

City of Santa Clara
2024 Q2 Legislative Bill Matrix
Bill Status as of June 25, 2024

Community Services LAP

[AB 1825](#) [Muratsuchi, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Freedom to Read Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/18/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on ED.

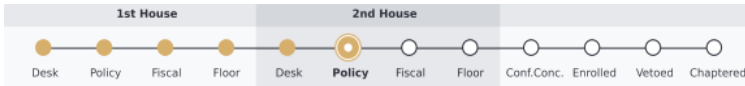
Summary: Would require each public library jurisdiction, as defined, that directly receives any state funding to establish, adopt, and maintain a written and publicly accessible collection development policy for its libraries by January 1, 2026, as specified. The bill would require the collection development policy to, among other things, (1) establish a process for community members to share their concerns regarding library materials and request materials be reconsidered for inclusion in the library's collection and (2) establish that library materials shall not be excluded because of the origin, background, or views of those contributing to the creation of the materials, or because of the topic addressed by the materials or the views or opinions expressed in the materials. (Based on 06/18/2024 text)

Location: 06/05/2024 - Senate ED.	Current Text: 06/18/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 01/11/2024	Last Amend: 06/18/2024

[AB 2939](#) [Rendon, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Parks: counties and cities: interpretive services.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/11/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on N.R. & W. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 11). Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation, as a means of furthering its mission to expand access to state parks and outdoor recreation to all, and contingent upon the availability of its resources, to enter into community access agreements, as defined, with eligible entities, as defined, to provide interpretive services and visitor services, as defined, at units of the state parks system to underserved park users, as defined. This bill would require that use of local parks, as defined, by eligible entities, as defined, to provide interpretative services, as defined, to 30 or fewer participating park visitors at a time be considered an allowable public use of the local park, and would require cities, counties, and cities and counties to treat this use of the local park in the same manner as general public use of the local park, except as provided, provided that no benefit is conferred by cities, counties, or cities and counties on eligible entities that is not conferred on the general public. (Based on 06/05/2024 text)

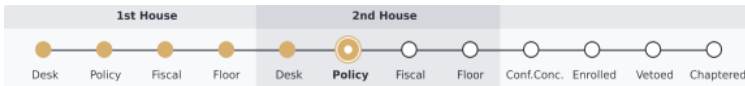
Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate N.R. & W.	Current Text: 06/05/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 02/15/2024	Last Amend: 06/05/2024

Emergency Management LAP

[AB 817](#) [Pacheco, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/05/2024 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency (emergency provisions) and, until January 1, 2026, in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met (nonemergency provisions). Current law imposes different requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed, when a legislative body is using alternate teleconferencing provisions. The nonemergency provisions impose

restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body and require the legislative body to provide specific means by which the public may remotely hear and visually observe the meeting. This bill, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use similar alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require at least one staff member of the local agency to be present at a designated primary physical meeting location during the meeting. The bill would require the local agency to post the agenda at the primary physical meeting location. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. The bill would also require the subsidiary body to list a member of the subsidiary body who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location in the minutes of the meeting. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to this act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter. (Based on 05/29/2024 text)

Location: 05/01/2024 - Senate L. GOV.

Introduced: 02/13/2023

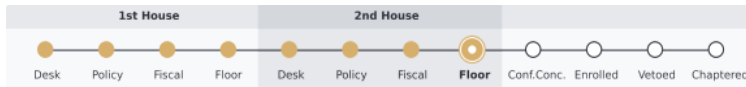
Current Text: 05/29/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/29/2024

[AB 2302](#) [Addis, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/06/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in specified circumstances if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, and the legislative body complies with prescribed requirements. Current law imposes prescribed restrictions on remote participation by a member under these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including establishing limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location, prohibiting such participation for a period of more than 3 consecutive months or 20% of the regular meetings for the local agency within a calendar year, or more than 2 meetings if the legislative body regularly meets fewer than 10 times per calendar year. This bill would revise those limits, instead prohibiting such participation for more than a specified number of meetings per year, based on how frequently the legislative body regularly meets. (Based on 02/12/2024 text)

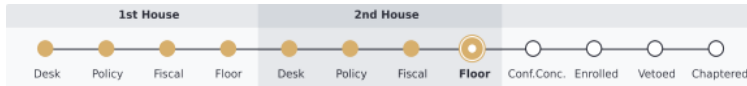
Location: 06/06/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Introduced: 02/12/2024

Current Text: 02/12/2024 - Introduced

California Public Records Act: state of emergency.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as specified. Current law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Current law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, and defines “unusual circumstances” to include certain circumstances. This bill would revise the unusual circumstances under which the time limit may be extended to include the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency, as defined, proclaimed by the Governor in the jurisdiction where the agency is located when the state of emergency currently affects, due to the state of emergency, the agency’s ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities where the requested records are located, except as specified. (Based on 06/05/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

Introduced: 02/06/2024

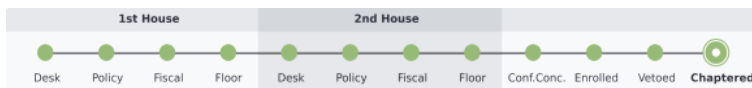
Current Text: 06/05/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/05/2024

Energy Legislation, Regulations and Issues LAP

Practice of medicine: Arizona physicians: abortions and abortion-related care for Arizona patients.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 05/23/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 11, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, establishes the Medical Board of California and the Osteopathic Medical Board of California to license and regulate the practice of medicine, and establishes examination, training, and other requirements

for licensure as a physician and surgeon. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill, through November 30, 2024, would authorize a physician licensed to practice medicine in Arizona who meets certain requirements to practice medicine in California for the purpose of providing abortions and abortion-related care to patients who are Arizona residents traveling from Arizona, upon application for registration with the Medical Board of California or the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, as applicable. The bill would prohibit the physician from providing care or consultation for other purposes or to other patients, except under specified circumstances. The bill would require an Arizona physician, before practicing in California, to submit specified information to the Medical Board of California or the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, as applicable, including, among other information, written verification from the Arizona Medical Board or the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery, or documentation printed from an online licensing system, that the physician's Arizona license to practice medicine is in good standing and confers on the physician the authority to practice abortions and abortion-related care. The bill would require the applicant to provide an affidavit attesting that, among other things, the applicant meets all of the requirements for registration, as specified, and would make it a misdemeanor for a person to provide false information. The bill would limit the information the California boards are required to disclose about a registrant. The bill would deem a physician registered pursuant to the bill's provisions a licensee of the applicable board, would authorize the applicable board to take enforcement against a person registered pursuant to the bill's provisions, and would prohibit the applicable boards from collecting any fees for registration. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would repeal the bill's provisions on January 1, 2025. (Based on 05/23/2024 text)

Location: 05/23/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 01/24/2023

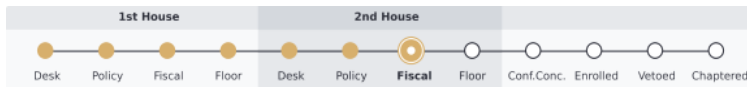
Current Text: 05/23/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 05/02/2024

[SB 1130](#) [Bradford, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electricity: Family Electric Rate Assistance: reports.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (June 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Would require the Public Utilities Commission, by June 1, 2025, and each year thereafter, to review each electrical corporation's report to ensure it has sufficiently enrolled eligible households in the FERA program commensurate with the proportion of households the commission determines to be eligible within the electrical corporation's service territory. If the commission, in its review of a report, determines an electrical corporation has not sufficiently enrolled eligible households in the FERA program, the bill would require the commission to require the electrical corporation to develop a strategy and plan to sufficiently enroll eligible households within 3 years of the adoption of the strategy and plan. (Based on 02/13/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 02/13/2024

Current Text: 02/13/2024 - Introduced

Housing LAP

Interagency Council on Homelessness: funding: state programs.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/13/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c). Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and HUMAN S.

Summary: Current law requires the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness, consisting of specified members, and provides specified goals for the council, including to coordinate existing funding and applications for competitive funding. Current law requires the council to create a statewide data system, which is known as the Homeless Data Integration System, that collects local data through the Homeless Management Information System, with a goal of matching data on homelessness to programs impacting homeless recipients of state programs. Current law authorizes the council to collect data from continuums of care. Current law defines state programs as any programs a California state agency or department funds, implements, or administers for the purpose of providing housing or housing-based services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, except as specified. The bill would additionally require the council to include the Governor’s Tribal Advisor. The bill would remove the above-mentioned reference to competitive funding and would instead require the council to coordinate applications for funding. The bill would require council staff to develop and regularly maintain a strategic funding guide and a calendar of new or existing funding opportunities. The bill would require agencies and departments administrating state programs to provide the council updated information on new or existing funding opportunities on a quarterly basis. (Based on 06/10/2024 text)

Location: 06/13/2024 - Senate HUM. S.

