

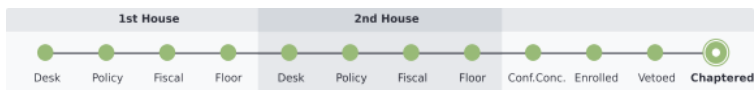
City of Santa Clara

2024 Q3 Legislative Bill Matrix

Community Services LAP

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

California Freedom to Read Act.



Bill information

Status: 09/29/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 941, Statutes of 2024.

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 every public library jurisdiction, as defined, that directly receives any state funding to establish, adopt, and maintain a written and publicly accessible collection development policy for its libraries by January 1, 2026, as specified. The bill would require the collection development policy to, among other things, (1) guide the selection and deselection of library materials, as defined, and (2) establish a process for community members to share their concerns regarding library materials and request materials be reconsidered for inclusion in the library's collection. (Based on 09/29/2024 text)

Location: 09/29/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

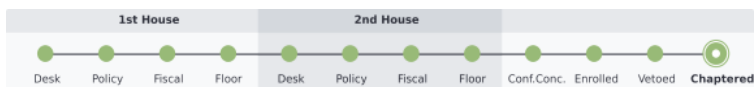
Introduced: 01/11/2024

Current 09/29/2024 - Chaptered
Text:

Last 08/22/2024
Amend:

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

Parks: counties and cities: interpretive services.



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 423, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation, as a means of furthering its mission to expand access to state parks and outdoor recreation to all, and contingent upon the availability of its resources, to enter into community access agreements, as defined, with eligible entities, as defined, to provide interpretive services and visitor services, as defined, at units of the state parks system to underserved park users, as defined. This bill would require that use of local

parks, as defined, by eligible entities, as defined, to provide interpretative services, as defined, to 30 or fewer participating park visitors at a time be considered an allowable public use of the local park, and would require cities, counties, and cities and counties to treat this use of the local park in the same manner as general public use of the local park, except as provided, provided that no benefit is conferred by cities, counties, or cities and counties on eligible entities that is not conferred on the general public. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/15/2024

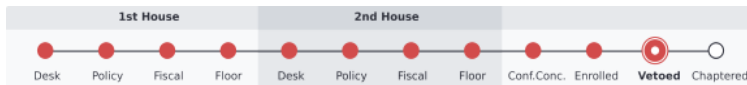
Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/05/2024

Emergency Management LAP

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

Emergency medical services (EMS): prehospital EMS.



Bill information

Status: 09/28/2024 - Vetoed by Governor.

Summary: 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. If a joint powers agreement regarding prehospital EMS was initially executed on or after January 1, 2024, 2025, the bill would ensure a city or fire district retains its existing authorities regarding, and the administration of, prehospital EMS. The bill would set various conditions for a joint powers agreement, including, among other things, requiring uniform operational procedures for prehospital EMS throughout the EMS area or subarea covered by the agreement. (Based on 08/29/2024 text)

Location: 09/28/2024 - Assembly VETOED

Introduced: 02/16/2023

Current Text: 09/28/2024 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/19/2024

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

Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 389, Statutes of 2024

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 09/22/2024 text)

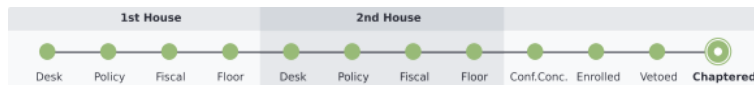
Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/12/2024

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

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

California Public Records Act: state of emergency.



Bill information

Status: 07/18/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 161, Statutes of 2024

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as specified. Existing 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. Existing law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, and defines "unusual circumstances" to include certain circumstances. This bill would revise the unusual circumstances under which the time limit may be extended to include the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency, as defined, proclaimed by the Governor in the jurisdiction where the agency is located when the state of emergency currently affects, due to the state of emergency, the agency's ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities where the requested records are located, except as specified. (Based on 07/18/2024 text)

Location: 07/18/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/06/2024

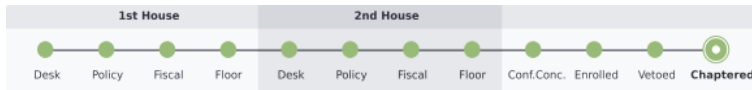
Current Text: 07/18/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/05/2024

Energy Legislation, Regulations and Issues LAP

SB 572 **Smallwood-Cuevas (D)** [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Surplus state real property: community land trusts.



