

City of Santa Clara

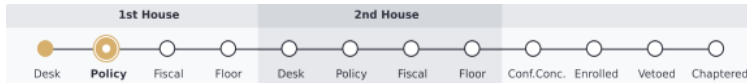
2024 Q1 Legislative Bill Matrix

Subject: Community Services LAP

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

California Freedom to Read Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on ED. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on ED. Read second time and amended.

Summary: Current law establishes a public library system, including school libraries, unified school district and union high school district public libraries, municipal libraries, county free libraries, the California State Library, and library districts. Under current law, the Legislature declares that the public library is, among other things, a source of information and inspiration to persons of all ages, cultural backgrounds, and economic statuses. This bill would require the governing board or body of each public library, including any library, operated on a contractual basis for a public entity, to establish a written policy for the selection of library materials and the use of library materials and facilities, as specified. The bill would require the policy to, among other things, 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. The bill would prohibit the governing board or body of a public library from proscribing the circulation or procurement of books or other resources in a public library because of the topic addressed by the materials or because of the views, ideas, or opinions contained in those materials. The bill would also prohibit a public library from exercising the discretion to determine the content of library materials in a manner that discriminates against or excludes materials based on specified protected characteristics, on the basis that the materials contain inclusive and diverse perspectives, or on the basis that the materials may include sexual content, as provided. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)

Location: 03/21/2024 - Assembly ED.

Introduced: 01/11/2024

Current Text: 04/01/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/01/2024

[AB 2124](#) [Davies, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Department of Parks and Recreation: swimming lesson vouchers.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Summary: Would establish the Swimming Lesson Voucher Program and require the Department of Parks and Recreation to administer the program, for the purpose of increasing water safety in this state by offering vouchers for swimming lessons at no cost to children 4 years of age or younger whose families have an income of no more than 200% of the federal poverty level. The bill would require the department to contract with, and establish a network of, swimming lesson vendors that accept swimming lesson vouchers offered by the program in exchange for providing swimming lessons, to establish the application method and eligibility criteria for swimming lesson vouchers, as provided, and to issue swimming lesson vouchers for eligible children. The bill would make implementation of these provisions contingent upon an appropriation for these purposes in the annual Budget Act or another statute. (Based on 03/19/2024 text)

Location: 03/18/2024 - Assembly W.,P. & W.

Introduced: 02/06/2024

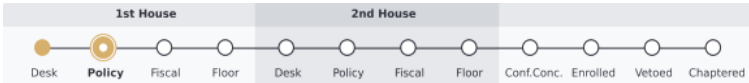
Current Text: 03/19/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/19/2024

[AB 2384](#) [Wilson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public swimming pools: emergency telephones.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

Location: 02/26/2024 - Assembly HEALTH

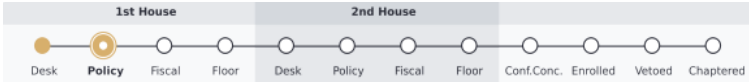
Introduced: 02/12/2024

Current Text: 02/12/2024 - Introduced

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

Parks: counties and cities: interpretive services.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/21/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Existing 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, that no benefit is conferred by cities, counties, or cities and counties on eligible entities that is not conferred on the general public. To the extent that this bill would impose new duties on cities, counties, and cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Location: 03/21/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

Current Text: 02/15/2024 - Introduced

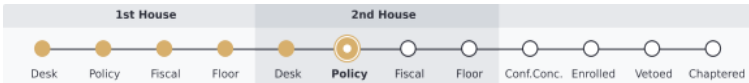
Introduced: 02/15/2024

Subject: Emergency Management LAP

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

Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. The act also requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local

agency exercises jurisdiction. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency (emergency provisions) and, until January 1, 2026, in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met (nonemergency provisions). This bill, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use similar alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to this act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter. (Based on 01/17/2024 text)

Location: 01/25/2024 - Senate RLS.

Introduced: 02/13/2023

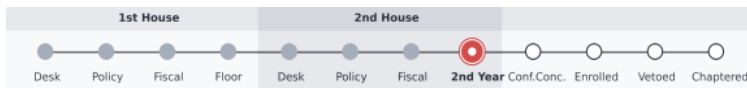
Current Text: 01/17/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/17/2024

[AB 1168](#) [Bennett, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Emergency medical services (EMS): prehospital EMS.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 09/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: The Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act governs local emergency medical services (EMS) systems and authorizes each county to develop an EMS program and designate a local EMS agency. Current law requires a county to enter into a written agreement with a city or fire district that contracted for or provided prehospital EMS as of June 1, 1980. Current law requires, until that written agreement is reached, prehospital EMS to be continued at not less than the existing level and the administration of prehospital EMS by cities and fire districts contracting for or providing those services as of June 1, 1980, to be retained by those cities and fire districts. This bill would require a city to be treated as if it had retained its authorities regarding, and the administration of, prehospital EMS if specified requirements are met. (Based on 07/13/2023 text)

Location: 09/14/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/16/2023

Current Text: 07/13/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/13/2023

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

Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

Location: 02/26/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

Introduced: 02/12/2024

Current Text: 02/12/2024 - Introduced

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

Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

qualified to perform defensible space assessments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones who reports that information using the common reporting platform, as provided. (Based on 04/20/2023 text)

Location: 07/14/2023 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/14/2023

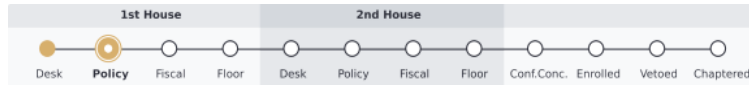
Current Text: 04/20/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/20/2023

[SB 1034](#) [Seyarto, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Public Records Act: state of emergency.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - Set for hearing April 2.

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

Location: 02/14/2024 - Senate JUD.

Introduced: 02/06/2024

Current Text: 02/06/2024 - Introduced

Subject: Energy Legislation, Regulations and Issues LAP

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

General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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. (Based on 05/26/2023 text)

Location: 07/14/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/16/2023

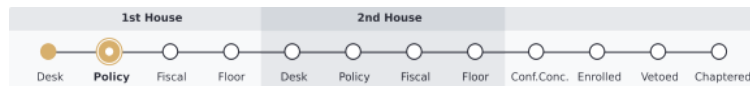
Current Text: 05/26/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/26/2023

[AB 1999](#) [Irwin, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electricity: fixed charges.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

Location: 02/12/2024 - Assembly U. & E.

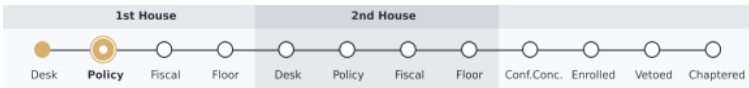
Introduced: 01/30/2024

Current Text: 01/30/2024 - Introduced

[AB 2619](#) [Connolly, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Net energy metering.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/04/2024 - Referred to Com. on U. & E.

Summary: Current law requires every electric utility, defined to include electrical corporations, local publicly owned electric utilities, and electrical cooperatives, to develop a standard contract or tariff for net energy metering, as defined, for generation by a renewable electrical generation facility, as defined, and to make this contract or tariff available to eligible customer-generators, as defined, upon request on a first-come-first-served basis until the time that the total rated generating capacity used by eligible customer generators exceeds 5% of the electric utility's aggregate customer peak demand. Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to have developed a 2nd standard contract or tariff for each large electrical corporation, as defined, to provide net energy metering to additional eligible customer-generators in the electrical corporation's service territory and imposes no limitation on the number of new eligible customer-generators entitled to receive service pursuant to this 2nd standard contract or tariff. Current law requires the commission, in developing the 2nd standard contract or tariff, to ensure that customer-sited renewable distributed generation continues to grow sustainably and to include specific alternatives designed for growth among residential customers in disadvantaged communities. Current law authorizes the commission to revise the 2nd standard contract or tariff as appropriate. Pursuant to that authorization, the commission has instituted rulemakings and issued decisions relating to the 2nd standard contract or tariff. This bill would require all eligible customer-generators of large electrical corporations receiving service under the 2nd standard contract or tariff to be subject to a specified version of the tariff developed by the commission in a specified rulemaking. The bill would require the commission to develop a new standard contract or tariff providing for net energy metering for eligible customer-generators of large electrical corporations, and would require every other electric utility to revise its standard contract or tariff providing for net energy metering. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

Location: 03/04/2024 - Assembly U. & E.

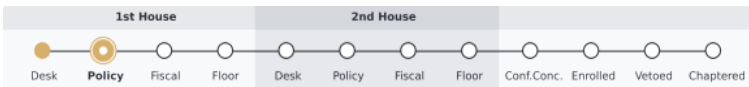
Current 02/14/2024 - Introduced
Text:

Introduced: 02/14/2024

[AB 3181](#) [Pellerin, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electricity: outages.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/11/2024 - Referred to Com. on U. & E.