Introduced: 02/13/2023

Current 06/10/2024 - Amended

Text:

Last 06/10/2024

Amend:

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential projects.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/13/2024 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or

approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would expand the exemption by increasing the size of a residential project that would qualify for the exemption to include a project of not more than 5 acres in total area. The bill would require a lead agency approving an exempt residential project on an urbanized infill site to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/16/2023 text)

Location: 06/07/2024 - Senate E.Q.

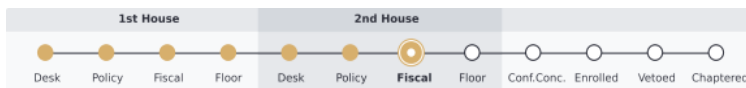
Introduced: 02/16/2023

Current Text: 02/16/2023 - Introduced

[AB 1657](#) [Wicks, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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.

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)

Location: 03/04/2024 - Senate APPR.

Introduced: 02/17/2023

Current Text: 03/04/2024 - Amended

Text:

Last Amend: 03/04/2024

Amend:

[AB 1820](#) [Schiavo, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing development projects: applications: fees and exactions.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/11/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HOUSING. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 11). Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

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 a city, county, or city and county 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, county, or city and county, the bill would require the development proponent to request the fee schedule from the agency that imposes the fee without delay. (Based on 06/05/2024 text)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate HOUSING

Introduced: 01/11/2024

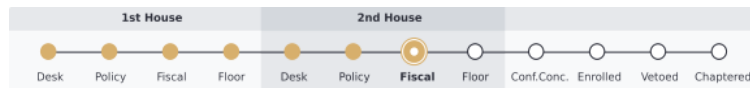
Current Text: 06/05/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/05/2024

[AB 1886](#) [Alvarez, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing Element Law: substantial compliance: Housing Accountability Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/19/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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. The Housing Element Law prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. If the department finds that a draft housing element or amendment does not substantially comply with the Housing Element Law, current law requires the legislative body of the city or county to either (A) change the draft element or amendment to substantially comply with the Housing Element Law or (B) adopt the draft housing element or amendment without changes and make specified findings as to why the draft element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law despite the findings of the department. Current law requires a planning agency to promptly submit an adopted housing element or amendment to the department and requires the department to review the adopted housing element or amendment and report its findings to the planning agency within 60 days. This bill would require a planning agency that makes the above-described findings as to why a draft housing element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law despite the findings of the department to submit those findings to the department. The bill would require the department to review those finding in its review of an adopted housing element or amendment. The bill would create a rebuttable presumption of validity for the department's findings as to whether the adopted element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law. (Based on 06/11/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Senate APPR.

Introduced: 01/22/2024

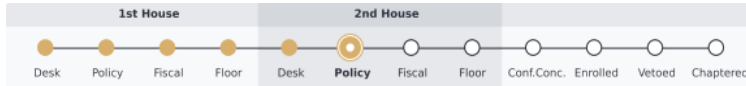
Current Text: 06/11/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/11/2024

[AB 1893](#) [Wicks, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals: required local findings.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: 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. The Housing Accountability Act, among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households unless the local agency makes written findings as to one of certain sets of conditions, as specified. Among these conditions, the act allows a local agency to disapprove a housing development project that is inconsistent with the jurisdiction's zoning ordinances and general plan land use designation as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, if the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element that is in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, as specified. This bill would make various changes to that condition. The bill would specify that a local agency may disapprove or condition approval of a housing development project or emergency shelter, as described above, if the local agency makes written findings that on the date the application for the housing development project or emergency shelter was deemed complete the jurisdiction did not have an adopted revised housing element that was in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law and the housing development project is not a builder's remedy project, as defined. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Senate L. GOV.

Introduced: 01/23/2024

Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[AB 2023](#) [Quirk-Silva, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing element: inventory of land: rebuttable presumptions.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 05/29/2024 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and JUD.

Summary: The Housing Element Law prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. Current law requires the housing element to include an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. If that inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels, as provided, current law requires that the local government rezone sites within 3 years after the date the housing element is adopted or within one year if the local government fails to adopt a housing element that the department finds to be in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law within 120 days of the statutory deadline to adopt the housing element. This bill, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, would require a local government to complete the rezoning of sites within one year of the statutory deadline for the adoption of the housing element or the earlier of 3 years after the date the housing element is adopted or 90 days after receipt of comments from the department, as specified, if the local government satisfies certain requirements, including submitting a draft element or draft amendment to the department for review within specified timeframes and adopting a draft element or draft amendment that the department finds to be insubstantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, as specified. (Based on 03/21/2024 text)

Location: 05/29/2024 - Senate JUD.

Introduced: 01/31/2024

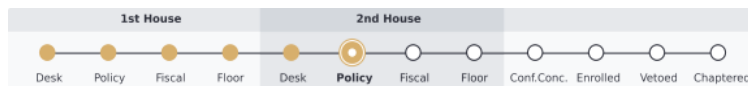
Current Text: 03/21/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/21/2024

[AB 2085](#) [Bauer-Kahan, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: permitted use: community clinic.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/11/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a housing development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA does not apply to the approval of ministerial projects. This bill would make a development that meets specified objective planning standards, including that, among other things, it is on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, health care, or parking are a principally permitted use, a permitted use and would require a local agency to review an application for that development on an administrative, nondiscretionary basis. The bill would require a local agency, within 60 calendar days of receiving an application pursuant to these provisions, to approve or deny the application subject to specified requirements, including that, among other things, if the local agency determines that the development is in conflict with any of the above-described standards, the local agency is required to provide the development proponent written documentation of which standard or standards the development conflicts with, as specified. (Based on 06/11/2024 text)

Location: 06/05/2024 - Senate E.Q.

Current Text: 06/11/2024 - Amended

Introduced: 02/05/2024

Last 06/11/2024

Amend:

[AB 2430](#) [Alvarez, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: density bonuses: monitoring fees.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

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 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Senate L. GOV.

Current 06/20/2024 - Amended

Text:

Introduced: 02/13/2024

Last 06/20/2024

Amend:

[AB 2694](#) [Ward, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Density Bonus Law: residential care facilities for the elderly.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Current law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct, among other options, a senior citizen housing development, as defined. The Density Bonus Law defines a "development" for these purposes to include a shared housing development, and defines various other terms, including "shared housing unit." This bill would expand the

definition of a development for the above-described purposes to include a residential care facility for the elderly, as defined, and would specify that, in the case of a residential care facility, a “shared housing unit” includes a unit without a common kitchen where a room is shared by unrelated persons. (Based on 04/09/2024 text)

Location: 06/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Introduced: 02/14/2024

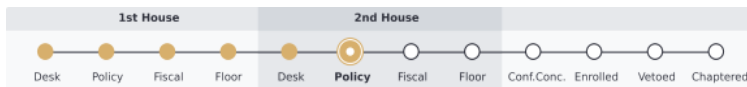
Current Text: 04/09/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/09/2024

[AB 2712](#) [Friedman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Preferential parking privileges: transit-oriented development.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to prohibit or restrict the stopping, parking, or standing of vehicles on certain streets or highways during all or certain hours of the day. Current law authorizes the ordinance or resolution to include a designation of certain streets upon which preferential parking privileges are given to residents and merchants adjacent to the streets for their use and the use of their guests, under which the residents and merchants may be issued permits that exempt them from the prohibition or restriction of the ordinance or resolution. Current law prohibits a public agency from imposing any minimum automobile parking requirement on any residential, commercial, or other development project that is located within 1/2 mile of public transit, as defined, unless the public agency makes written findings that not imposing or enforcing minimum automobile parking requirements on the development would have a substantially negative impact on, among other things, the city's, county's, or city and county's ability to meet its share of the regional housing need for low- and very low income households. This bill would, for purposes of its provisions, define “development project” to mean a residential, commercial, or other development project exempt from minimum automobile parking requirements, or subject to parking minimum reductions based on any other applicable law, located within the boundaries of the City of Los Angeles. This bill, for a development project that is located within a preferential parking area, would require the development project to be excluded from the boundaries of the preferential parking area and would prohibit the local authority, as defined, from issuing any permit to the residents or visitors of the development project that grants preferential parking privileges. (Based on 06/24/2024 text)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate HOUSING