Bill information

Status: 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 770, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law requires a state agency to review all proprietary state lands under its jurisdiction, as specified, to determine what land is in excess of its needs, and to report on these lands to the Department of General Services. Current law prescribes a process for the disposition of surplus state property. Existing law creates the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties in the State Treasury and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund for specified purposes. This bill would authorize the Director of General Services to sell 59,200 square feet of property located at 5401 Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles, 90043-2407, at fair market value, upon terms and conditions the director determines are in the best interests of the state by January 1, 2030. The bill would require any sale pursuant to these provisions to be for the purposes of redeveloping the property as an affordable housing or mixed-used housing project, as defined. The bill would require the director, in a solicitation for the sale of the property, to solicit proposals from community land trusts, as specified, and to sell the property to a community land trust that responded to the solicitation, unless the director makes specified determinations. The bill would require the director, in evaluating proposals, to consider findings and recommendations from the Los Angeles Black Workers Center, as specified. The bill would require that the proceeds of the sale be expended on bond payments, as specified, and other costs, including costs for the review of the sale of the property and bond counsel. The bill would authorize the director to sell the property below fair market value for purposes of providing an affordable housing or mixed-use housing project, subject to reporting specified information to the Legislature, as prescribed. The bill would require the net proceeds of the sale to be deposited into the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties and would specify that moneys in the fund attributable to the sale are not continuously appropriated and are available for expenditure only upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would exempt the sale of the property from the California Environmental Quality Act. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Location: 09/27/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

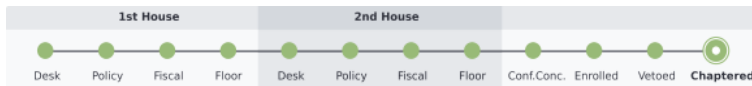
Introduced: 02/15/2023

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/22/2024

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

Electricity: Family Electric Rate Assistance program.



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 457, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to continue a program of assistance to residential customers of the state's 3 largest electrical corporations consisting of households of 3 or more persons with total household annual gross income levels between 200% and 250% of the federal poverty guideline level, which is referred to as the Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) program. This bill would expand eligibility for the FERA program by eliminating the requirement that a household consist of 3 or more persons. The bill would require the commission, by March 1, 2025, and each year thereafter, to require the state's 3 largest electrical corporations to report on their efforts to enroll customers in the FERA program. The bill would require the commission, by June 1, 2025, and each year thereafter, to review each electrical corporation's report to ensure it has made reasonable efforts to enroll 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. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/13/2024

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/22/2024

Housing LAP

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

Interagency Council on Homelessness: funding: state programs.



Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 263, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Current law requires the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness, consisting of specified members. Among other goals, existing law requires the council to coordinate existing funding and applications for competitive funding. Current law requires the council to create a statewide data system, which is known as the Homeless Data Integration System, that collects local data through the Homeless Management Information System, with a goal of matching data on homelessness to programs impacting homeless recipients of state programs. Current law also requires the council to collect, compile, and make available to the public financial data provided to the council from all state-funded homelessness programs. Current law defines state programs as any programs a California state agency or department funds, implements, or administers for the purpose of providing housing or housing-based services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, except as specified. This bill would additionally require the council to include the Governor's Tribal Advisor. The bill would remove the above-mentioned reference to competitive funding and would instead require the council to coordinate applications for funding. The bill would require council staff to develop and regularly maintain a strategic funding guide and a calendar of new or existing funding opportunities. The bill would require agencies and departments administering state programs to provide the council updated information on new or existing funding opportunities on a quarterly basis. The bill would also require council staff to collect fiscal and outcome data, as defined, from state agencies and departments administering state homelessness programs with a grantee or entity that is required to enter data elements on the individuals and families it serves into its local Homeless Management Information System, as specified. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/13/2023

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/23/2024

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

Housing development projects: applications: fees and exactions.