Summary: Would require, if one or more customers served by an electrical distribution circuit experiences 4 or more discrete electrical outages, as defined, during a single calendar year, the electrical corporation that owns and operates that circuit to perform a review of that circuit to determine the cause of the outages and implement system improvements to reduce the anticipated risk of future outages on that circuit below the threshold level of 4 outages per calendar year. The bill

would require the electrical corporation to make the findings of the circuit review, the scope of work expected to be performed to reduce the anticipated risk of future outages on that circuit, and the expected reduction in the risk of future outages resulting from that work available to the impacted customers and the city, county, or city and county in which the circuit is located. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly U. & E.

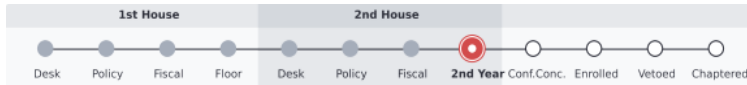
Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 02/16/2024 - Introduced

[SB 233](#) [Skinner, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Battery electric vehicles and electric vehicle supply equipment: bidirectional capability.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

Summary: Would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the PUC, on or before June 30, 2024, to convene a stakeholder workgroup to examine challenges and opportunities associated with using a battery electric vehicle and bidirectional electric vehicle service equipment as a mobile battery to power a home or building or to provide electricity to the electrical grid, and require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the stakeholder workgroup, on or before January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the Governor and Legislature that includes, among other things, specified information related to the bidirectional capability of battery electric vehicles and electric vehicle service equipment, as specified. (Based on 09/01/2023 text)

Location: 09/14/2023 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 01/24/2023

Current Text: 09/01/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 09/01/2023

[SB 572](#) [Stern, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Natural gas: prices: report.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

Summary: Would require the Public Utilities Commission, on or before August 1, 2024, and in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to the extent necessary to analyze the natural gas wholesale market and trends, to submit a report to the relevant legislative policy committees on the status, outcomes, and recommendations, if any, of the commission order described above and the status and any findings of any related investigations by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. (Based on 09/01/2023 text)

Location: 09/14/2023 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/15/2023

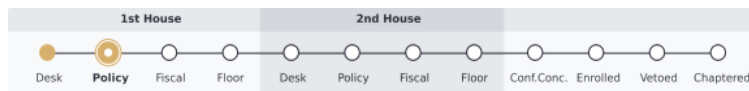
Current Text: 09/01/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 09/01/2023

[SB 1095](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Cozy Homes Cleanup Act: building standards: gas-fuel-burning appliances.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2024 - Set for hearing April 2.

Summary: (1)Existing law, the Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 (the “act”), requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce various laws pertaining to the structural, fire safety, plumbing, heat-producing, or electrical systems and installations or equipment of a manufactured home, mobilehome, commercial coach, or special purpose commercial coach. The act defines “manufactured home” and “mobilehome” to mean a structure that meets specified requirements, including that the structure is transportable in one or more sections and is 8 body feet or more in width, or 40 body feet or more in length, in the traveling mode, or, when erected onsite, is 320 or more square feet, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained within the structure. This bill would extend those provisions to also apply to electric water heaters and electric appliances for comfort heating that are not specifically listed for use in a manufactured home or mobilehome. (Based on 03/21/2024 text)

Location: 03/20/2024 - Senate JUD.

Introduced: 02/12/2024

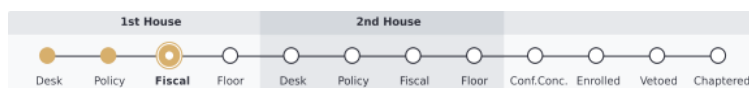
Current Text: 03/21/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/21/2024

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

Electricity: Family Electric Rate Assistance: reports.

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Tracking form

Position

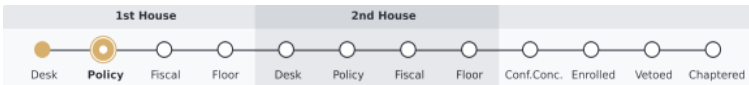
Bill information

Status: 03/19/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 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: 03/19/2024 - Senate APPR.	Current Text: 02/13/2024 - Introduced
Introduced: 02/13/2024	

[SB 1148](#) [Blakespear, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Electrical service: multifamily dwellings and local government buildings.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 02/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and L., P.E. & R.	
Summary: Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to require every residential unit in an apartment house or similar multiunit residential structure, condominium, or mobilehome park issued a building permit on or after July 1, 1982, with certain exceptions, to be individually metered for electrical and gas service. This bill would add an exception from the requirement that every residential unit be individually metered for electrical service for a multifamily dwelling that includes a microgrid, as defined, and that meets specified requirements, including, among other things, that each tenant's electricity costs are less than what the tenant would have paid without the deployment of the microgrid, that the multifamily dwelling uses electricity generated from renewable energy resources, that all construction workers employed in the construction of the dwelling are paid at least the general prevailing rate of wages, as specified, and that the owner of the dwelling bills tenants using one of 3 specified methods. The bill would require the commission to authorize the use of a master meter in any building owned or operated by a local government. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)	
Location: 02/21/2024 - Senate E. U., & C.	Current Text: 02/14/2024 - Introduced
Introduced: 02/14/2024	

Subject: Housing LAP

[AB 67](#) [Muratsuchi, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Homeless Courts Pilot Program.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

Summary: Would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, create the Homeless Courts Pilot Program, which would remain in effect until January 1, 2029, to be administered by the Judicial Council for the purpose of providing comprehensive community-based services to achieve stabilization for, and address the specific legal needs of, homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system. The bill would require applicant cities or counties seeking grant funds to provide a number of specified services or program components, including, but not limited to, a diversion program enabling participating defendants to have specified charges dismissed upon completion of a program, provision of temporary, time-limited, or permanent housing during the duration of the program, and a dedicated representative to assist defendants with housing needs. The bill would require an applicant for grant funding under the program to submit a plan for a new homeless court program or expansion of an existing homeless court program, and would require any funding awarded to an applicant to be used in accordance with that plan. (Based on 03/13/2023 text)

Location: 09/01/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 12/07/2022

Current Text: 03/13/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/13/2023

[AB 799](#) [Rivas, Luz, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Homelessness: financing plan.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 09/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Would require the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, in collaboration with continuums of care, counties, and big cities, as defined, and other stakeholders, to establish and regularly update a financing plan to solve homelessness by the year 2035. The bill would require the council to establish and update statewide performance metrics to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in homelessness and to increase successful exits from homelessness to permanent housing by updating the Statewide Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness in California, no later than January 1, 2025, and would require the council to publish these goals on its internet website, as specified. (Based on 09/01/2023 text)

Location: 09/14/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current Text: 09/01/2023 - Amended

Introduced: 02/13/2023

Last 09/01/2023

Amend:

[AB 1318](#) [Rivas, Luz, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential projects.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 07/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/31/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

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: 07/14/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

Current 02/16/2023 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/16/2023

Text:

[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

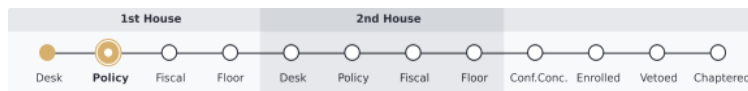
Current Text: 03/04/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/04/2024

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

Housing development projects: applications: fees and exactions.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. Read second time and amended.

Summary: Current law requires a housing development project be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when the preliminary application was submitted. This bill would authorize a development proponent that submits a preliminary application for a housing development project to request a preliminary fee and exaction estimate, as defined, and would require the local agency to provide the estimate within 20 business days of the submission of the preliminary application. For development fees imposed by an agency other than a city or county, the bill would require the development proponent to request the preliminary fee and exaction estimate from the agency that imposes the fee. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)

Location: 01/29/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

Introduced: 01/11/2024

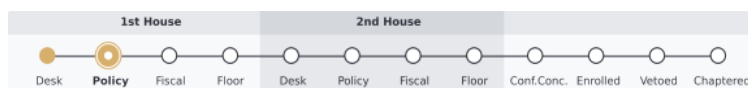
Current Text: 04/01/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/01/2024

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

Housing Element Law: substantial compliance: Housing Accountability Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. Read second time and amended.

