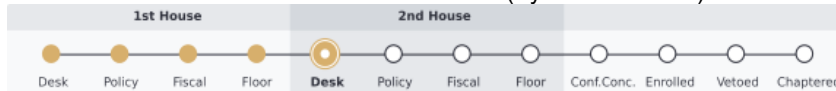
Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits an officer of an agency from accepting, soliciting, or directing a contribution of more than \$250 from any party, participant, or a party or participant's agent, while a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use is pending before the agency and for 12 months following the date a final decision is rendered in the proceeding, if the officer knows or has reason to know that the participant has a financial interest, as defined. Current law permits an officer who violates this prohibition to cure the violation by returning the contribution, or portion of the contribution in excess of \$250, within 14 days of accepting, soliciting, or directing the contribution, as specified. Current law also prohibits a party or party's agent from making a contribution of more than \$250 to any officer of an agency while a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use is pending before the agency and for 12 months following the date a final decision is rendered by the agency in that proceeding. This bill would raise the threshold for contributions regulated by these provisions to \$1,500, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2024 text)

[SB 1243](#) ([Dodd, D](#)) Campaign contributions: agency officers.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last Amended: 05/08/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 2.) Ordered to the Assembly.



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly DESK

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits certain contributions of more than \$250 to an officer of an agency by any party, participant, or party or participant's agent in a proceeding while a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use is pending before the agency and for 12 months following the date a final decision is rendered in the proceeding, as specified. The act requires disclosure

on the record of the proceeding, as specified, of certain contributions of more than \$250 within the preceding 12 months to an officer from a party or participant, or party's agent. The act disqualifies an officer from participating in a decision in a proceeding if the officer has willfully or knowingly received a contribution of more than \$250 from a party or a party's agent, or a participant or a participant's agent, as specified. The act allows an officer to cure certain violations of these provisions by returning a contribution, or the portion of the contribution of in excess of \$250, within 14 days of accepting, soliciting, or receiving the contribution, whichever comes latest. This bill would raise the threshold for contributions regulated by these provisions to \$1,000, as specified. The bill would limit the prohibition on contributions made during and after a proceeding to the 9 months after a final decision in a proceeding is made, and it would extend the period during which an officer may cure a violation to within 30 days of accepting, soliciting, or directing the contribution, whichever is latest. (Based on 05/08/2024 text)

Public Safety

[AB 73](#) (Boerner, D) Vehicles: required stops: bicycles.

Introduced: 12/13/2022

Last Amended: 03/09/2023

Status: 07/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/14/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)



Location: 07/14/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law requires the driver of any vehicle, including a person riding a bicycle, when approaching a stop sign at the entrance of an intersection, to stop before entering the intersection. A violation of this requirement is an infraction. This bill would require a person who is 18 years of age or older riding a bicycle upon a two-lane highway when approaching a stop sign at the entrance of an intersection with another roadway with two or fewer lanes, where stop signs are erected upon all approaches, to yield the right-of-way to any vehicles that have either stopped at or entered the intersection, or that are approaching on the intersecting highway close enough to constitute an immediate hazard, and to pedestrians, as specified, and continue to yield the right-of-way to those vehicles and pedestrians until reasonably safe to proceed. The bill would require other vehicles to yield the right-of-way to a bicycle that, having yielded as prescribed, has entered the intersection. The bill would state that these provisions do not affect the liability of a driver of a motor vehicle as a result of the driver's negligent or wrongful act or omission in the operation of a motor vehicle. (Based on 03/09/2023 text)

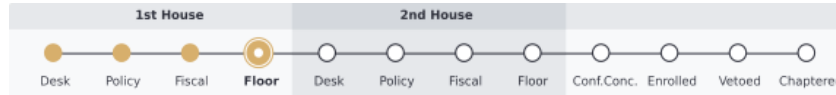
[AB 2020](#) (Bonta, D) Survivors of Human Trafficking Support Act.