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 358, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law requires a city or county to deem an applicant for a housing development project to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing specified information about the proposed project to the city or county from which approval for the project is being sought. Current law requires a housing development project be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when the preliminary application was submitted. This bill would authorize a development proponent that submits a preliminary application for a housing development project to request a preliminary fee and exaction estimate, as defined, and would require a city, county, or city and county to provide the estimate within 30 business days of the submission of the preliminary application. For development fees imposed by an agency other than a city, county, or city and county, the bill would require the development proponent to request the fee schedule from the agency that imposes the fee and would require the agency that imposes the fee to provide the fee schedule to the development proponent without delay. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

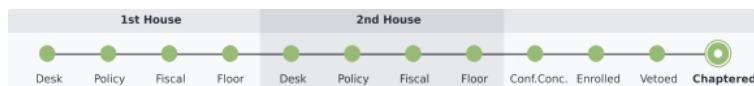
Introduced: 01/11/2024

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/20/2024

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

Housing Element Law: substantial compliance: Housing Accountability Act.



Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 267, Statutes of 2024.

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. This bill would provide that a housing element or amendment is considered substantially compliant with the Housing Element Law when the local agency has adopted a housing element or amendment, the department or a court of competent jurisdiction determines the adopted housing element or amendment to be in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, and the department's compliance findings have not been superseded by subsequent contrary findings by the department or by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or the court's decision has not been overturned or superseded by a subsequent court decision or by statute. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Introduced: 01/22/2024

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/21/2024

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

Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals: required local findings.

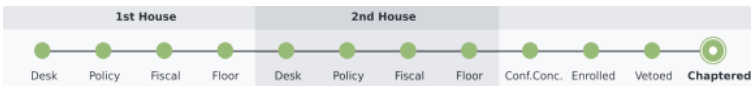


Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 268, Statutes of 2024.	
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. The Housing Accountability Act, among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households unless the local agency makes written findings as to one of certain sets of conditions, as specified. Among these conditions, the act allows a local agency to disapprove a housing development project that is inconsistent with the jurisdiction’s zoning ordinances and general plan land use designation as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, if the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element that is in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, as specified. This bill would make various changes to that condition. The bill would specify that a local agency may disapprove or condition approval of a housing development project or emergency shelter, as described above, if the local agency makes written findings that on the date the application for the housing development project or emergency shelter was deemed complete the jurisdiction did not have an adopted revised housing element that was in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law and the housing development project is not a builder’s remedy project, as defined. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)	
Location: 09/19/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered
Introduced: 01/23/2024	Last Amend: 08/23/2024

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

Housing element: inventory of land: substantial compliance: rebuttable presumptions.

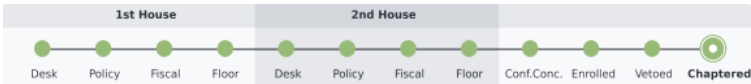


Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 269, Statutes of 2024.	
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. 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 3 years and 90 days of the statutory deadline 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 in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, as specified. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)	
Location: 09/19/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered
Introduced: 01/31/2024	Last Amend: 08/23/2024

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

Planning and zoning: permitted use: community clinic.



Bill information

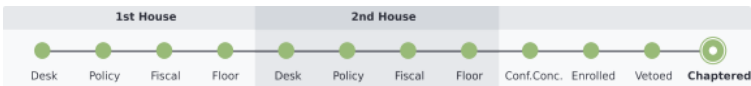
Status: 09/28/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 820, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a housing development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA does not apply to the approval of ministerial projects. This bill would make a development that meets specified objective planning standards, including that, among other things, it is on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, health care, or parking are a principally permitted use, a permitted use and would require a local agency to review an application for that development on an administrative, nondiscretionary basis. The bill would require a local agency, within 60 calendar days of receiving an application pursuant to these provisions, to approve or deny the application subject to specified requirements, including that, among other things, if the local agency determines that the development is in conflict with any of the above-described standards, the local agency is required to provide the development proponent written documentation of which standard or standards the development conflicts with, as specified. (Based on 09/28/2024 text)

Location: 09/28/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text: 09/28/2024 - Chaptered
Introduced: 02/05/2024	Last Amend: 08/20/2024

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

Planning and zoning: density bonuses: monitoring fees.