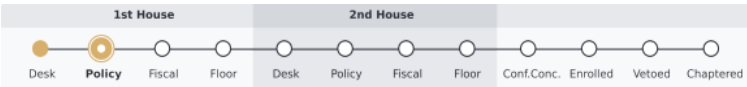
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law, commonly referred to as the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. If the department finds that a draft housing element or amendment does not substantially comply with the Housing Element Law, current law requires the legislative body of the city or county to either (A) change the draft element or amendment to substantially comply with the Housing Element Law or (B) adopt the draft housing element or amendment without changes and make specified findings as to why the draft element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law despite the findings of the department. Current law requires a planning agency to promptly submit an adopted housing element or amendment to the department and requires the department to review the adopted housing element or amendment and report its findings to the planning agency within 60 days. This bill would require a planning agency that makes the above-described findings as to why a draft housing element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law despite the findings of the department to submit those findings to the department. The bill would require the department to review those finding in its review of an adopted housing element or amendment. The bill would create a rebuttable presumption of validity for the department's findings as to whether the adopted element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)

Location: 02/05/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.	Current Text: 04/01/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 01/22/2024	Last Amend: 04/01/2024

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

Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals: required local findings.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. Read second time and amended.

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. One Under the act, one set of conditions available to a local agency for the finding necessary to disapprove a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households is that (A) the jurisdiction has adopted a housing element that is in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, and (B) the jurisdiction has met or exceeded its share of the regional housing need allocation for the planning period for the income category proposed for the housing development project. Current law defines "housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households" for purposes of the Housing Accountability Act to mean at least 20% of the total units shall be sold or rented to lower income households or 100% of the units are sold or rented to persons and families of moderate income. This bill would revise that definition to mean at least 10% of the units are dedicated to lower income households, 100% of the units are dedicated to lower

income households at an affordable rent consistent with rent limits established by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, 100% of the units are sold or rented to persons and families of moderate income, or the housing development consists of 10 units or fewer. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)

Location: 02/05/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

Introduced: 01/23/2024

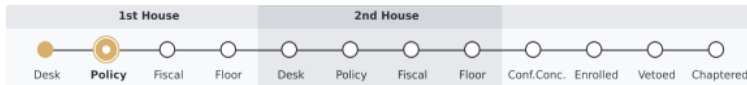
Current Text: 04/01/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/01/2024

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

Housing element: inventory of land: rebuttable presumptions.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

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: 02/12/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

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: ministerial approval: community clinic.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/04/2024 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and NAT. RES.

Summary: Would authorize a development proponent to submit to a local agency an application for a licensed community clinic that is located in a zone where office, retail, health care, or parking are a principally permitted use. The bill would make the development subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process where the development is not subject to a conditional use permit or any other nonlegislative discretionary approval, as described. The bill would provide that a development eligible for approval pursuant to this process is not a "project" for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), thereby expanding the exemption for ministerial approval of projects under CEQA. By establishing the streamlined, ministerial approval process for these developments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/05/2024 text)

Location: 03/04/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

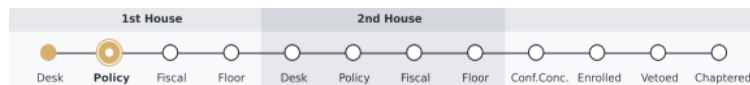
Current Text: 02/05/2024 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/05/2024

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

Planning and zoning: density bonuses: monitoring fees.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

Location: 02/26/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

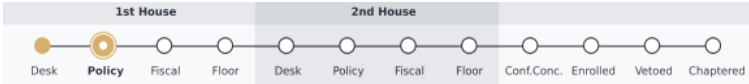
Current Text: 02/13/2024 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/13/2024

[AB 2439](#) [Quirk-Silva, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public works: prevailing wages: access to records.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on JUD. Read second time and amended.

Summary: Existing law defines “public works,” for the purposes of regulating public works contracts, as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds. Existing law requires each contractor and subcontractor on a public works project to keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with the public work. Existing law requires any copy of records made available for inspection as copies and furnished upon request to the public or any public agency to be marked or obliterated to prevent disclosure of an individual’s name, address, and social security number but specifies that any copy of records made available to a Taft-Hartley trust fund for the purposes of allocating contributions to participants be marked or obliterated only to prevent disclosure of an individual’s full social security number, as specified. This bill would require an owner, a developer, or the agent of an owner or developer, that, among other things, receives public funds from a public agency to perform specified public works projects, to make available upon written request from a joint labor-management committee, a multiemployer Taft-Hartley trust fund, or a specified tax-exempt organization specified public works records in their possession, including requests for bids and submitted bid documents, inspection and work logs, and funding documentation. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)

Location: 02/26/2024 - Assembly JUD.

Introduced: 02/13/2024

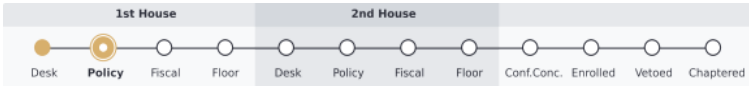
Current Text: 04/01/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/01/2024

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

School zones and walk zones.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/13/2024 - 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 1/2 mile in all directions of the boundary line of a school grounds. (Based on 03/12/2024 text)

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly TRANS.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

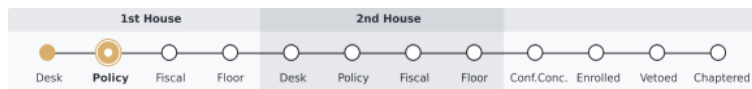
Current Text: 03/12/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/12/2024

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

Density Bonus Law: residential care facilities for the elderly.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: 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. 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. By expanding a city or county’s duty to administer the Density Bonus Law, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/19/2024 text)

Location: 03/04/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

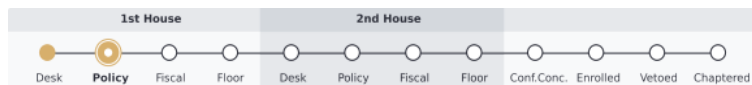
Current Text: 03/19/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/19/2024

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

Preferential parking privileges: transit-oriented development.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: This bill, for a residential, commercial, or other development project that is exempt from minimum automobile parking requirements and 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, vendors, or visitors of the development project that grants preferential parking privileges. The bill would

also authorize a local authority to issue permits to residents, vendors, and visitors of the development project that is within the boundaries of a preferential parking area if the local authority makes written findings that including the development project would not have a substantially negative impact on the preferential parking area, as specified. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 03/21/2024 text)

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

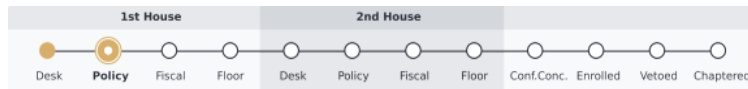
Current Text: 03/21/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/21/2024

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

Government Investment Act.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

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

Location: 04/01/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

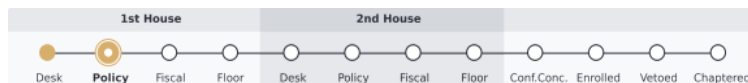
Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 02/15/2024 - Introduced

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

Development fees: fee schedule template: fee estimate tool.

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Tracking form

Position

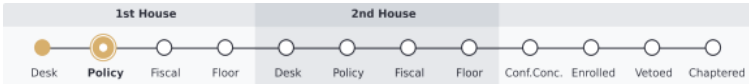
Bill information

Status: 03/12/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	
Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. This bill 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 authorizes 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 less 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 03/11/2024 text)	
Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.	Current Text: 03/11/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 02/16/2024	Last Amend: 03/11/2024

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

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

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Tracking form

Position

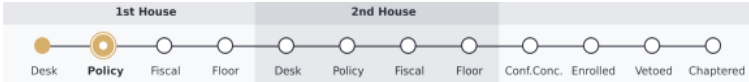
Bill information

Status: 03/11/2024 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and H. & C.D.	
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to issue a zoning variance, special use permit, or conditional use permit for a dwelling unit to be constructed, or which is attached to or detached from, a primary residence on a parcel zoned for a single-family residence, as provided, or to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. This bill would expand the above CEQA exemption to include the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to provide for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units in single-family residential zones. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)	
Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly NAT. RES.	Current Text: 02/16/2024 - Introduced
Introduced: 02/16/2024	

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

Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/11/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

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

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

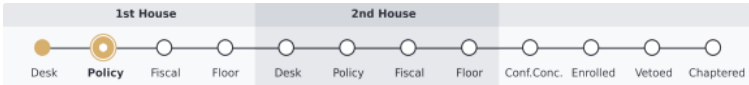
Current Text: 02/16/2024 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/16/2024

[AB 3086](#) [Santiago, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

General plan: annual report: housing units.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/11/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

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

or county subject to a local rent control or any form of rent or price control that were withdrawn from rent or lease. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

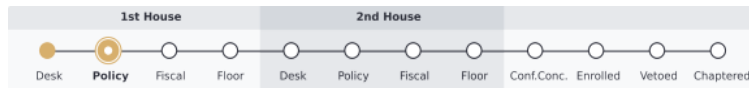
Current Text: 02/16/2024 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/16/2024