Introduced: 01/31/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #110 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Would require a county that has an interagency sexual assault response team to establish a survivor review board, for the purpose of soliciting, accepting, and reviewing feedback from survivors regarding their experience with service providers, as specified. The bill would require this board to meet at least once every two months to review feedback, develop recommendations in response to feedback, and to respond to any feedback in writing, as specified. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

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

Introduced: 02/12/2024

Last Amended: 05/09/2024

Status: 05/13/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 50. Noes 6.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/13/2024 - Senate Rules

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, notwithstanding the above-described authorization for city attorneys, 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, provided that the legislative body of a city passes an ordinance granting that prosecutorial authority to the city attorney. The bill would authorize a city to rescind the ordinance that established the prosecutorial authority, and would require that authority to cease to exist on the date set forth in the rescinding ordinance. (Based on 05/09/2024 text)

Retail Theft and Community-Based Crime

[AB 1779](#) (Irwin, D) Theft: jurisdiction.

Introduced: 01/03/2024

Last Amended: 04/25/2024

Status: 04/25/2024 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #41 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 04/11/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law defines types of theft, including petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting. Current law also defines the crimes of robbery and burglary. Current law sets forth specific rules relating to the jurisdiction for the prosecution of theft by fraud, organized retail theft, and receiving stolen property, including that the jurisdiction for prosecution includes the county where an offense involving the theft or receipt of the stolen merchandise occurred, the county in which the merchandise was recovered, or the county where any act was done by the defendant in instigating, procuring, promoting, or aiding or abetting in the commission of a theft offense or other qualifying offense. Current law jurisdictionally limits prosecution of each of the above to criminal actions brought by the Attorney General. This bill would no longer limit the jurisdictional rules for the above crimes to criminal actions brought by the Attorney General. If a case is brought by someone other than the Attorney General and multiple offenses are committed by the same defendant in multiple jurisdictions, the bill would allow a criminal action to be brought in any of those jurisdictions subject to a hearing on consolidation of the offenses, as specified. (Based on 04/25/2024 text)

[AB 1794](#) (McCarty, D) Crimes: larceny.

Introduced: 01/04/2024

Last Amended: 04/11/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #230 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, makes the theft of money, labor, or property petty theft punishable as a misdemeanor, whenever the value of the property taken does not exceed \$950. Under current law, if the value of the property taken exceeds \$950, the theft is grand theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. Proposition 47 requires shoplifting, defined as entering a commercial establishment with the intent to commit larceny if the value of the property taken does not exceed \$950, to be punished as a misdemeanor. Under current law, if the value of all property taken over the course of distinct but related acts motivated by one intention, general impulse, and plan

exceeds \$950, those values may be aggregated into a single charge of grand theft. This bill would clarify that those values may be aggregated even though the thefts occurred in different places or from different victims. The bill would also, declarative of existing law, provide that circumstantial evidence may be used to prove that multiple thefts were motivated by one intention, general impulse, and plan. (Based on 04/11/2024 text)

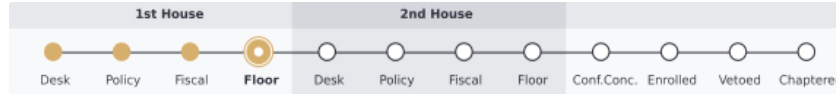
[AB 1802](#) ([Jones-Sawyer, D](#)) Crimes: organized theft.

Introduced: 01/08/2024

Last Amended: 04/01/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #232 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2026, makes a person guilty of organized retail theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified, if the person acts in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces with the intent to sell or return the merchandise for value, acts in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess merchandise knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acts as an agent of another to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruits, coordinates, organizes, supervises, directs, manages, or finances another to undertake acts of theft. This bill would extend the operation of the crime of organized retail theft indefinitely. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)

[AB 1972](#) ([Alanis, R](#)) Regional property crimes task force.

Introduced: 01/30/2024

Last Amended: 04/11/2024

Status: 05/02/2024 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #59 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/02/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law authorizes the Governor to appoint and commission individuals designated by a railroad company to serve as police officers. Current law, until January 1, 2026, requires the Department of the California Highway Patrol to coordinate with the Department of Justice to convene a regional property crimes task force to identify geographic areas experiencing increased levels of property crimes and assist local law enforcement with resources, such as personnel and equipment. This bill would require the task force to assist railroad police and would specify cargo theft as a property crime for consideration by the regional property crimes task force. (Based on 04/11/2024 text)

[AB 1990](#) ([Carrillo, Wendy, D](#)) Criminal procedure: arrests: shoplifting.