Introduced: 02/14/2024

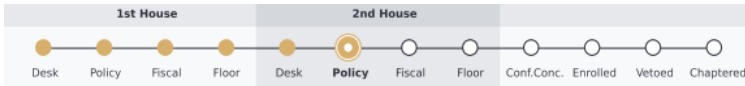
Current Text: 06/24/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/24/2024

[AB 2813](#) [Aguilar-Curry, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Government Investment Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS. Assembly Rule 96 suspended. (Ayes 54. Noes 14.) Withdrawn from committee. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. (Ayes 54. Noes 14.) Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. Joint Rule 62(a) suspended. (Ayes 30. Noes 6.) Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Would 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, that are affordable to households earning up to 150% of countywide median income. The bill would require a local government to ensure that any project that is funded with ACA 1 bonded indebtedness to have an estimated useful life of at least 15 years or 5 years if the funds are for specified public safety facilities, infrastructure, and equipment. The bill would define “public infrastructure” to exclude the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of a sports stadium or arena where the majority of the use of the facility is for private ticketed activities. The bill would prohibit ACA 1 bonded indebtedness from being used for the acquisition or lease of any real property that has, at the time of acquisition or lease, been improved with one to 4 dwelling units, except as specified. The bill would also prohibit any ACA 1 bonded indebtedness, when added to existing bonded indebtedness of a local government, from exceeding the applicable statutory limit on the maximum amount of bonded indebtedness that a local government is authorized to incur. (Based on 06/21/2024 text)

Location: 06/24/2024 - Senate L. GOV.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

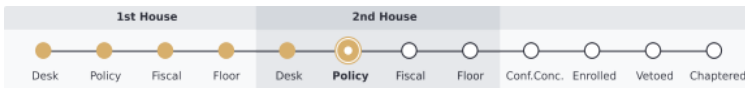
Current Text: 06/21/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/21/2024

[AB 3012](#) [Grayson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Development fees: fee schedule template: fee estimate tool.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/12/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Would require a city or county that has an internet website to make a fee estimate tool that the public can use to calculate an estimate of fees and exactions, as specified, for a proposed housing development project available on its internet website. The bill would authorize the city or county to choose the format of the fee estimate tool. The bill would require a city or county with a population of greater than 500,000 to meet these requirements on or before July 1, 2031. The bill would require a city or county with a population of 500,000 or fewer to meet these requirements on or before July 1, 2032. By requiring a city or county to include a fee estimate tool on its internet website, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/12/2024 text)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate HOUSING

Introduced: 02/16/2024

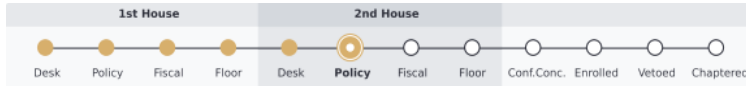
Current Text: 06/12/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/12/2024

[AB 3057](#) [Wilson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: junior accessory dwelling units ordinances.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/05/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HOUSING with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 5). Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to issue a zoning variance, special use permit, or conditional use permit for a dwelling unit to be constructed, or which is attached to or detached from, a primary residence on a parcel zoned for a single-family residence, as provided, or and the adoption of an ordinance to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. This bill would expand the above CEQA exemption to include the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to provide for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units in single-family residential zones. (Based on 04/08/2024 text)

Location: 06/05/2024 - Senate HOUSING

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 04/08/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/08/2024

[AB 3068](#) [Haney, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/12/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards, including that the development is a multifamily housing development that contains two or more residential units. This bill would deem an adaptive reuse project a use by right in all zones, regardless of the zoning of the site, and subject to a streamlined, ministerial review process if the project meets specified requirements. In this regard, an adaptive reuse project, in order to qualify for the streamlined, ministerial review process, would be required to be proposed for an existing building that is less than 50 years old or meets certain requirements regarding the preservation of historic resources, including the signing of an affidavit declaring that the project will comply with the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation or receive federal or state historic rehabilitation tax credits, as specified. The bill would require an adaptive reuse project to meet specified affordability criteria. In this regard, the bill would require an adaptive reuse project for rental housing to include either 8% of the unit for very low income households and 5% of the units for extremely low income households or 15% of the units for lower income households. For an adaptive reuse project for owner-occupied housing, the bill would require the development to offer either 30% of the units at an affordable housing cost to moderate-income households or 15% of the units at an affordable housing cost to lower income households. The bill would require at least one-half of the square footage of the adaptive reuse project to be dedicated to residential uses. The bill would authorize an adaptive reuse project subject to these provisions to include the development of new residential or mixed-use structures on undeveloped areas and parking areas on the parcels adjacent to the proposed adaptive reuse project site if certain conditions are met. (Based on 06/12/2024 text)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate HOUSING

Introduced: 02/16/2024

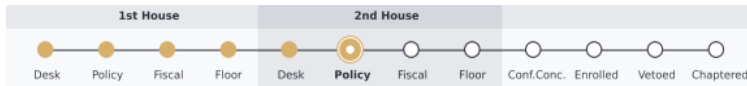
Current Text: 06/12/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/12/2024

[AB 3116](#) [Garcia, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing development: density bonuses: student housing developments.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/19/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct, among other options, 20% of the total units, as defined, for lower income students in a student housing development that meets certain requirements. Current law requires that all units in the student housing development be used exclusively for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled full time at an institution of higher learning, as specified. To be eligible under this provision, current law requires a developer, as a condition of receiving a certificate of occupancy, provide evidence to the city, county, or city and county that the developer has entered into an operating agreement or master lease with one or more institutions of higher education, as specified. Current law also requires the development to provide priority for the applicable affordable units for lower income students experiencing homelessness, as specified. Current law requires units described in these provisions to be subject to a recorded affordability restriction of 55 years. This bill would define "student housing development" to mean a development that contains bedrooms containing 2 or more bedspaces that have a shared or private bathroom, access to a shared or private living room and laundry facilities, and access to a shared or private

kitchen. The bill would authorize units in the student housing development to be used for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled currently or in the past 6 months in at least 6 units at an institution of higher learning, as specified. (Based on 06/10/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Senate L. GOV.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

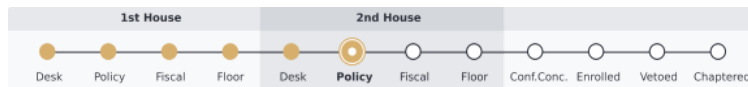
Current Text: 06/10/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/10/2024

[AB 3177](#) [Carrillo, Wendy, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Mitigation Fee Act: land dedications: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/13/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project. Current law requires a local agency that imposes a fee on a housing development for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts to set the rate for the fee to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation if the housing development satisfies specified characteristics, including that the housing development is located within 1/2 mile of a transit station, as specified. Current law defines transit station for these purposes to mean a rail or light-rail station, ferry terminal, bus hub, or bus transfer station. This bill would instead require the housing development to be located within a transit priority area, as specified, for purposes of a local agency setting the rate for a mitigating vehicular traffic impacts fee to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation. The bill would define “transit priority area” as an area within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop that is existing or planned, if the planned stop is scheduled to be completed within the planning horizon included in a Transportation Improvement Program or applicable regional transportation plan. This bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing a land dedication requirement, as defined, on a housing development to widen a roadway if the land dedication requirement is for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts, achieving an adopted traffic level of service related to vehicular traffic, or achieving a desired roadway width. (Based on 06/13/2024 text)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate HOUSING

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 06/13/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/13/2024

[SB 7](#) [Blakespear, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Regional housing need: determination.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/19/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (June 19). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning 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. That law, upon making that determination, authorizes the council of governments to object to the determination. This bill, for regions in which the department is required to distribute the regional housing need, would prohibit a city or county from filing an objection to the regional housing need determination. (Based on 06/10/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

Introduced: 12/05/2022

Current Text: 06/10/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/10/2024

[SB 937](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Development projects: permits and other entitlements: fees and charges.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/17/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. The Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. Current law extended by 18 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement, as defined, that was issued before, and was in effect on, March 4, 2020, and that would expire before December 31, 2021, except as specified. Current law provides that if the state or a local agency extended the otherwise applicable time for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement for not less than 18 months, as specified, that housing entitlement would not be extended an additional 18 months pursuant to these provisions. This bill would extend by 24 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing 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. (Based on 06/17/2024 text)

Location: 06/12/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

Introduced: 01/17/2024

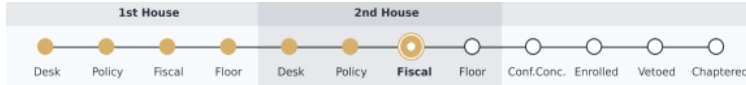
Current Text: 06/17/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/17/2024