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

Housing development: density bonuses: student housing developments.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/11/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: Current law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city 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 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 revise these provisions to instead require that a city or county provide a density bonus to a developer who agrees to provide 20% of bedspaces for lower income students, faculty members, or staff in a student housing development, as defined, that meets certain requirements. The bill would revise the above-described exclusive use requirement to instead require, except as provided, all units in the student housing development to be used exclusively for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled currently or in the past 2 years in at least 6 units at an institution of higher learning, as specified. The bill would additionally authorize eligibility under this provision if the developer, as a condition of receiving a certificate of occupancy, established a system for confirming its renters' status as students, faculty, or staff to ensure all units of the student housing development are occupied with students, faculty, or staff from an institute of higher education, as specified. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

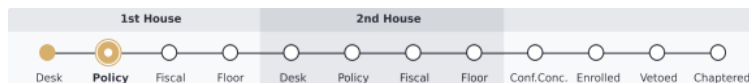
Current Text: 02/16/2024 - Introduced

Introduced: 02/16/2024

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

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status:03/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

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

Location:03/21/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

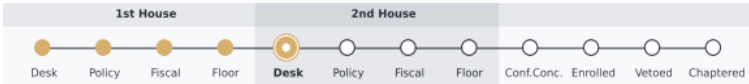
Current Text:02/16/2024 - Introduced

Introduced:02/16/2024

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

Planning and zoning: annual report: housing for extremely low income households.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development. The law requires that the annual report include, among other specified information, the number of net new units of housing, including both rental housing and for-sale housing, that have been issued a completed entitlement, building permit, or certificate of occupancy, and the income category, by area median income, that each unit of housing satisfies, as specified. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to specify that the income category includes extremely low income households, as defined. (Based on 01/22/2024 text)

Location:01/29/2024 - Assembly DESK

Current Text:01/22/2024 - Amended

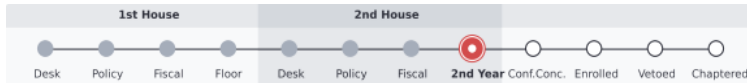
Introduced:12/05/2022

Last Amend:01/22/2024

[SB 450](#) [Atkins, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Housing development: approvals.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

Location: 09/14/2023 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/13/2023

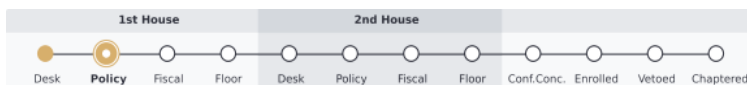
Current Text: 09/01/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 09/01/2023

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

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

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. Existing law, 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. Existing 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. Existing 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, as defined, that was issued before January 1, 2024, and that will expire before December 31, 2025, except as specified. The bill would toll this 24-month extension during any time that the housing entitlement is the subject of a legal challenge. By adding to the duties of local officials with respect to housing entitlements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)

Location: 02/21/2024 - Senate L. GOV.

Introduced: 01/17/2024

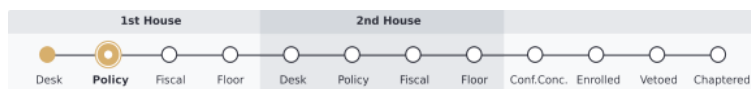
Current Text: 04/01/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/01/2024

[SB 1055](#) [Min. D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Accessory dwelling units: regional housing need.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/13/2024 - March 19 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

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

Location: 02/21/2024 - Senate HOUSING

Introduced: 02/08/2024

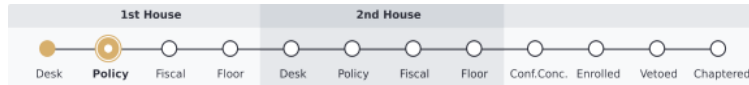
Current 02/08/2024 - Introduced

Text:

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

Property taxation: new construction exclusion: accessory dwelling units.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2024 - Set for hearing April 10.

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

Location: 02/21/2024 - Senate REV. & TAX

Introduced: 02/14/2024

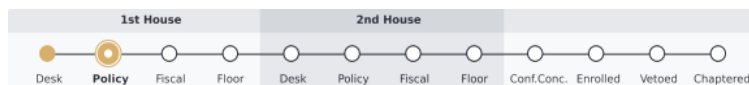
Current 02/14/2024 - Introduced

Text:

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

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/08/2024 - Set for hearing April 3.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts for its requirements, among other things, actions taken by the Department of Housing and Community Development, the California Housing Finance Agency, or a local agency not acting as the lead agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing for persons and families of low or moderate income, as provided. This bill would additionally exempt from CEQA's requirements actions taken by a local agency to approve a contract for providing services for people experiencing homelessness. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Location: 02/29/2024 - Senate E.Q.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 02/16/2024 - Introduced

Subject: Human Resources/Public Sector Employment LAP

[AB 2283](#) [Pacheco, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public Records: employee personnel records: notice.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

Summary: Would require a public agency that receives a request for the personnel records of one of the public agency's employees to provide written notice, as prescribed, to the employee within 48 hours of receipt of the request if specified conditions are met. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Location: 02/26/2024 - Assembly JUD.

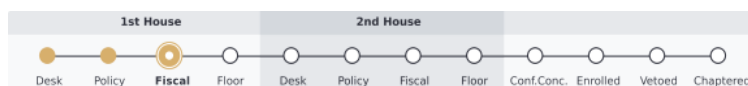
Introduced: 02/08/2024

Current Text: 02/08/2024 - Introduced

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

Local agencies: ethics training.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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

Location: 03/20/2024 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Current Text: 02/14/2024 - Introduced

[SB 769](#) [Gonzalez, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Local government: fiscal and financial training.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

Summary: Would require if a local agency provides any type of compensation, salary, or stipend to a member of a legislative body, or provides reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred by a member of a legislative body in the performance of official duties, all local agency officials, as defined, to receive at least 2 hours of fiscal and financial training, as described. The bill would require the training to be received at least once every 2 years, as provided. The bill would exempt a local agency official from the training requirements if they comply with specified criteria under existing law relating to eligibility for appointment or election to, and continuing education for, the office of county auditor, county treasurer, county tax collector, or county treasurer-tax collector. (Based on 06/22/2023 text)

Location: 09/01/2023 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/17/2023

Current Text: 06/22/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/22/2023

[SB 1049](#) [Padilla, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Department of Industrial Relations: living wage: report and employer certification program.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

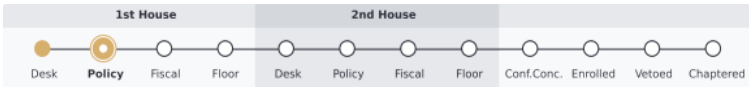
Status: 03/26/2024 - Set for hearing April 10.	
Summary: Would require the Department of Industrial Relations, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development and the Director of Housing and Community Development, to develop a certification program for employers that pay a living wage, which the bill would define as the lowest wage that allows full-time and part-time wage earners to afford a decent standard of living, as specified. In order to determine a decent standard of living, the bill would require the department to examine housing costs by county, by region, and in the state and create a formula to ascertain the living wage for each county, each region, and the state. The bill, commencing in 2025, would also require the department to report to the Legislature by December 15 of each year the living wage in each county, each region, and the state and develop a method to annually adjust figures to account for housing cost inflation and inflation broadly. (Based on 02/07/2024 text)	
Location: 02/14/2024 - Senate L., P.E. & R.	Current 02/07/2024 - Introduced
Introduced: 02/07/2024	Text:

Subject: Public Safety LAP

[AB 1772](#) [Ramos, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Theft.

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Tracking form

Position

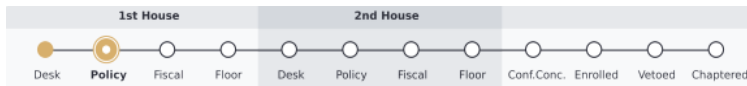
Bill information

Status: 02/05/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	
Summary: Existing law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, defines and prohibits an act of shoplifting and prohibits prosecution for an act of shoplifting under any other law. This bill would revise the definition of shoplifting to require an intent to steal retail property or merchandise. (Based on 02/01/2024 text)	
Location: 01/16/2024 - Assembly PUB. S.	Current 02/01/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 01/03/2024	Text:
	Last 02/01/2024
	Amend:

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

Theft: jurisdiction.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/12/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.

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, the bill would require the prosecution to present written evidence in the jurisdiction of the proposed trial that all district attorneys in counties with jurisdiction over the offenses agree to the venue. (Based on 03/11/2024 text)

Location: 01/16/2024 - Assembly PUB. S.