Introduced: 01/30/2024

Last Amended: 04/16/2024

Status: 04/17/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #42 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 04/17/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law prohibits shoplifting, defined as entering a commercial establishment with intent to commit theft while that establishment is open during regular business hours, where the value of the property that is taken or intended to be taken does not exceed \$950. Current law authorizes a peace officer to make a warrantless arrest for a misdemeanor when the officer has probable cause to believe the person to be arrested has committed the misdemeanor in the officer's presence. Current law also authorizes a private person to make an arrest for a misdemeanor committed in their presence, and requires the person to deliver the arrested person to a peace officer or magistrate. Current law additionally

authorizes a merchant to detain a person for a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner to determine if a person has unlawfully taken merchandise. Current law authorizes a peace officer to make a warrantless arrest for specified misdemeanors relating to domestic violence, violation of a restraining order, and carrying a concealed firearm at an airport that did not occur in the officer's presence. This bill would authorize a peace officer to make a warrantless arrest for a misdemeanor shoplifting offense not committed in the officer's presence if the officer has probable cause to believe that person has committed shoplifting, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2024 text)

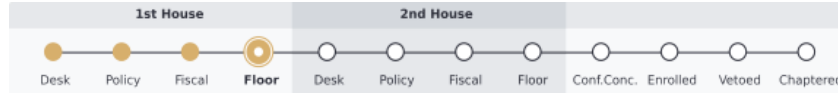
[AB 2943](#) (Zbur, D) Crimes: shoplifting.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last Amended: 05/20/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (May 16). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #26 A-SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly SECOND READING

Summary: Current 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. Current 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. The bill would also clarify that evidence that distinct acts are motivated by one intention, one general impulse, and one plan may include, but is not limited to, evidence that the acts involve the same defendant or defendants, are substantially similar in nature, or occur within a 90-day period. (Based on 05/20/2024 text)

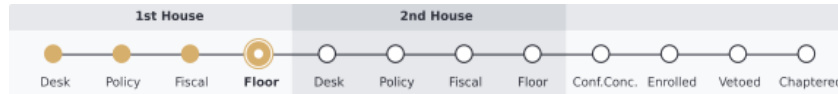
[AB 3209](#) (Berman, D) Crimes: theft: retail theft restraining orders.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #216 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

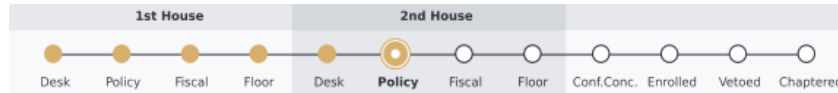
Summary: Would authorize a court, when sentencing a person for an offense involving theft from a retail establishment, vandalism of a retail establishment, or battery of an employee of a retail establishment, to issue a criminal protective order prohibiting a person from entering the retail establishment, including any parking lots and including other franchise or chain locations of the retail establishment, as specified. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

[SB 22](#) (Umberg, D) Crimes.

Introduced: 12/05/2022

Last Amended: 01/12/2024

Status: 01/12/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 06/01/2023 - Assembly Judiciary

Summary: Current law makes it a crime to possess for sale or purchase for purpose of sale, transport, or sell, various controlled substances, including, among others, fentanyl. This bill would require a person who is convicted of, or who pleads guilty or no contest to, the above crimes as they relate to hard drugs, as defined, to receive a written advisory of the danger of distribution of controlled substances and that, if a person dies as a result of that action, the distributor can be charged with homicide or murder. (Based on 01/12/2024 text)

[SB 905](#)

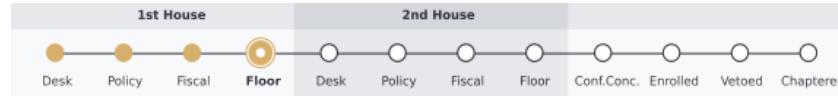
(Wiener, D) Crimes: theft from a vehicle.

Introduced: 01/04/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #191 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law defines the crime of burglary to include entering a vehicle when the doors are locked with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny or a felony. Current law makes the burglary of a vehicle punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would make forcibly entering a vehicle, as defined, with the intent to commit a theft or a felony therein a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year or imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

[SB 982](#)

(Wahab, D) Crimes: organized theft.