[SB 1037](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/18/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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. The Planning and Zoning Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. The Planning and Zoning Law requires HCD to notify a city, county, or city and county, and authorizes HCD to notify the office of the Attorney General, that the city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if the local government has taken action in violation of specified provisions of law. The Planning and Zoning Law also requires, among other things, that an application for a housing development be subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards. This bill, in any action brought by the Attorney General, on behalf of HCD or in an independent capacity, to enforce the adoption of housing element revisions, as specified, or to enforce any state law that requires a city, county, or local agency to ministerially approve any planning or permitting application related to a housing development project, as specified, would subject the city, county, or local agency to specified remedies, including a civil penalty of, at minimum, \$10,000 per month, and not exceeding \$50,000 per month, for each violation, as specified. The bill would require that the penalties set forth in its provisions only apply when the local agency's acts or omissions, as described, are arbitrary, capricious, or entirely lacking in evidentiary support, contrary to established public policy, unlawful, or procedurally unfair. (Based on 06/13/2024 text)

Location: 06/18/2024 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 02/06/2024

Current Text: 06/13/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/13/2024

[SB 1164](#) [Newman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Property taxation: new construction exclusion: accessory dwelling units.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/03/2024 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. This bill would exclude from classification as "newly constructed" and "new construction" the construction of an accessory dwelling unit, as defined, if construction on the unit is completed on or after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2030, until one of specified events occurs. The bill would require the property owner to, among other things, notify the assessor that the property owner intends to claim the exclusion for an accessory dwelling unit and submit an affidavit stating that the owner shall make a good faith effort to ensure the unit will be used as residential housing for the duration the owner receives the exclusion. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

Location: 06/03/2024 - Assembly REV. & TAX

Introduced: 02/14/2024

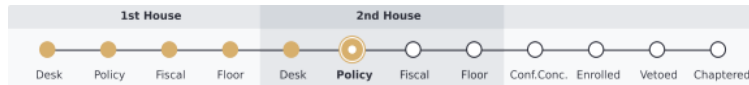
Current Text: 05/16/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/16/2024

[SB 1361](#) [Blakespear, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: local agencies: contract for providing services for people experiencing homelessness.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/11/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 10). Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

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)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 04/08/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/08/2024

Human Resources/Public Sector Employment LAP

[AB 2561](#) [McKinnor, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local public employees: vacant positions.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/13/2024 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

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)

Location: 06/05/2024 - Senate L., P.E. & R.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Current Text: 03/11/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/11/2024

[AB 2631](#) [Fong, Mike, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local agencies: ethics training.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/05/2024 - Referred to Com. on E. & C.A.

Summary: Current law requires all local agency officials to receive training in ethics, at specified intervals, if the local agency provides certain monetary payments to a member of a legislative body, as provided. Current law requires all local agency officials who are members of specified public bodies to receive the above-described training, whether or not the member receives any type of compensation, salary, or stipend or reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. Current law requires an entity that develops curricula to satisfy the above-described requirements to consult with the Fair Political Practices Commission and the Attorney General regarding the sufficiency and accuracy of the proposed course content. Current law prohibits the Fair Political Practices Commission and the

Attorney General, as specified, from precluding an entity from also including local ethics policies in the curricula. This bill would require the Fair Political Practices Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General, to create, maintain, and make available to local agency officials an ethics training course, as specified. (Based on 05/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/05/2024 - Senate E. & C.A.
Introduced: 02/14/2024

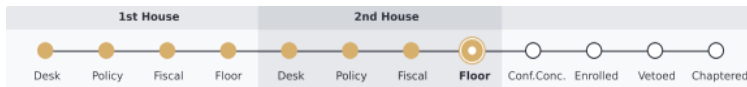
Current Text: 05/20/2024 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/20/2024

Public Safety LAP

[AB 1779](#) [Irwin, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Theft: jurisdiction.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: 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. The bill would require the prosecution to present written evidence at the hearing that all district attorneys in counties with jurisdiction over the offenses agree to the venue. The bill would require charged offenses from jurisdictions where there is not a written agreement from the district attorney to be returned to that jurisdiction. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

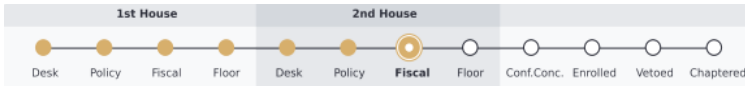
Location: 06/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING
Introduced: 01/03/2024

Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended
Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[AB 1794](#) [McCarty, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: larceny.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/17/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

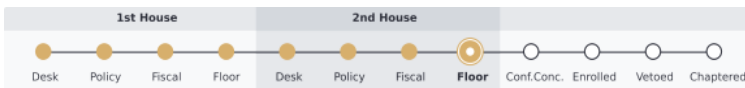
Summary: The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, makes the theft of money, labor, or property petty theft punishable as a misdemeanor, whenever the value of the property 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)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate APPR.	Current Text: 04/11/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 01/04/2024	Last Amend: 04/11/2024

[AB 1802](#) [Jones-Sawyer, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: organized theft.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to 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, unless a specified initiative is approved by the voters. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING	Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended
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Introduced: 01/08/2024

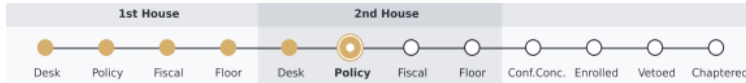
Last 06/20/2024

Amend:

[AB 1990](#) [Carrillo, Wendy, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Criminal procedure: arrests: shoplifting.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/05/2024 - Referred to Coms. on PUB S. and APPR.

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)

Location: 06/05/2024 - Senate PUB. S.

Current 04/16/2024 - Amended

Text:

Introduced: 01/30/2024

Last 04/16/2024

Amend:

[AB 2309](#) [Muratsuchi, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

City attorney: state law: misdemeanor.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/19/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on PUB S.

Summary: Current law authorizes the city attorney of any general law city or chartered city to, with the consent of the district attorney of that county, prosecute any misdemeanor committed within the city arising out of violation of state law, as specified. This bill would, notwithstanding the above-described authorization for city attorneys, authorize the city attorney of any general law city to prosecute any misdemeanor committed within the city arising out of violation of state law, provided that specified conditions are met, including that the legislative body of a city passes an ordinance granting that prosecutorial authority to the city attorney. (Based on 06/19/2024 text)

Location: 05/22/2024 - Senate PUB. S.

Introduced: 02/12/2024

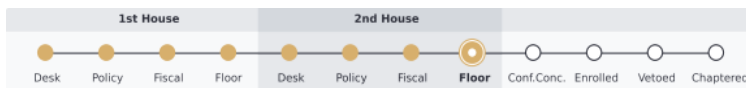
Current Text: 06/19/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/19/2024

[AB 2943](#) [Zbur, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: shoplifting.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third 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. Current 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. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[AB 3085](#) [Gipson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vehicles: removal and impoundment.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/12/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on PUB S. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (June 11). Re-referred to Com. on PUB S.

Summary: Current law requires a magistrate to issue a warrant or order authorizing a peace officer to immediately seize and cause the removal of a vehicle if the magistrate is presented with a peace officer's affidavit establishing reasonable cause to believe that the vehicle was an instrumentality used in the peace officer's presence in violation of specified offenses, including, among others, a person who, while operating a motor vehicle and with the intent to evade, willfully flees or otherwise attempts to elude a pursuing peace officer's motor vehicle. Current law makes it a crime for a person to engage in a motor vehicle speed contest or exhibition of speed on a highway or in an offstreet parking facility, as specified. This bill would include this crime in the list of offenses for which a peace officer may impound a vehicle pursuant to a warrant or order issued by a magistrate, and make other technical changes, as specified. (Based on 04/08/2024 text)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate PUB. S.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

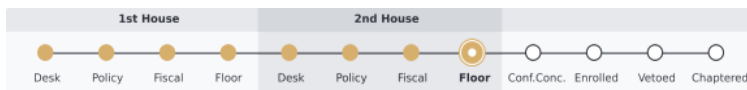
Current Text: 04/08/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/08/2024

[AB 3209](#) [Berman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: theft: retail theft restraining orders.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Current law prohibits the theft of merchandise from a retail establishment. Current law authorizes a court, upon sentencing a person for specified offenses, including stalking and elder abuse, to issue a criminal protective order prohibiting the person from contacting any victim of their offense. This bill 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. The bill would also authorize a prosecuting attorney, city attorney, county counsel, or attorney representing a retail establishment to file a petition for the issuance of a criminal protective order of this type against a person who has been arrested, including, but not limited to, the issuance of a citation in lieu of a custodial arrest, 2 or more times for any of the offenses at the same retail establishment, as specified. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/20/2024 - Senate THIRD READING