Bill information

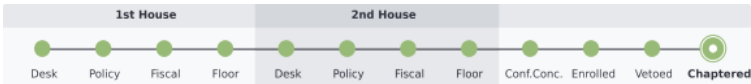
Status: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 273, Statutes of 2024

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 and parking ratios, and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct certain types of housing, including a housing development in which 100% of the units are for lower income households, except that up to 20% of the units in the development may be for moderate-income households, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from charging a monitoring fee, as defined, on those types of housing developments if certain conditions are met, except as specified. The bill would provide that, beginning on January 1, 2025, any housing development that is currently placed in service, is subject to monitoring fees, and meets those conditions shall no longer be subject to those fees. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered
Introduced: 02/13/2024	Last Amend: 08/23/2024

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

Density Bonus Law: residential care facilities for the elderly.



Bill information

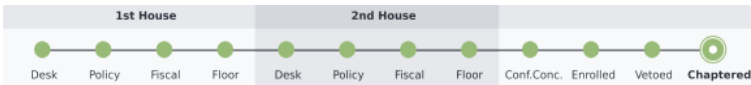
Status: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 278, Statutes of 2024

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, and defines various other terms, including “shared housing unit.” This bill would expand the definition of a development for the above-described purposes to include a residential care facility for the elderly, as defined. The bill would also specify that, in the case of a residential care facility, a “shared housing unit” includes a unit without an individual kitchen where a room may be shared by unrelated and a unit where a room may be shared by unrelated persons that meets the minimum room area requirements, as specified. By expanding a city or county’s duty to administer the Density Bonus Law, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered
Introduced: 02/14/2024	Last Amend: 08/21/2024

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

Preferential parking privileges: transit-oriented development.



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 415, Statutes of 2024.

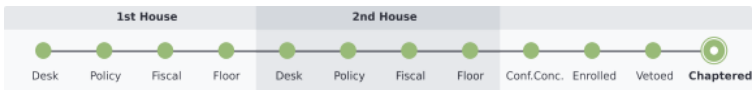
Summary: Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to prohibit or restrict the stopping, parking, or standing of vehicles on certain streets or highways during all or certain hours of the day. Current law authorizes the ordinance or resolution to include a designation of certain streets upon which preferential parking privileges are given to residents and merchants adjacent to the streets for their use and the use of their guests, under which the residents and merchants may be issued permits that exempt them from the prohibition or restriction of the ordinance or resolution. Current law prohibits a public agency from imposing any minimum automobile parking requirement on any residential, commercial, or other development project that is located within 1/2 mile of public transit, as defined, unless the public agency makes written findings that not imposing or enforcing minimum automobile parking requirements on the development would have a substantially negative impact on, among other things, the city’s, county’s, or city and county’s ability to meet its share of the regional housing need for low- and very low income households. This bill would, for purposes of its provisions, define “development project” to mean a residential, commercial, or other development project exempt from minimum automobile parking requirements, or subject to parking minimum reductions based on any other applicable law, located within the boundaries of the City of Los Angeles. This bill, for a development project that is located within a preferential parking area, would require the development project to be excluded from the boundaries of the preferential parking area and would prohibit the local authority, as defined, from issuing any permit to the residents or visitors of the development project that grants preferential parking privileges. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered
Introduced: 02/14/2024	

Last 06/24/2024
Amend:

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

Government Investment Act.



Bill information

Status: 07/18/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 155, Statutes of 2024

Summary: The Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act defines various terms and prescribes procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with specified provisions of the California Constitution. This bill, for purposes of ACA 1, would define "affordable housing" to include rental housing, ownership housing, interim housing, and affordable housing programs such as downpayment assistance, first-time homebuyer programs, and owner-occupied affordable housing rehabilitation programs, that are affordable to households earning up to 150% of countywide median income. The bill would require a local government to ensure that any project that is funded with ACA 1 bonded indebtedness to have an estimated useful life of at least 15 years or 5 years if the funds are for specified public safety facilities, infrastructure, and equipment. The bill would define "public infrastructure" to exclude the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of a sports stadium or arena where the majority of the use of the facility is for private ticketed activities. The bill would prohibit ACA 1 bonded indebtedness from being used for the acquisition or lease of any real property that has, at the time of acquisition or lease, been improved with one to 4 dwelling units, except as specified. (Based on 07/18/2024 text)

Location: 07/18/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

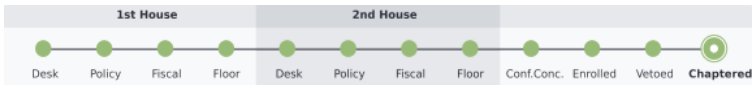
Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 07/18/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/26/2024

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

Development fees: fee schedule template: fee estimate tool.