Introduced: 01/29/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #204 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2026, makes a person guilty of organized retail theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified, if the person acts in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant’s premises or online marketplaces with the intent to sell or return the merchandise for value, acts in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess merchandise knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acts as an agent of another to steal merchandise from one or more merchant’s premises or online marketplaces as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruits, coordinates, organizes, supervises, directs, manages, or finances another to undertake acts of theft. This bill would extend the operation of the crime of organized retail theft indefinitely. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

[SB 1144](#)

(Skinner, D) Marketplaces: online marketplaces.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #153 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law generally requires an online marketplace to require a high-volume third-party seller on the online marketplace to make certain disclosures. Current law requires an online marketplace to suspend future sales activity of a high-volume third-party seller that is not in compliance with those information sharing requirements, as specified. Current law imposes certain information retention and security requirements on an online marketplace and prohibits specified uses of that information. This bill would revise the types of transactions that qualify a third-party seller as a “high-volume third-party seller,” for those purposes. Specifically, the bill would remove the conditions that the transactions be made through an online marketplace and that the online marketplace process the payment and, instead, would add the condition that the transactions were made utilizing an online marketplace. The bill would also revise the definition of “online marketplace” by removing the conditions that the above-described features be used by third-party sellers, and that the platform have the above-described contractual relationship with consumers. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

SB 1381 (McGuire, D) Property crimes: regional property crimes task force.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Last Amended: 03/20/2024

Status: 04/29/2024 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.



Location: 04/29/2024 - Assembly Public Safety

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2026, requires the Department of the California Highway Patrol to coordinate with the Department of Justice to convene a regional property crimes task force to identify geographic areas experiencing increased levels of property crimes, including, among other property crimes, organized retail theft and vehicle burglary, and assist local law enforcement with resources, such as personnel and equipment. This bill would include the sale of stolen goods as a property crime to be considered in the identification of geographic areas experiencing increased levels of property crimes. (Based on 03/20/2024 text)

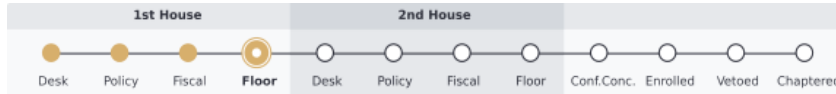
SB 1416 (Newman, D) Sentencing enhancements: sale, exchange, or return of stolen property.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #174 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law defines types of theft, including petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting. Current law also defines the crime of burglary, which consists of entering specified buildings, places, or vehicles with the intent to commit grand or petty theft or a felony. This bill would create sentencing enhancements for selling, exchanging, or returning for value, or attempting to sell, exchange, or return for value, any property acquired through one or more acts of shoplifting, theft, or burglary from a retail business, if the property value exceeds specified amounts. The bill would additionally make these enhancements apply to any person acting in concert with another person to violate these provisions. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

Transportation

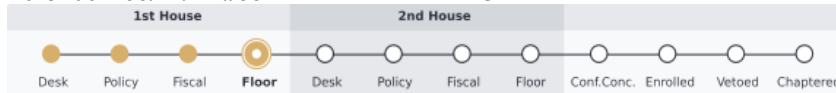
AB 2427 (McCarty, D) Electric vehicle charging stations: permitting: curbside charging.

Introduced: 02/13/2024

Last Amended: 04/02/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #351 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS



Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Current law references GO-Biz's Electric Vehicle Charging Station Permitting Guidebook, which recommends best practices for electric vehicle supply equipment permitting. This bill would require the office to develop a model permitting checklist, model zoning ordinances, and best practices for permit costs and permit review timelines to help local governments permit curbside charging stations as part of the office's development of the Electric Vehicle Charging Station Permitting Guidebook or any subsequent updates. The bill would also require the office to consult with local governments, electric vehicle service providers, and utilities while developing the above-described materials. (Based on 04/02/2024 text)

SB 532 (Wiener, D) San Francisco Bay area toll bridges: tolls: transit operating expenses.