Introduced: 01/03/2024

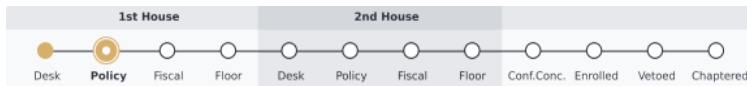
Current Text: 03/11/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/11/2024

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

Crimes: organized theft.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. Read second time and amended.

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

Location: 01/22/2024 - Assembly PUB. S.

Introduced: 01/08/2024

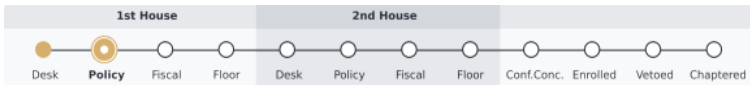
Current Text: 04/01/2024 - Amended

Last 04/01/2024
Amend:

[AB 1845](#) [Alanis, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: Grant program for identifying, apprehending, and prosecuting resale of stolen property.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 02/22/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Summary: Current law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections to provide statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system, as specified. Under current law, the board administers several grant programs, including a mentally ill offender crime reduction grant program, a medication-assisted treatment grant program, and a violence intervention and prevention grant program. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, create the Identifying, Apprehending, and Prosecuting Resale of Stolen Property Grant Program to be administered by the board. The bill would require the board to award grants, on a competitive basis, to county district attorneys' offices and law enforcement agencies, acting jointly to investigate and prosecute receiving stolen goods crimes and criminal profiteering. The bill would require the board to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature, as specified, regarding the impact of the grant program. The bill's provisions would be operative only to the extent that funding is provided, by express reference, in the annual Budget Act or another statute. (Based on 02/21/2024 text)

Location: 01/29/2024 - Assembly PUB. S.

Introduced: 01/17/2024

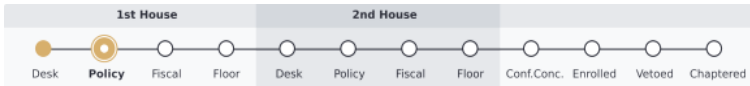
Current Text: 02/21/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 02/21/2024

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

Criminal procedure: arrests: shoplifting.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Summary: 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. (Based on 03/18/2024 text)

Location: 02/12/2024 - Assembly PUB. S.

Introduced: 01/30/2024

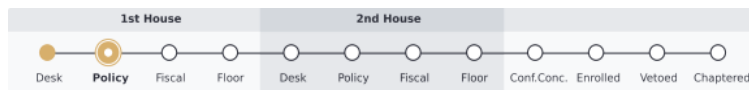
Current Text: 03/18/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/18/2024

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

City attorney: state law: misdemeanor.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

Location: 02/26/2024 - Assembly PUB. S.

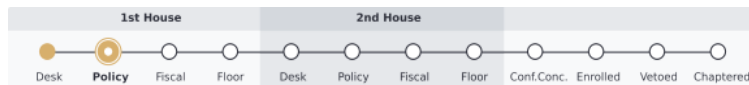
Introduced: 02/12/2024

Current Text: 02/12/2024 - Introduced

[AB 2814](#) [Low, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Crimes: unlawful entry: intent to commit package theft.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/04/2024 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Summary: Would prohibit a person from entering the curtilage of a home, as defined, with the intent to commit theft of a package shipped through the mail or delivered by a public or private carrier. The bill would make a violation of that prohibition punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Location: 03/04/2024 - Assembly PUB. S.

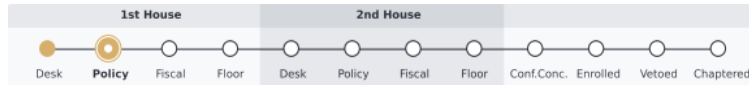
Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 02/15/2024 - Introduced

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

Crimes: shoplifting.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/11/2024 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

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

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly PUB. S.

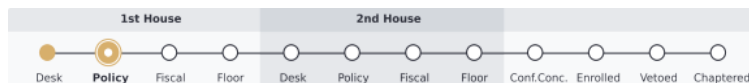
Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 02/15/2024 - Introduced

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

Vehicles: street takeovers, sideshows, and racing.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/11/2024 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and PUB. S.

Summary: Current law makes it a crime for a person to engage in a motor vehicle speed contest on a highway or an exhibition of speed on a highway, or to aid or abet therein. Current law makes it a crime to drive a vehicle upon a highway in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property. Current law imposes 2 violation points against a driver's record for purposes of the suspension or revocation of the privilege to drive if a driver is convicted of reckless driving or engaging in

a motor vehicle speed contest or exhibition of speed. Commencing July 1, 2025, a court may suspend a person's driver's license for 90 days to 6 months for an exhibition of speed, or aiding and abetting an exhibition of speed, if the violation occurred as part of a sideshow. This bill would increase the penalties for these offenses when the violations occur as part of a vehicle sideshow, as defined. The bill would make a violation of these offenses punishable as a misdemeanor or felony. The bill would, upon conviction, require the court to order the defendant to attend and complete a victim impact program, as specified. The bill would authorize the court to have the vehicle impounded for up to 30 days, unless there is an undue hardship or other good cause, as specified. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly TRANS.

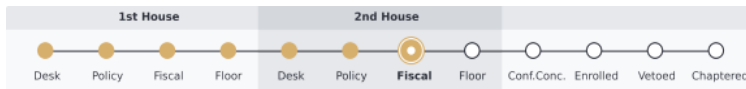
Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 02/16/2024 - Introduced

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

Controlled substances.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 01/17/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law makes it a crime to possess for sale or purchase for purpose of sale, transport, or sell, various controlled substances, including, among others, fentanyl. This bill would require a person who is convicted of, or who pleads guilty or no contest to, the above-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. The bill would require that the fact the advisory was given be on the record and recorded on the abstract of the conviction. This bill would authorize a defendant who is charged with the above-described crimes to undergo a treatment program in lieu of a grant of probation or a jail or prison sentence if certain conditions are met. (Based on 01/17/2024 text)

Location: 06/13/2023 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 12/05/2022

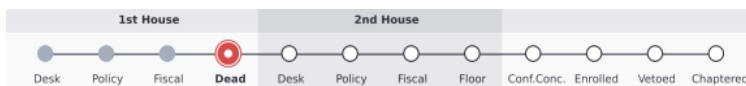
Current Text: 01/17/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/17/2024

[SB 719](#) [Becker, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Law enforcement agencies: radio communications.

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Tracking form

Position

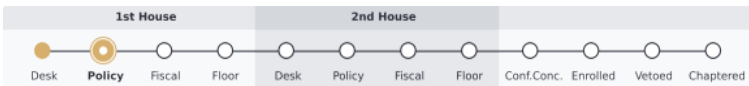
Bill information

Status: 01/30/2024 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was THIRD READING on 1/23/2024)	
Summary: Current law authorizes the Attorney General to adopt policies, procedures, and practices related to the use of the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). These rules require a participating agency to restrict access to CLETS and define “access” as the ability to see or hear any information obtained from CLETS. This bill would require a law enforcement agency, including the Department of the California Highway Patrol, municipal police departments, county sheriff’s departments, and specified local law enforcement agencies, to, by no later than January 1, 2025, ensure public access, in real time, to the radio communications of that agency, as specified. The bill would exempt university and college police departments from the public access requirement. By imposing new duties on local law enforcement, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/23/2024 text)	
Location: 01/31/2024 - Senate DEAD	Current Text: 01/23/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 02/16/2023	Last Amend: 01/23/2024

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

Crimes: theft from a vehicle.

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Tracking form

Position

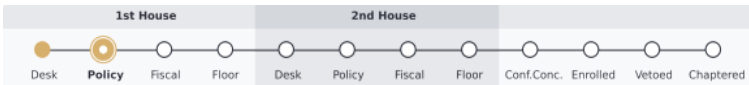
Bill information

Status: 03/18/2024 - From committee with author’s amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB S.	
Summary: Would make forcibly entering a vehicle, as defined, with the intent to commit a theft 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 03/18/2024 text)	
Location: 02/14/2024 - Senate PUB. S.	Current Text: 03/18/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 01/04/2024	Last Amend: 03/18/2024

[SB 908](#) [Cortese, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Fentanyl: child deaths.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

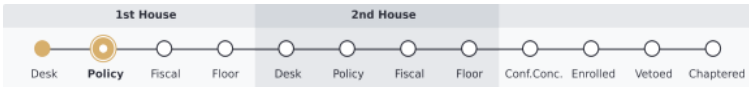
Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - Referred to Com. on RLS. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	
Summary: Current law establishes the State Department of Public Health to implement and administer various programs relating to public health. The department 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 utilize its data 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. (Based on 03/20/2024 text)	
Location: 01/08/2024 - Senate RLS.	Current Text: 03/20/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 01/08/2024	Last Amend: 03/20/2024

[SB 910](#) [Umberg, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Treatment court program standards.