Introduced: 02/16/2024

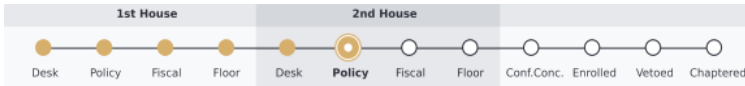
Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[SB 21](#) [Umberg, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Controlled substances.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 05/02/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

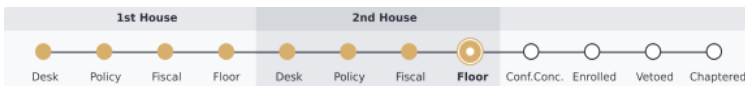
Summary: Current law makes it a crime to possess for sale or purchase for purpose of sale, transport, or sell, various controlled substances, including, among others, fentanyl. Current law requires the court, when granting probation after conviction of any controlled substance offense, as specified, to order as a condition of probation that the defendant secure education or treatment from a local community agency and requires the court or probation department to refer defendants to controlled substance education or treatment programs that adhere to specified standards. Current law permits a defendant to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty and authorizes a court to set aside a verdict of guilty, if the defendant has met certain requirements. This bill would require a person who is convicted of, or who pleads guilty or no contest to, the above-described crimes as they relate to fentanyl 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 05/02/2024 text)

Location: 05/02/2024 - Assembly RLS.
Introduced: 12/05/2022
Current Text: 05/02/2024 - Amended
Last Amend: 05/02/2024

[SB 905](#) [Wiener, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: theft from a vehicle.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

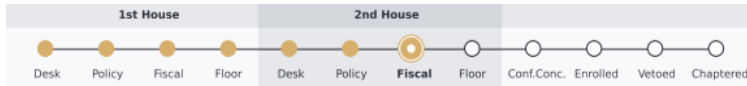
Status: 06/24/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: 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 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/24/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING
Introduced: 01/04/2024
Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended
Last Amend: 06/20/2024

Fentanyl: child deaths.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/19/2024 - June 19 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.

Summary: The State Department of Public Health administers the California Overdose Surveillance Dashboard that provides data on state- and local-level drug-related overdose outcomes for California, including, among other data, the number of deaths related to fentanyl overdoses. Current law requires the department to update the dashboard to reflect additional information, as specified. This bill would require the department to use best efforts to utilize all of its relevant data regarding overdoses in the state to monitor and identify current trends of fentanyl-related deaths of children 0 to 5 years of age, inclusive. The bill would require the department to develop guidance and spread awareness of the trends to protect and prevent children from fentanyl exposure. The bill would require the department, on or before June 1, 2025, to annually distribute its findings and guidance to local health departments, county boards of supervisors, and the Legislature. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2031. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 01/08/2024

Current 05/16/2024 - Amended

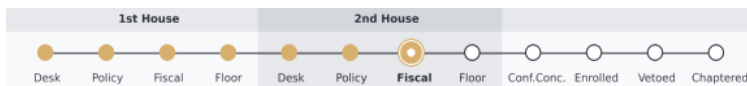
Text:

Last 05/16/2024

Amend:

Treatment court program standards.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/18/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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 and courts that opt to have treatment court programs, that the treatment court programs be designed and operated in accordance with state and national guidelines incorporating 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 06/06/2024 text)

Location: 06/18/2024 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 01/08/2024

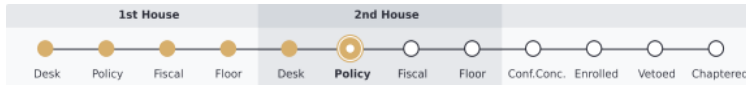
Current Text: 06/06/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/06/2024

[SB 926](#) [Wahab, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: distribution of intimate images.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Support

Bill information

Status: 06/18/2024 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.

Summary: Would make it a crime for a person to intentionally create and distribute or cause to be distributed any photo realistic image, digital image, electronic image, computer image, computer-generated image, or other pictorial representation of an intimate body part or parts of another identifiable person, or an image of the person depicted engaged in an act of sexual intercourse, sodomy, oral copulation, sexual penetration, or an image of masturbation by the person depicted or in which the person depicted participates that was created in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to believe the image is an authentic image of the person depicted, under circumstances in which the person distributing the image knows or should know that distribution of the image will cause serious emotional distress, and the person depicted suffers that distress. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

Location: 06/18/2024 - Assembly P. & C.P.

Introduced: 01/12/2024

Current Text: 05/16/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/16/2024

[SB 933](#) [Wahab, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: child pornography.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Support

Bill information

Status: 06/18/2024 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.

Summary: Current law makes it a crime to, among other things, possess any matter, representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, the production of which involves the use of a person under 18 years of age, knowing that the matter depicts a person under 18 years of age personally engaging in or simulating sexual conduct. This bill would, for the purposes of those provisions, include an image generated through the use of artificial intelligence as a computer-generated image. (Based on 01/16/2024 text)

Location: 06/18/2024 - Assembly P. & C.P.

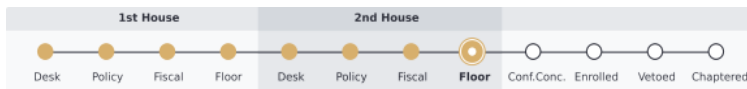
Current Text: 01/16/2024 - Introduced

Introduced: 01/16/2024

[SB 982](#) [Wahab, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: organized theft.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to 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, unless a specified initiative is approved by the voters. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/24/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Introduced: 01/29/2024

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[SB 1144](#) [Skinner, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Marketplaces: online marketplaces.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to 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. Current law generally defines a "high-volume third-party seller," for purposes of the above-described provisions, as a third-party seller who has entered into a certain number of consumer product sales transactions through an online marketplace for which payment is processed by the online marketplace, as specified. Current law defines an "online marketplace," for purposes of those provisions, as a consumer-directed, electronically accessed platform that includes features that allow for, facilitate, or enable, and are used by, a third-party seller to engage in the sale, purchase, payment, storage, shipment, or delivery of a consumer product and that has a contractual relationship with consumers governing their use of the platform to purchase consumer products. 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. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/24/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[SB 1242](#) [Min, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: fires.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Current law prohibits unlawfully causing a fire by recklessly setting fire to, burning, or causing to be burned, any structure, forest land, or property. A violation of this prohibition is punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would, for the purposes of sentencing for a violation of these provisions, make it a factor in aggravation that the offense was carried out within a merchant's premises in order to facilitate organized retail theft. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/24/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

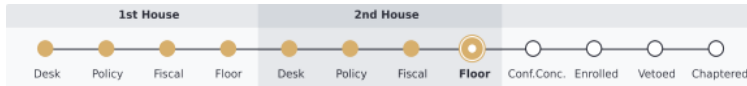
Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

Medi-Cal: community health workers: supervising providers.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.

Summary: Under current law, community health worker services are a covered Medi-Cal benefit subject to any necessary federal approvals. Under current law, a community health worker is a liaison, link, or intermediary between health and social services and the community to facilitate access to services and to improve the access and cultural competence of service delivery. Current law requires a Medi-Cal managed care plan to engage in outreach and education efforts to enrollees, and to notify providers, about the community health worker services benefit, as specified. This bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan, no later than July 1, 2025, to adopt policies and procedures to effectuate a billing pathway for supervising providers to claim for the provision of community health worker services to enrollees during an emergency department visit and as an outpatient followup to an emergency department visit. The bill would require that the policies and procedures be consistent with guidance developed by the department for use by supervising providers to claim for community health worker services to Medi-Cal members in the fee-for-service delivery system in the settings described above. (Based on 06/05/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

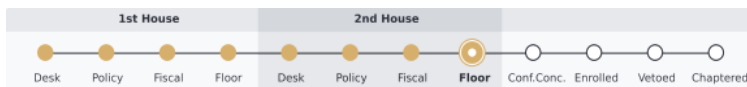
Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 06/05/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/05/2024

Sentencing enhancements: sale, exchange, or return of stolen property.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to 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, until January 1, 2030, 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 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/24/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Introduced: 02/16/2024

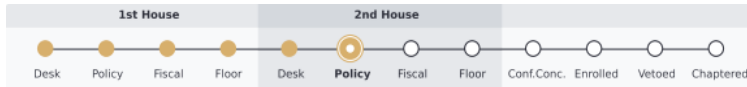
Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[SB 1468](#) [Ochoa Bogh, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Healing arts boards: informational and educational materials for prescribers of narcotics: federal "Three Day Rule."