Introduced: 02/14/2023

Last Amended: 06/29/2023

Status: 08/23/2023 - August 23 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 07/05/2023 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Would, until December 31, 2028, require the Bay Area Toll Authority (BATA) to increase the toll rate for vehicles for crossing the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area by \$1.50, as adjusted for inflation. The bill would require the revenues collected from this toll to be deposited in the Bay Area Toll Account, would continuously appropriate moneys from this toll increase and other specified tolls, and would require moneys from this toll to be transferred to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) for allocation to transit operators that provide service within the San Francisco Bay area and that are experiencing a financial shortfall, as specified. The bill would direct MTC to require each transit operator eligible to receive an allocation from the account to, on an annual basis, submit a 5-year projection of its operating needs, as specified. (Based on 06/29/2023 text)

SB 915

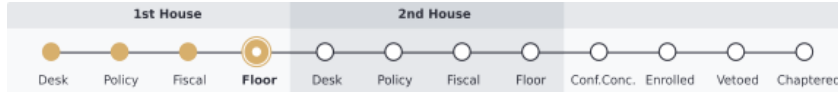
(Cortese, D) Local government: autonomous vehicle service.

Introduced: 01/09/2024

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #126 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law authorizes an autonomous vehicle, as defined, to be operated on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle being operated if certain requirements are met, including that the vehicle is being operated solely by employees, contractors, or other persons designated by the manufacturer. Current law prohibits an autonomous vehicle from being operated on public roads until the manufacturer submits an application to the Department of Motor Vehicles containing certain certifications regarding safety and other technological requirements and the department approves that application pursuant to adopted regulations. Current law, commencing January 1, 2030, and to the extent authorized by federal law, prohibits the operation of certain new autonomous vehicles that are not zero-emission vehicles, as defined. This bill would authorize a city with a population of 250,000 or greater that an autonomous vehicle service, as defined, has received authorization by the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Public Utilities Commission, or any other applicable state agency to operate, to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by enacting an ordinance in regard to autonomous vehicle services within that jurisdiction. The bill would require each city that enacts an ordinance to include certain provisions within that ordinance. These would include a policy for entry into the business of providing autonomous vehicle services including a permitting program that includes, among other things, the establishment of reasonable vehicle caps and hours of service restrictions. The bill would authorize a city with a population of less than 250,000 that shares a border or is contiguous to a city that has enacted an autonomous vehicle services ordinance to enact an ordinance substantially consistent with that autonomous vehicle services ordinance. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

SB 960

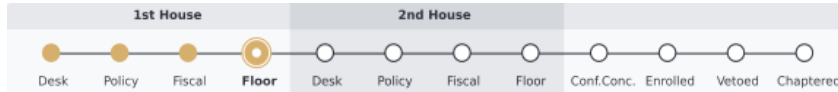
(Wiener, D) Transportation: planning: complete streets facilities: transit priority projects.

Introduced: 01/23/2024

Last Amended: 05/17/2024

Status: 05/17/2024 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 16). Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #183 S-SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE



Location: 05/17/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Transportation to improve and maintain the state's highways, and establishes various programs to fund the development, construction, and repair of local roads, bridges, and other critical transportation infrastructure in the state. This bill would require all

transportation projects funded or overseen by the department to provide complete streets facilities, except as specified. (Based on 05/17/2024 text)

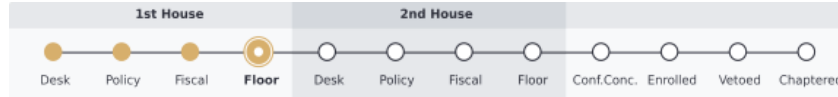
[SB 1031](#) (Wiener, D) San Francisco Bay area: local revenue measure: transportation improvements.

Introduced: 02/06/2024

Last Amended: 05/20/2024

Status: 05/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.

Calendar: 05/21/24 #13 S-SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE



Location: 05/16/2024 - Senate SECOND READING

Summary: Current law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Current law creates various transit districts located in the San Francisco Bay area, with specified powers and duties relating to providing public transit services. This bill would authorize the commission to raise and allocate new revenue and incur and issue bonds and other indebtedness, as specified. In this regard, the bill would authorize the commission, until January 1, 2041, to impose a retail transactions and use tax, a regional payroll tax, a parcel tax, and a regional vehicle registration surcharge in all or a subset of the 9 counties of the San Francisco Bay area, except as specified, in accordance with applicable constitutional requirements. The bill would prohibit a tax or surcharge described above from being imposed for a period of time of more than 30 years. The bill would require the parcel tax to be collected by counties and the other 3 taxes to be collected by specified state agencies, and would require the net revenues from those taxes to be remitted to the commission, as prescribed. (Based on 05/20/2024 text)