Bill information

Status: 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 752, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Would require a city or county that has an internet website to make a fee estimate tool that the public can use to calculate an estimate of fees and exactions, as specified, for a proposed housing development project available on its internet website. The bill would authorize the city or county to choose the format of the fee estimate tool. The bill would require a city or county with a population of greater than 500,000 to meet these requirements on or before July 1, 2031. The bill would require a city or county with a population of 500,000 or fewer to meet these requirements on or before July 1, 2032. By requiring a city or county to include a fee estimate tool on its internet website, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Location: 09/27/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

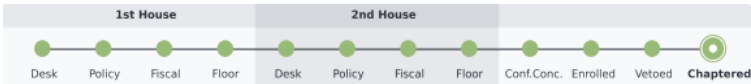
Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/12/2024

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

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



Bill information

Status: 08/27/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 210, Statutes of 2024

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to issue a zoning variance, special use permit, or conditional use permit for a dwelling unit to be constructed, or which is attached to or detached from, a primary residence on a parcel zoned for a single-family residence, as provided, or and the adoption of an ordinance to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. This bill would expand the above CEQA exemption to include the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to provide for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units in single-family residential zones. (Based on 08/27/2024 text)

Location: 08/27/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

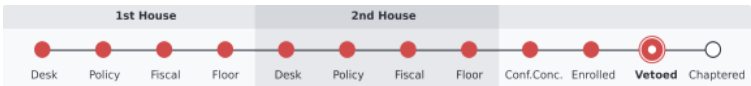
Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 08/27/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 04/08/2024

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

Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.



Bill information

Status: 09/27/2024 - Vetoed by Governor.

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, subject to specified exceptions. 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 for, among other things, the preservation of exterior facades of a building that face a street, or receive federal or state historic rehabilitation tax credits, as specified. The bill would require an adaptive reuse project to meet specified affordability criteria. In this regard, the bill would require an adaptive reuse project for rental housing to include either 8% of the unit for very low income households and 5% of the units for extremely low income households or 15% of the units for lower income households. For an adaptive reuse project for owner-occupied housing, the bill would require the development to offer either 30% of the units at an affordable housing cost to moderate-income households or 15% of the units at an affordable housing cost to lower income households. The bill would require at least one-half of the square footage of the adaptive reuse project to be dedicated to residential uses. (Based on 09/05/2024 text)

Location: 09/27/2024 - Assembly VETOED

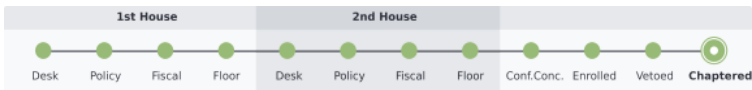
Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Vetoed

Last 08/23/2024
Amend:

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

Housing development: density bonuses: student housing developments.



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 432, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct, among other options, 20% of the total units, as defined, for lower income students in a student housing development that meets certain requirements. Current law requires that all units in the student housing development be used exclusively for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled full time at an institution of higher learning, as specified. To be eligible under this provision, existing law requires a developer, as a condition of receiving a certificate of occupancy, provide evidence to the city, county, or city and county that the developer has entered into an operating agreement or master lease with one or more institutions of higher education, as specified. Current law also requires the development to provide priority for the applicable affordable units for lower income students experiencing homelessness, as specified. Current law requires units described in these provisions to be subject to a recorded affordability restriction of 55 years. This bill would define “student housing development” to mean a development that contains bedrooms containing 2 or more bedspaces that have a shared or private bathroom, access to a shared or private living room and laundry facilities, and access to a shared or private kitchen. The bill would authorize units in the student housing development to be used for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled currently or in the past 6 months in at least 6 units at an institution of higher learning, as specified. 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 to ensure all units of the student housing development are occupied with students from an institution of higher education, as specified. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

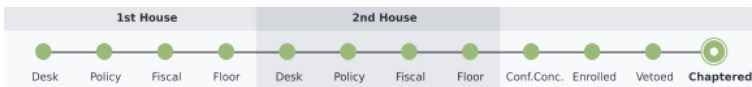
Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/23/2024

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

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



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 436, Statutes of 2024.