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/03/2024 - Referred to Com. on B. & P.

Summary: Current law regulates healing arts practitioners by various boards under the Department of Consumer Affairs. Current federal regulations, known as the "Three Day Rule," authorize a practitioner who is not specifically registered to conduct a narcotic treatment program to dispense not more than a 3-day supply of narcotic drugs, in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws, to one person or for one person's use at one time for the purpose of initiating maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment while arrangements are being made for referral for treatment, as specified. This bill would require each board that licenses a prescriber, as defined, to develop and annually disseminate to each licensee informational and educational material regarding the "Three Day Rule," and to post that material on their internet website. (Based on 05/17/2024 text)

Location: 06/03/2024 - Assembly B.&P.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 05/17/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/17/2024

[SB 1502](#) [Ashby, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Controlled substances: xylazine.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/11/2024 - June 11 hearing postponed by committee.

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, as specified. (Based on 06/06/2024 text)

Location: 06/03/2024 - Assembly PUB. S.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 06/06/2024 - Amended

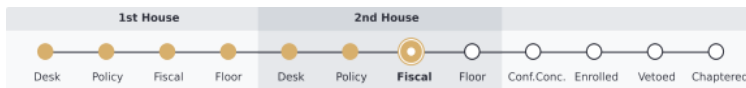
Last Amend: 06/06/2024

Regional Issues and Collaboration LAP

[AB 52](#) [Grayson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Income tax credit: sales and use taxes paid: manufacturing equipment: research and development equipment.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2023 - In committee: Held under submission.

Summary: The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law, authorizes counties and cities to impose local sales and use taxes in conformity with the Sales and Use Tax Law, and current laws authorize districts, as specified, to impose transactions and use taxes in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, which generally conforms to the Sales and Use Tax Law. Exemptions from state sales and use taxes are automatically incorporated into the local tax laws. This bill would allow, for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2029, a credit against those taxes to a taxpayer in an amount equal to the amount of tax reimbursement paid during the taxable year for sales tax on gross receipts that would be exempt from taxation under the Sales and Use Tax Law pursuant to the sales and use tax exemption described above but for the provision that prohibits that exemption from applying with respect to any tax levied by a county, city, or district pursuant to, or in accordance with, the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or the Transactions and Use Tax Law, sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to certain provisions of the Sales and Use Tax Law, and sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to certain provisions of the California Constitution. (Based on 06/15/2023 text)

Location: 06/26/2023 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 12/05/2022

Current Text: 06/15/2023 - Amended

Last 06/15/2023

Amend:

[AB 2338](#) [Jones-Sawyer, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Statewide Homelessness Coordinator.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.

Summary: Current law establishes various programs to address homelessness, including requiring the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness. This bill would require the Governor to appoint a Statewide Homelessness Coordinator, within the Governor's office, subject to confirmation by the Senate, to serve as the lead person for ending homelessness in California. This bill would require the coordinator to perform prescribed duties, including, among others, identifying a local leader in each relevant city, county, city and county, or other jurisdiction to serve as a liaison between the coordinator and that jurisdiction, overseeing homelessness programs, services, data, and policies between federal, state, and local agencies, coordinating the timing of release of funds and applications for funding for housing and housing-based services impacting Californians experiencing homelessness, and, in collaboration with local leaders, providing annual recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor, as specified. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Senate HUM. S.

Introduced: 02/12/2024

Current 06/20/2024 - Amended

Text:

Last 06/20/2024

Amend:

[AB 2682](#) [Kalra, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Santa Clara Valley Open-Space Authority.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current law authorizes the Santa Clara Valley Open-Space Authority, among other things, to acquire, hold, use, enjoy, and lease or dispose of real and personal property, within or without the authority's jurisdiction, necessary to the full exercise of its powers. Current law requires the authority to acquire remote ranchlands east of the westernmost ridgeline of the Diablo Range as permanent open space only through conservation easement purchases or the granting of lands

or conservation easements by owners to the authority. This bill would instead require the authority to acquire remote ranchlands east of the westernmost ridgeline of the Diablo Range as permanent open space only from willing sellers through conservation easement or fee title purchases or the granting of lands or conservation easements by owners to the authority. (Based on 05/06/2024 text)

Location: 05/22/2024 - Senate L. GOV.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Current Text: 05/06/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/06/2024

Sustainability and Environmental Protection LAP

[AB 1176](#) [Zbur, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan for the city's or county's physical development that includes various elements, including, among others, a land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land in specified categories, and a circulation element that identifies the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports and ports, and other local public utilities and facilities, as specified. This bill, the Local Electrification Planning Act, would require a city, county, or city and county to prepare and adopt a specified plan, or otherwise integrate a plan into the general plan, that, among other things, identifies opportunities to expand electric vehicle charging to meet the needs of the city's, county's, or city and county's current and future visitors, residents, and businesses, and includes policies and implementation measures that address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income households, and small businesses for investments in zero-emission technologies that directly benefit these groups, as specified. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to adopt a specified plan, or otherwise integrate the plan into the general plan, on or after January 1, 2026, but no later than January 1, 2029. (Based on 05/29/2024 text)

Location: 06/05/2024 - Senate E. U., & C.

Introduced: 02/16/2023

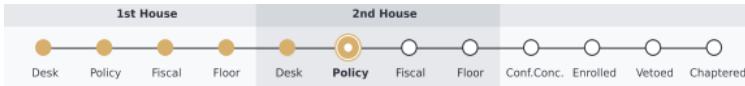
Current Text: 05/29/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/29/2024

[AB 1567](#) [Garcia, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 05/22/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

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)

Location: 05/22/2024 - Senate N.R. & W.

Introduced: 02/17/2023

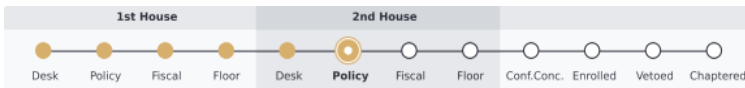
Current Text: 05/26/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/26/2023

[AB 2236](#) [Bauer-Kahan, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Summary: Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, as defined, to a customer, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag's durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Current law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a 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. Existing 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 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 05/29/2024 - Senate E.Q.

Introduced: 02/08/2024

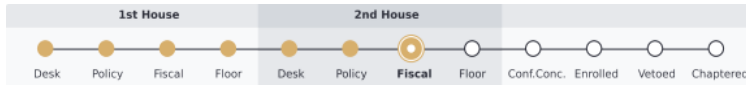
Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[AB 2285](#) [Rendon, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Natural resources: equitable outdoor access: 30x30 goal: urban nature-based projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - VOTE: Placed on suspense file (PASS)

Summary: By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state’s lands and coastal waters by 2030. Current law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit, on or before March 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a report to the Legislature on the progress made in the prior calendar year toward achieving the goal to conserve 30% of California’s lands and coastal waters by 2030. Current law provides that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California’s lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. This bill would provide that, to advance and promote environmental, conservation, and public access policies and budget actions, the Governor’s office, state agencies, and the Legislature, when distributing resources, shall aspire to recognize the coequal goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and Outdoors for All, and, to the extent practical, maximize investment in historically underserved urban communities consistent with those initiatives. The bill would encourage decisionmakers, when distributing resources to achieve the goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and Outdoors for All, to consider factors that are unique to urban settings, including, among other things, higher land value acquisition and development costs per acre, the acute health needs of a local population due to historic lack of greenspace access and development externalities, local park needs assessment plans, current or impending loss of parks or greenspace as a result of state or federal infrastructure projects, and the availability of mobility options near a proposed land conservation site. (Based on 06/12/2024 text)

Location: 06/24/2024 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 02/08/2024

Current Text: 06/12/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/12/2024

[AB 2346](#) [Lee, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to reduce the statewide methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, as provided. The department's organic waste regulations require local jurisdictions to annually procure a quantity of recovered organic waste products and to comply with their procurement targets by directly procuring recovered organic waste products for use or giveaway or by requiring, through a written agreement, that a direct service provider to the jurisdiction procure recovered organic waste products, or both. Those regulations specify the types of recovered organic waste products that a jurisdiction may procure, including compost that is produced at a compostable material handling operation or facility, or a specified digestion facility that composts onsite. Other regulations of the department require all compostable materials handling activities to obtain a facility permit from the department prior to commencing operations and meet other specified requirements, but exclude from those requirements certain activities that the regulations state do not constitute a compostable material handling operation or facility, including the composting of green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, and the handling of compostable materials under certain conditions, as provided. This bill would authorize local jurisdictions to be credited for the procurement of recovered organic waste products through an agreement with a direct service provider, as defined, and would allow the direct service provider agreement to include the procurement of recovered organic waste products on a prospective or retrospective basis as long as the purchase of those products occurs during the year for which the local jurisdiction seeks credit, and under other specified circumstances. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 05/15/2024 - Senate E.Q.