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Tracking form

Position

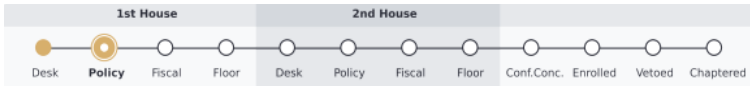
Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - Set for hearing April 10.	
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 that treatment court programs be designed and operated in accordance with the “Adult Treatment Court Best Practice Standards” developed by All Rise. The bill would revise the 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 02/26/2024 text)	
Location: 03/06/2024 - Senate HEALTH	Current Text: 02/26/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 01/08/2024	Last Amend: 02/26/2024

[SB 923](#) [Archuleta, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Theft.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2024 - Set for hearing April 16.

Summary: The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, defines and prohibits an act of shoplifting and prohibits prosecution for an act of shoplifting under any other law. Existing law defines shoplifting as entering a commercial establishment with intent to commit larceny while the establishment is open during regular business hours. This bill would revise the definition of shoplifting to require an intent to steal retail property or merchandise. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/18/2024 text)

Location: 02/14/2024 - Senate PUB. S.

Introduced: 01/11/2024

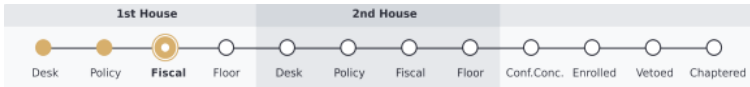
Current Text: 03/18/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/18/2024

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

Crimes: organized theft.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/12/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (March 12). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2026, makes a person guilty of organized retail theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified, if the person acts in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces with the intent to sell or return the merchandise for value, acts in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess merchandise knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acts as an agent of another to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruits, coordinates, organizes, supervises, directs, manages, or finances another to undertake acts of theft. This bill would extend the operation of the crime of organized retail theft indefinitely. (Based on 03/05/2024 text)

Location: 03/12/2024 - Senate APPR.

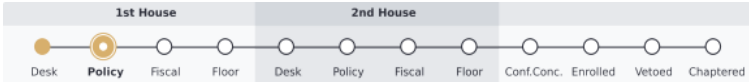
Introduced: 01/29/2024

Current Text: 03/05/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/05/2024

Encampments: penalties.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

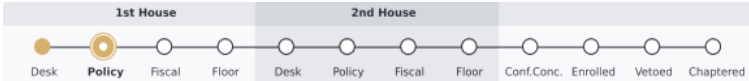
Location: 02/14/2024 - Senate PUB. S.

Introduced: 02/05/2024

Current Text: 02/05/2024 - Introduced

Marketplaces: online marketplaces.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2024 - Set for hearing April 2.

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. (Based on 03/19/2024 text)

Location: 02/21/2024 - Senate JUD.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

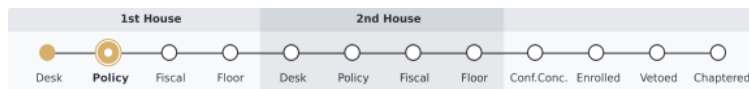
Current Text: 03/19/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/19/2024

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

Crimes: fires.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/26/2024 - Set for hearing April 2.

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 03/19/2024 text)

Location: 02/29/2024 - Senate PUB. S.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

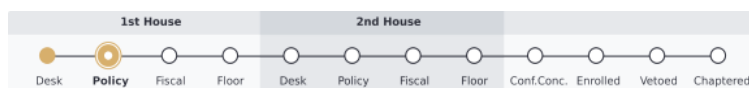
Current Text: 03/19/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/19/2024

[SB 1385](#) [Roth, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Medi-Cal: Supervising providers.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/21/2024 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: On July 26, 2022, the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services approved the department's Medicaid State Plan Amendment to add community health workers as a preventive service. Under current law, the State Department of Health Care Services is required, through existing and regular stakeholder processes, to inform stakeholders about, and accept input from stakeholders on, implementation of the community health worker services benefit. This bill would require Medi-Cal managed care plans to adopt policies and procedures to effectuate a billing pathway for supervising providers, as defined, 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 that are consistent with guidance developed by the department pursuant to the stakeholder process described above. The bill would require the department to develop similar guidance to be used by supervising providers to claim for community health worker services to fee-for-service beneficiaries in the settings described above. The bill would define a "supervising provider" for purposes of these provisions as an enrolled Medi-Cal provider that submits claims for services provided by a community health worker, ensures that a community health worker meets the qualifications as required by the department, and directly or indirectly oversees community health workers and the services they deliver to Medi-Cal beneficiaries. (Based on 03/20/2024 text)

Location: 03/21/2024 - Senate RLS.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

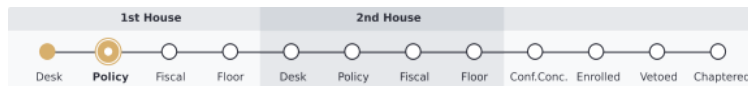
Current Text: 03/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/20/2024

[SB 1416](#) [Newman, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Would create sentencing enhancements for selling, exchanging, or returning for value, or attempting to sell, exchange, or return for value, any property acquired through one or more acts of shoplifting, theft, or burglary from a retail business, if the property value exceeds specified amounts. The bill would additionally make these enhancements apply to any person acting in concert with another person to violate these provisions. By adding new sentencing enhancements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/20/2024 text)

Location: 02/16/2024 - Senate RLS.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

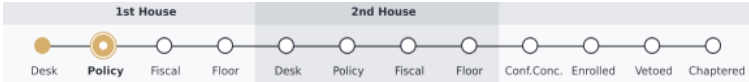
Current Text: 03/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/20/2024

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

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - From committee with author’s amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

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 biannually disseminate to each licensee informational and educational material regarding the “Three Day Rule,” and would require the Medical Board of California to also biannually disseminate the material it develops to each acute care hospital in the state. (Based on 03/20/2024 text)

Location: 02/16/2024 - Senate RLS.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

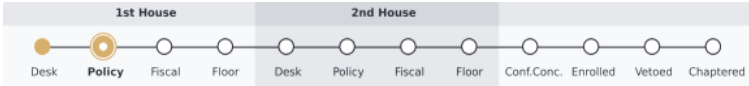
Current Text: 03/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/20/2024

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

Controlled substances: xylazine.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

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 existing 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. This bill would add xylazine to the list of Schedule III substances, as specified. If an animal drug containing xylazine that has been approved under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is not available for sale in California, the bill would create an exception for a substance that is intended to be used to compound an animal drug or an animal drug compound containing xylazine, as specified. (Based on 03/20/2024 text)

Location: 02/16/2024 - Senate RLS.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 03/20/2024 - Amended

AB 52

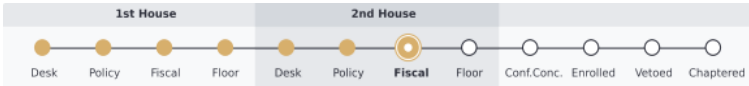
Grayson, D

HTML

PDF

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

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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 Amend: 06/15/2023

AB 2338

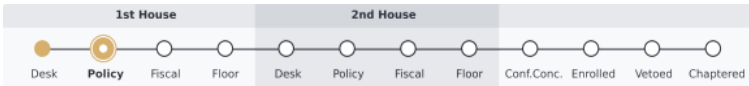
Jones-Sawyer, D

HTML

PDF

Statewide Homelessness Coordinator.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status:03/13/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary:Current law requires the Interagency Council on Homelessness to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California and promote systems integration to increase efficiency and effectiveness to address the needs of people experiencing homelessness. This bill would require the Governor to appoint a Statewide Homelessness Coordinator, within the Governor's office, 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 03/04/2024 text)

Location:03/04/2024 - Assembly H. & C.D.

Introduced:02/12/2024

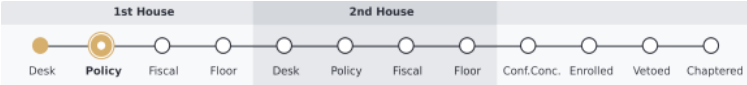
Current Text:03/04/2024 - Amended

Last Amend:03/04/2024

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

Santa Clara Valley Open-Space Authority.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status:03/04/2024 - 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 02/14/2024 text)

Location:03/04/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

Introduced:02/14/2024

Current Text:02/14/2024 - Introduced

Subject: Sustainability and Environmental Protection LAP

[AB 573](#)[Garcia, D](#)[HTML](#)[PDF](#)

Organic waste: meeting recovered organic waste product procurement targets.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a certain reduction in statewide emissions of methane, including a goal of a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve these organic waste reduction goals, that provide for, among other things, the calculation by the department of recovered organic waste product procurement targets for each local jurisdiction, and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. This bill would require the department, for purposes of those regulations, to allow a local jurisdiction, until December 1, 2031, in procuring recovered organic waste products to meet the target procurement requirements, to use California-derived recovered organic waste that the local jurisdiction sends for processing at a facility or operation outside of the state that meets certain conditions, as provided. (Based on 07/13/2023 text)

Location: 09/01/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/08/2023

Current Text: 07/13/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/13/2023

[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: 06/14/2023 - Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and GOV. & F.