Introduced: 02/12/2024

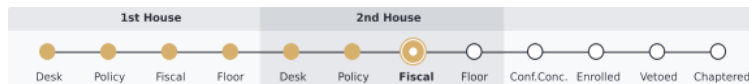
Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[AB 2427](#) [McCarty, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electric vehicle charging stations: permitting: curbside charging.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/19/2024 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law continues into existence the zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) division within GO-Biz as the Zero-Emission Vehicle Market Development Office. 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 06/17/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Senate APPR.

Introduced: 02/13/2024

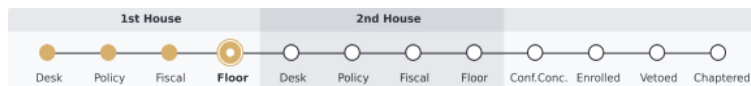
Current Text: 06/17/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/17/2024

[ACA 16](#) [Bryan, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Environmental rights.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/06/2024 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Would amend the California Constitution to declare that the people have a right to clean air and water and a healthy environment considering the general well-being and other needs of the people. The measure would specify that the principles inherent in these rights shall serve as a guide to all branches of government in the performance of their official duties and that these rights shall inure to all people in equal measure and shall not be construed or applied in a manner inconsistent with duly enacted laws of the state or other rights set forth in the California Constitution. (Based on 06/06/2024 text)

Location: 05/20/2024 - Assembly THIRD READING

Introduced: 01/25/2024

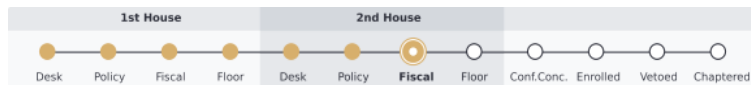
Current Text: 06/06/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/06/2024

[SB 504](#) [Dodd, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/11/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 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, the

State Fire Marshal's 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 additional areas within the jurisdiction of the local agency as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones. 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 and that reports that information using the common reporting platform, as provided. (Based on 06/04/2024 text)

Location: 06/10/2024 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 02/14/2023

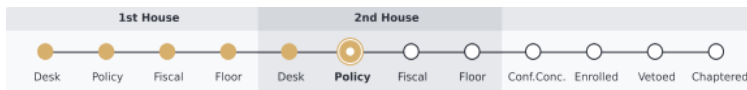
Current Text: 06/04/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/04/2024

[SB 867](#) [Allen, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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)

Location: 06/20/2023 - Assembly NAT. RES.

Introduced: 02/17/2023

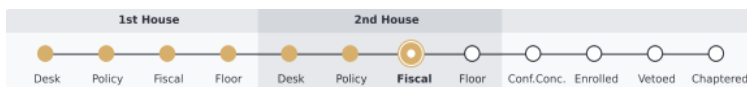
Current Text: 06/22/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/22/2023

[SB 972](#) [Min, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Methane emissions: organic waste: landfills.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/19/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations, as provided, that achieve the targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. This bill would require the department to provide procedures for local jurisdictions to request technical assistance regarding organic waste and methane reduction requirements from the department, to post those procedures on its internet website, and to provide that technical assistance, as specified. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2028, on, among other things relating to organic waste and methane reduction, the status of the technical assistance provided to local jurisdictions and, on or before January 1, 2031, on the state's ability to meet the targets for reducing the disposal of organic waste in landfills and any recommendations to modify the program to achieve those goals. (Based on 06/19/2024 text)

Location: 06/17/2024 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 01/25/2024

Current 06/19/2024 - Amended

Text:

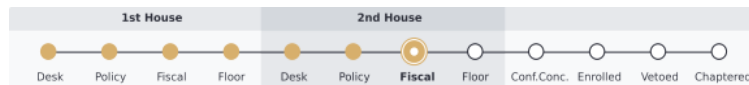
Last 06/19/2024

Amend:

[SB 1046](#) [Laird, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/12/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve certain reduction targets in the organic waste disposed in landfills and to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving those reduction targets, as provided. Current law authorizes the department to provide incentives to facilitate progress towards the reduction targets if the department determines that sufficient progress has not been made. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect, as provided. This bill 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 material, as specified. (Based on 06/12/2024 text)

Location: 06/10/2024 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 02/07/2024

Current 06/12/2024 - Amended

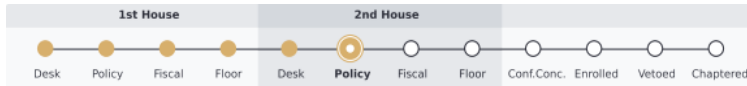
Text:

Last 06/12/2024

Amend:

Solid waste: reusable grocery bags: standards: plastic film prohibition.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, as defined, to a customer, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law requires a reusable grocery bag sold by a store to a customer at the point of sale to be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and to meet specified requirements with regard to the bag's durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Current law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a third-party certification entity, and provides proof of that certification and a certification fee to the department, as specified. Current law also prohibits a store from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. Current law defines "recycled paper bag," in part, as a paper carryout bag that contains a minimum of 40% postconsumer recycled materials, except as provided, and meets other requirements. Current law allows a retail establishment to voluntarily comply with these requirements, if the retail establishment provides the department with irrevocable notice. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, revise the single-use carryout bag exception to include a bag 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 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/03/2024 - Assembly NAT. RES.

Introduced: 02/08/2024

Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

Natural gas: customer credit.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/17/2024 - June 19 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating those emissions. The implementing regulations adopted by the state board provide for the direct allocation of greenhouse gas allowances to electrical corporations and gas corporations pursuant to a market-based compliance mechanism. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to direct the balance of the revenues received by a gas corporation as a result of that allocation to be credited directly to the residential customers of the gas corporation, as specified. (Based on 05/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/03/2024 - Assembly U. & E.

Introduced: 02/08/2024

Current Text: 05/20/2024 - Amended

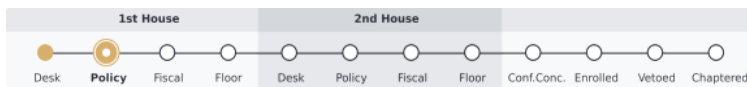
Last Amend: 05/20/2024

Transportation Issues LAP

[AB 295](#) [Lowenthal, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Residential real property: foreclosure.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - Joint Rule 62(a) suspended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2.

Summary: Current law prescribes various requirements to be satisfied before the exercise of a power of sale under a mortgage or deed of trust and prescribes a procedure for the exercise of that power. This bill would prohibit a person from contacting, soliciting, or initiating communication with an owner to claim the surplus funds from a foreclosure sale of the owner's residence before 90 days after the trustee's deed has been required. (Based on 06/13/2024 text)

Location: 06/24/2024 - Assembly JUD.

Introduced: 01/25/2023

Current Text: 06/13/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/13/2024

[AB 1958](#) [Berman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority: board of directors.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/17/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Current law creates the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) with various powers and duties relative to transportation projects and services and the operation of public transit in the County of Santa Clara. Current law vests the government of the VTA in a 12-member board of directors, appointed by the County of Santa Clara and the cities within the county, as specified. Current law requires, to the extent possible, the county and cities to appoint individuals to the board of directors who have expertise, experience, or knowledge relative to transportation issues. Existing law establishes a term length of 2 years for a member of the board of directors. This bill would require, to the extent possible, the county and cities to appoint individuals to the board of directors who have expertise, experience, or knowledge relative to transit or transportation issues. (Based on 06/17/2024 text)

Location: 05/01/2024 - Senate TRANS.