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: 06/14/2023 - Senate N.R. & W.

Introduced: 02/17/2023

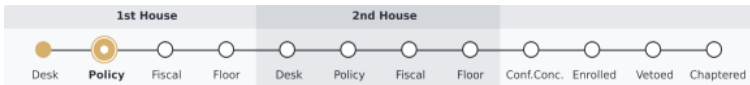
Current Text: 05/26/2023 - Amended

Last 05/26/2023
Amend:

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

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

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

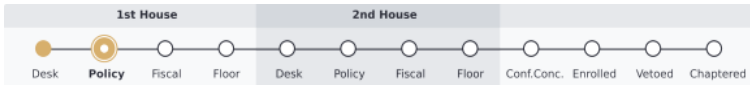
Summary: Current law declares that it is state policy, among other things, to ensure that all Californians have equitable opportunities to safe and affordable access to nature and access to the benefits of nature, and to prevent and minimize the intentional and unwarranted limitation of sustainable public access to public lands, where appropriate, including, but not limited to, local, regional, state, and federal parks, rivers, lakes, beaches, forests, mountain ranges, deserts, and other natural landscapes. Current law requires specified state agencies to consider and incorporate, as appropriate, the state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, or grant criteria, or making expenditures, as specified. Current law requires all state agencies implementing the above-described state policy to do so in a manner consistent with the mission of their agency and that protects the health and safety of the public and conserves natural and cultural resources. This bill would provide that, to advance and promote environmental and conservation 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 would require consideration to include, 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, and the availability of mobility options near a proposed land conservation site. The bill would encourage regulatory agencies, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to work with local communities to restore degraded lands that could contribute to a more equitable strategy for meeting the state’s goals. The bill would require state funding agencies, including certain state conservancies and the Wildlife Conservation Board, when programming and awarding funds to revise, modify, or amend guidelines as necessary to meet the state’s goals, to allow for urban nature-based projects on degraded lands to be eligible and competitive for state funds. (Based on 03/21/2024 text)

Location: 03/19/2024 - Assembly W.,P. & W.
Introduced: 02/08/2024
Current Text: 03/21/2024 - Amended
Last Amend: 03/21/2024

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

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

Location: 02/26/2024 - Assembly NAT. RES.

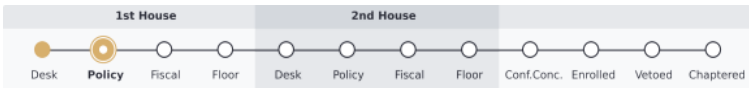
Current 02/12/2024 - Introduced
Text:

Introduced: 02/12/2024

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

Electric vehicle charging stations: permitting: curbside charging.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/04/2024 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and TRANS.

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 02/13/2024 text)

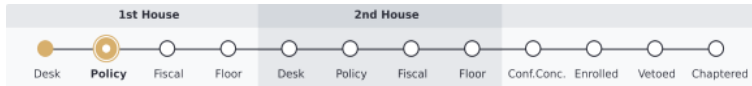
Location: 03/04/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

Current 02/13/2024 - Introduced
Text:

Introduced: 02/13/2024

Advanced Clean Fleets regulations: local governments.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/04/2024 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution that the state board has found necessary, cost effective, and technologically feasible. Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles. The Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation authorizes entities subject to the regulation to apply for exemptions from its requirements under certain circumstances. This bill would extend the compliance dates for local government set forth in the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation by 10 years. The bill would prohibit the state board from taking enforcement action against a local government for violating the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation if the alleged violation occurs before January 1, 2025. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)

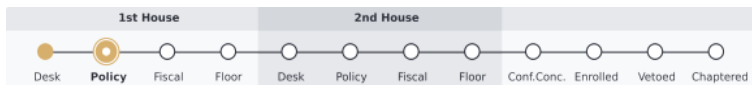
Location: 03/04/2024 - Assembly TRANS.

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Current Text: 02/14/2024 - Introduced

Environmental rights.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/11/2024 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: The California Constitution declares various inalienable rights of the people, including the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, acquire, possess, and protect property, and pursue and obtain safety, happiness, and privacy. This measure would amend the California Constitution to declare that the people have a right to clean air and water and a healthy environment. (Based on 01/25/2024 text)

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly NAT. RES.

Introduced: 01/25/2024

Current Text: 01/25/2024 - Introduced

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.

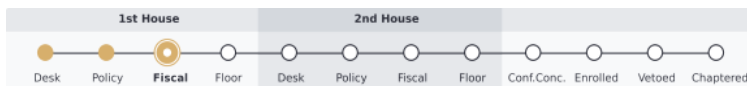
Introduced: 02/17/2023

Current Text: 06/22/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 06/22/2023

Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: green material composting operations.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/21/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: 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 green material composting operations, as defined, for processing organic waste, as specified. (Based on 03/21/2024 text)

Location: 03/20/2024 - Senate APPR.

Introduced: 02/07/2024

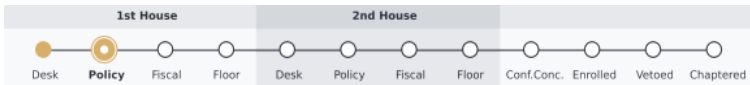
Current Text: 03/21/2024 - Amended

Last 03/21/2024
Amend:

[SB 1054](#) [Rubio, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Climate Pollution Reduction in Homes Initiative: natural gas: customer credit.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/20/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

Summary: Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the Department of Community Services and Development, to develop and supervise the Climate Pollution Reduction in Homes Initiative to require gas corporations to jointly award grants for local service providers, as defined, nonprofit organizations, and regional collections of local governments to provide financial assistance to low-income households for the purchase of zero-carbon-emitting appliances. The bill would require the Energy Commission, as part of developing and administering the initiative, to develop guidelines, as specified, and authorize local service providers, nonprofit organizations, and regional collections of local governments to use those grant moneys for outreach and technical assistance, rebates, loans, installation, educational information, and other support services to assist low-income households. (Based on 03/20/2024 text)

Location: 02/21/2024 - Senate E. U., & C.

Introduced: 02/08/2024

Current Text: 03/20/2024 - Amended

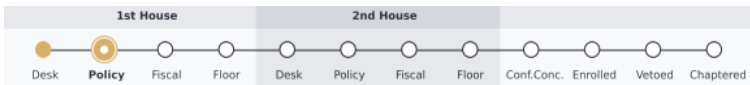
Last Amend: 03/20/2024

Subject: Transportation Issues LAP

[AB 1773](#) [Dixon, R](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vehicles: electric bicycles.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: Current law prohibits the use of a motorized bicycle on a bicycle path or trail, bikeway, bicycle lane, equestrian trail, or hiking or recreational trail, as specified, unless the governing body of a local public agency, which has jurisdiction over the path or trail, permits the operation. Current law authorizes a governing body of a local public agency, which has jurisdiction over the path or trail, to prohibit the use of an electric bicycle on an equestrian trail, or hiking or recreational trail. A violation of the Vehicle Code is a crime and a person convicted of an infraction for a violation of either the Vehicle Code or a local ordinance adopted pursuant to the code is subject to a specified fine schedule, except as otherwise provided. This bill would clarify that a recreational trail for these purposes includes a boardwalk, as defined, regardless of whether the facility also provides bicycle access. Notwithstanding specified law, the bill would impose a fine, not to exceed \$35, against a person convicted of an infraction for a violation of an ordinance prohibiting or regulating electric bicycles on recreational trails. (Based on 02/22/2024 text)

Location: 01/16/2024 - Assembly TRANS.

Introduced: 01/03/2024

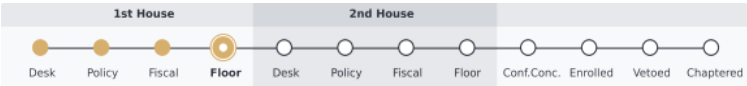
Current Text: 02/22/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 02/22/2024

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

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority: board of directors.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/21/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

Summary: Current law vests the government of the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (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. 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 transportation or project management issues. (Based on 01/29/2024 text)

Location: 03/20/2024 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

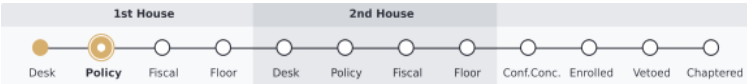
Introduced: 01/29/2024

Current Text: 01/29/2024 - Introduced

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

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

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Tracking form

Position

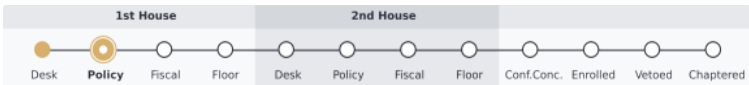
Bill information

Status:	04/01/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. Read second time and amended.		
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 prohibit the allocation of Active Transportation Program funds for a project that creates a Class III bikeway unless the project is on a street with a design speed limit of 20 miles per hour or less or the project will reduce the design speed limit to 20 miles per hour or less. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)		
Location:	02/26/2024 - Assembly TRANS.	Current Text:	04/01/2024 - Amended
Introduced:	02/12/2024	Last Amend:	04/01/2024

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

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

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Tracking form

Position

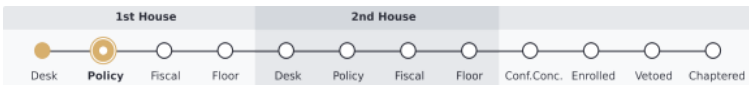
Bill information

Status:	03/21/2024 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.		
Summary:	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempts from its requirements residential projects on infill sites and transit priority projects that meet certain requirements, including a requirement that the projects are located within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop. CEQA defines "major transit stop" to include, among other locations, the intersection of 2 or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. This bill would revise the definition of "major transit stop" to increase the frequency of service interval to 20 minutes. The bill would additionally define "major transit stop" to include a site in an urbanized area that is being served by an on-demand transit service at least 12 hours a day, 7 days a week. Because the bill would require a lead agency to make an additional determination as to whether a location is a major transit stop for purposes of determining whether residential or mixed-use residential projects are exempt from CEQA, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/14/2024 text)		
Location:	03/21/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.	Current Text:	02/14/2024 - Introduced
Introduced:	02/14/2024		

[AB 2744](#) [McCarty, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Vehicles: pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicle safety.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 04/01/2024 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

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

Location: 03/04/2024 - Assembly TRANS.

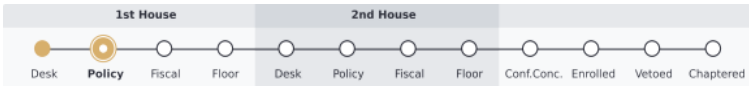
Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 02/15/2024 - Introduced

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

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority.

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Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/12/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

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 03/11/2024 text)

Location: 03/11/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

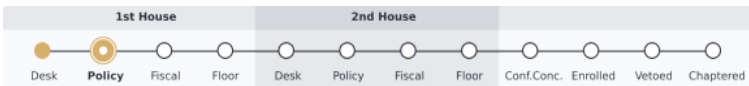
Current Text: 03/11/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/11/2024

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

Transportation projects: Class III bikeways: prohibition.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/14/2024 - Set for hearing April 9.

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

Location: 02/29/2024 - Senate TRANS.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 02/15/2024 - Introduced

Subject: Water Supply and Conservation LAP

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

State Water Resources Control Board: water rights and usage: interim relief: procedures.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 07/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/7/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate all streams, stream systems, lakes, or other bodies of water, take testimony relating to the rights to water or the use of water, and ascertain whether water filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of the state. Current law requires the board to take appropriate actions to prevent waste or the unreasonable use of water. This bill would authorize the board, in conducting specified investigations or proceedings to inspect the property or facilities of a person or entity, as specified. The bill would authorize the board, if consent is denied for an inspection, to obtain an inspection warrant, as specified, or in the event of an emergency affecting public health and safety, to conduct an inspection without consent or a warrant. (Based on 05/18/2023 text)

Location: 07/14/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/06/2023

Current Text: 05/18/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 05/18/2023

[AB 1337](#) [Wicks, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

State Water Resources Control Board: water diversion curtailment.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 07/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/7/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: Under existing 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 expand the instances when the diversion or use of water is considered a trespass. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2023 text)

Location: 07/14/2023 - Senate 2 YEAR

Introduced: 02/16/2023

Current 05/18/2023 - Amended

Text:

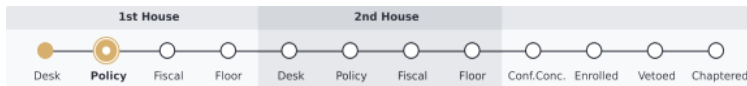
Last 05/18/2023

Amend:

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

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

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

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

Location: 01/29/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

Introduced: 01/12/2024

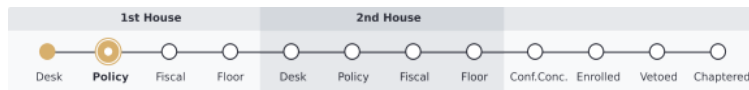
Current 01/12/2024 - Introduced

Text:

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

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

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/21/2024 - 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 03/20/2024 text)

Location: 03/19/2024 - Assembly L. GOV.

Introduced: 02/08/2024

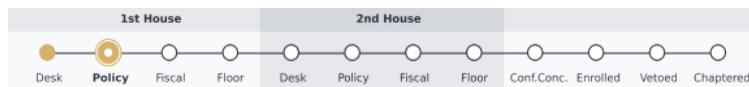
Current Text: 03/20/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 03/20/2024

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

Water Resiliency Act of 2024.

Progress bar



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

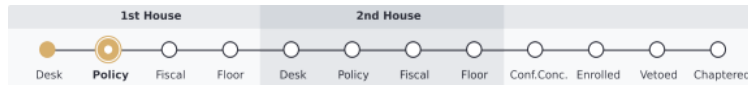
Last 03/06/2024

Amend:

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

New housing construction: electrical, gas, sewer, and water service connections: charges.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2024 - Set for hearing April 2.

Summary: The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission, with jurisdiction over all public utilities. Current law defines the term “public utility” for certain purposes to include, among other corporations, every gas corporation, electrical corporation, water corporation, and sewer system corporation, where the service is performed for, or the commodity is delivered to, the public or any portion thereof. This bill would, for new housing construction, prohibit a connection, capacity, or other point of connection charge from a public utility, as defined, or a special district, including a municipal utility district, for electrical, gas, sewer, or water service from exceeding 1% of the reported building permit value of that housing unit. The bill would require a public utility or special district to issue an above-described charge over a period of at least 10 years commencing on the date when the housing unit is first occupied, as specified. The bill would require a public utility or special district to publicly report on its internet website the amount of any charge issued each year pursuant the above-described provision by the housing unit’s address. (Based on 03/18/2024 text)

Location: 02/29/2024 - Senate E. U., & C.

Current 03/18/2024 - Amended

Text:

Introduced: 02/15/2024

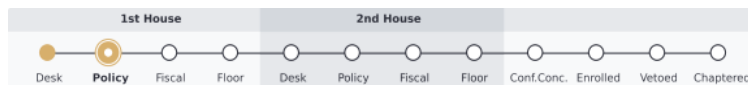
Last 03/18/2024

Amend:

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

Water: emergency water supplies.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 02/29/2024 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: Would declare that it is the established policy of the state to encourage and incentivize, but not mandate, the development of emergency water supplies, and to support their use during times of water shortage. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Location: 02/29/2024 - Senate N.R. & W.

Introduced: 02/15/2024

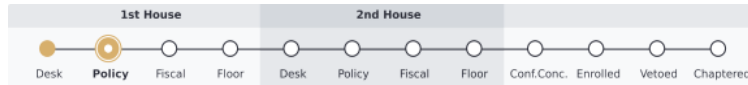
Current 02/15/2024 - Introduced

Text:

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

Urban retail water supplier: water use.

Progress bar



Tracking form

Position

Bill information

Status: 03/19/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations, and recommend for adoption by the board appropriate variances for unique uses that can have a material effect on an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective. Current law requires the department, in recommending variances, to also recommend a threshold of significance for each recommended variance. Current law requires an urban retail water supplier to request and receive approval by the board for inclusion of a variance in calculating their water use objective. Current law requires the board to post specified information on its internet website relating to variances, including a list of all urban retail water suppliers with approved variances. This bill would require the board to adopt variances recommended by the department for unique uses that can have a material effect on an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective. The bill would provide that variances adopted by the board shall not be subject to a threshold of significance. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to self-certify the amount of water included in its urban water use objective that is attributable to a variance. (Based on 03/19/2024 text)

Location: 02/29/2024 - Senate N.R. & W.

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current 03/19/2024 - Amended

Text:

Last 03/19/2024

Amend:

Total Measures: 100

Total Tracking Forms: 100