Introduced: 01/29/2024

Current 06/17/2024 - Amended

Text:

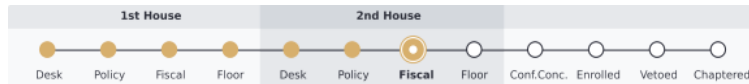
Last 06/17/2024

Amend:

[AB 2290](#) [Friedman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Transportation: Class III bikeways: bicycle facilities: Bikeway Quick-Build Project Pilot Program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - VOTE: Placed on suspense file (PASS)

Summary: Existing law establishes the Active Transportation Program in the Department of Transportation for the purpose of encouraging increased use of active modes of transportation, such as biking and walking, with specified available funds to be allocated to eligible projects by the California Transportation Commission and regional transportation agencies through the adoption of a program of projects. Existing law requires the commission to develop guidelines regarding, among other topics, project eligibility and project selection for the program of projects, as provided. This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2026, the commission from adding a project that creates a Class III bikeway or adds a specific road marking used to inform road users that bicyclists might occupy the travel lane to the program of projects, unless the bikeway or road marking is on a highway with a design speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less or the project will implement improvements to reduce the design speed limit to 25 miles per hour or less. (Based on 06/13/2024 text)

Location: 06/24/2024 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 02/12/2024

Current 06/13/2024 - Amended

Text:

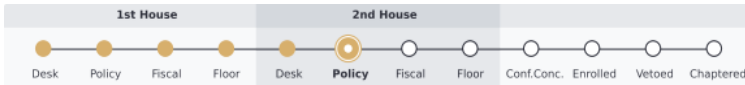
Last 06/13/2024

Amend:

[AB 2553](#) [Friedman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing development: major transit stops: vehicular traffic impact fees.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/12/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements 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 06/12/2024 text)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate HOUSING

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Current Text: 06/12/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/12/2024

[AB 2583](#) [Berman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

School zones and walk zones.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/17/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

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 a circulation element to plan for transportation routes. This bill would require, upon any substantive revision of the circulation element on or after January 1, 2025, the legislative body of a city or county, to identify and establish school walk zones for all schools located within the scope of the general plan. The bill would define a “school walk zone” to mean all roadways and sidewalks within 1,000 feet in all directions of the boundary line of a school grounds. (Based on 06/17/2024 text)

Location: 05/29/2024 - Senate TRANS.

Current Text: 06/17/2024 - Amended

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Last 06/17/2024

Amend:

[AB 2812](#) [Kalra, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/14/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 17, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: The Local Agency Public Construction Act requires contracts of the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and materials to be let to the lowest responsible bidder or to the bidder who submits a proposal that provides the best value, as defined, if the amount of the contract exceeds \$150,000 and requires the authority to obtain a minimum of 3 quotations for those contracts between \$3,500 and \$150,000. This bill would increase the first threshold for bidding to apply for contracts that exceed \$200,000 and would require the authority to obtain the minimum of 3 quotations for contracts between \$5,000 and \$200,000. (Based on 06/14/2024 text)

Location: 06/13/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Current 06/14/2024 - Chaptered

Text:

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last 03/11/2024

Amend:

[SB 1216](#) [Blakespear, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Transportation projects: Class III bikeways: prohibition.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 05/28/2024 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Current law establishes 4 classifications of bikeways and defines a "Class III bikeway" as a bikeway that provides a right-of-way on-street or off-street, designated by signs or permanent markings and shared with pedestrians and motorists. This bill would define "sharrow" as the pavement marking used to inform road users that bicyclists might occupy the travel lane. The bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2025, an agency responsible for the development or operation of bikeways or highways where bicycle travel is permitted from installing or restriping a Class III bikeway or a sharrow on a highway that has a posted speed limit greater than 30 miles per hour. (Based on 04/16/2024 text)

Location: 05/28/2024 - Assembly TRANS.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 04/16/2024 - Amended

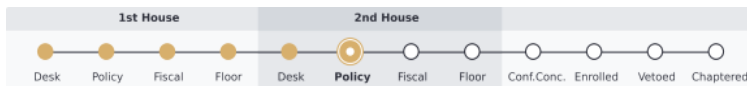
Last Amend: 04/16/2024

Water Supply and Conservation LAP

[AB 460](#) [Bauer-Kahan, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

State Water Resources Control Board: water rights and usage: civil penalties.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/12/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Under current law, the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass, subject to specified civil liability. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to adjust for inflation, by January 1 of each year, beginning in 2025, the amounts of civil and administrative liabilities or penalties imposed by the board in water right actions, as specified. (Based on 06/12/2024 text)

Location: 06/11/2024 - Senate JUD.

Introduced: 02/06/2023

Current Text: 06/12/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/12/2024

[AB 1827](#) [Papan, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local government: fees and charges: water: higher consumptive water parcels.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 05/29/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency, including requiring that the local agency provide public notice and a majority

protest procedure in the case of assessments and submit property-related fees and charges for approval by property owners subject to the fee or charge or the electorate residing in the affected area following a public hearing. Current law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. Current law defines, among other terms, the term “water” for these purposes to mean any system of public improvements intended to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of water from any source. This bill would provide that the fees or charges for property-related water service imposed or increased, as specified, may include the incrementally higher costs of water service due to specified factors, including the higher water usage demand of parcels. (Based on 04/04/2024 text)

Location: 05/29/2024 - Senate L. GOV.

Introduced: 01/12/2024

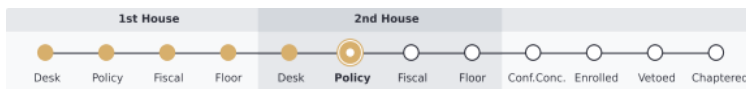
Current Text: 04/04/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/04/2024

[AB 2257](#) [Wilson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency, including notice, hearing, and protest procedures, depending on the character of the assessment, fee, or charge. Current law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements. This bill would prohibit, if a local agency complies with specified procedures, a person or entity from bringing a judicial action or proceeding alleging noncompliance with the constitutional provisions for any new, increased, or extended fee or assessment, as defined, unless that person or entity has timely submitted to the local agency a written objection to that fee or assessment that specifies the grounds for alleging noncompliance, as specified. This bill would provide that local agency responses to the timely submitted written objections shall go to the weight of the evidence supporting the agency’s compliance with the substantive limitations on fees and assessments imposed by the constitutional provisions. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Location: 06/18/2024 - Senate L. GOV.

Introduced: 02/08/2024

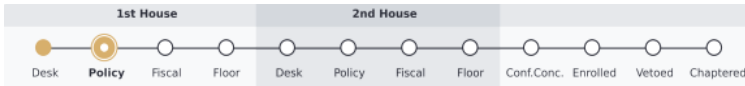
Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/20/2024

[ACA 2](#) [Alanis, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Water Resiliency Act of 2024.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Constitution declares that the general welfare requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that the right to the use of water does not extend to the waste or unreasonable use, method of use, or method of diversion of water. This measure would require the Treasurer to annually transfer an amount equal to 1.5% of all state revenues from the General Fund to the California Water Resiliency Trust Fund, which the measure would create. The measure would continuously appropriate moneys in the fund to the California Water Commission for its actual costs of implementing these provisions and for specified water infrastructure projects. (Based on 03/06/2024 text)

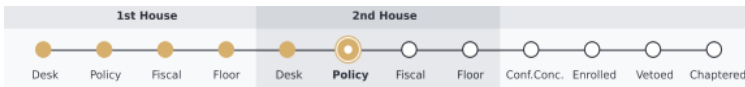
Location: 04/20/2023 - Assembly W.,P. & W. **Current Text:** 03/06/2024 - Amended

Introduced: 12/05/2022 **Last Amend:** 03/06/2024

[SB 1210](#) [Skinner, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

New housing construction: electrical, gas, sewer, and water service: service connection information.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/24/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current 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 estimated fees for typical service connections 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 a utility with fewer than 4,000 service connections that does not establish or maintain an internet website due to a hardship and would authorize the utility to establish that a hardship exists by annually adopting a resolution that includes detailed findings, as provided. (Based on 06/24/2024 text)

Location: 06/19/2024 - Assembly L. GOV. **Current Text:** 06/24/2024 - Amended

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Last 06/24/2024

Amend:

[SB 1218](#) [Newman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Water: emergency water supplies.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/18/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Summary: The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan. The act requires an urban water management plan to include a water shortage contingency plan, as provided. This bill would declare that it is the established policy of the state to encourage, but not mandate, the development of emergency water supplies, and to support their use during times of drought or unplanned service or supply disruption, as provided. (Based on 06/18/2024 text)

Location: 06/03/2024 - Assembly W.,P. & W.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current 06/18/2024 - Amended

Text:

Last 06/18/2024

Amend:

[SB 1330](#) [Archuleta, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Urban retail water supplier: water use.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 06/13/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Summary: The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan, as specified. Current law requires an urban wholesale water supplier to include in the urban water management plans an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve water use reductions. Current law requires urban water retail suppliers to report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans. This bill would repeal

the above-described requirements relating to urban wholesale water suppliers and urban water retail suppliers under an urban water management plan. (Based on 06/13/2024 text)

Location: 05/28/2024 - Assembly W.,P. & W.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 06/13/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/13/2024

Total Measures: 82

Total Tracking Forms: 82