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

to be completed within the planning horizon included in a Transportation Improvement Program or applicable regional transportation plan. This bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing a land dedication requirement, as defined, on a housing development to widen a roadway if the land dedication requirement is for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts, achieving an adopted traffic level of service related to vehicular traffic, or achieving a desired roadway width. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last 08/19/2024

Amend:

SB 7 **Blakespear (D)** **HTML** **PDF**

Regional housing need: determination.



Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 283, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. That law requires the department, in consultation with the council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need of housing for each region in a specified manner. That law requires the department's determination to be based upon population projections produced by the Department of Finance, as specified. That law also requires the department to meet and consult with the council of governments regarding the assumptions and methodologies to be used to determine each region's housing need and requires the council of governments to provide data assumptions from the council of governments' projections, as specified. That law authorizes the department to accept or reject the information provided by the council of governments and, after consultation with each council of governments, to make determinations on the council of governments' data assumptions and the methodology the department will use to determine each region's housing need. That law requires the department to provide its determinations to each council of governments, as specified. That law, upon making that determination, authorizes the council of governments to object to the determination. This bill, for regions in which the department is required to distribute the regional housing need, would prohibit a city or county from filing an objection to the regional housing need determination. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 12/05/2022

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered

Last 08/23/2024

Amend:

SB 450 **Atkins (D)** **HTML** **PDF**

Housing development: approvals.



Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 286, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning 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 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

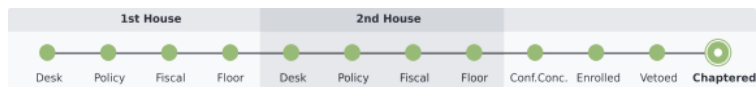
Introduced: 02/13/2023

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/22/2024

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

Development projects: fees and charges.



Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 290, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act regulates fees for development projects, fees for specific purposes, including water and sewer connection fees, and fees for solar energy systems, among others. The act, among other things, requires local agencies to comply with various conditions when imposing fees, extractions, or charges as a condition of approval of a proposed development or development project. The act prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except for utility service fees, which the local agency is authorized to collect at the time an application for utility service is received. The act exempts specified units in a residential development proposed by a nonprofit housing developer if the housing development meets certain conditions. This bill would limit the utility service fees exception described above to utility service fees related to connections, and cap those fees at the costs incurred by the utility provider resulting from the connection activities. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 01/17/2024

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/22/2024

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

Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement.



Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 293, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. The Planning and Zoning Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. The Planning and Zoning Law requires HCD to notify a city, county, or city and county, and authorizes HCD to notify the office of the Attorney General, that the city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if the local government has taken action in violation of specified provisions of law. The Planning and Zoning Law also requires, among other things, that an application for a housing development be subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards. The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to bring its general plan into substantial compliance with provisions regulating general plans and specifies timelines under which the city or county is required to bring its zoning ordinance into consistency if the court finds in favor of a plaintiff in an action challenging the validity of a general plan, or any mandatory element thereof, as specified. This bill, in any action brought by the Attorney General or HCD to enforce the adoption of housing element revisions, as specified, or to enforce any state law that requires a city, county, or local agency to ministerially approve any planning or permitting application related to a housing development project, as specified, would subject the city, county, or local agency to specified remedies, including a civil penalty of, at minimum, \$10,000 per month, and not exceeding \$50,000 per month, for each violation, as specified. The bill would require that the penalties set forth in its provisions only apply when the local agency's acts or omissions, as described, are arbitrary, capricious, or entirely lacking in evidentiary support, contrary to established public policy, unlawful, or procedurally unfair. The bill would require a court to modify certain of its prior orders, including an order directing a city or county to substantially comply with provisions regulating general plans and to bring its zoning ordinance into consistency, to impose, among other things, the maximum penalty specified in these provisions, as provided. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/06/2024

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/23/2024

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

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



Bill information

Status: 08/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 188, Statutes of 2024

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempts for its requirements, among other things, actions taken by the Department of Housing and Community Development, the California Housing Finance Agency, or a local agency not acting as the lead agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing for persons and families of low or moderate income, as provided. This bill would additionally exempt from CEQA's requirements actions taken by a local agency to approve a contract for providing services for people experiencing homelessness, as provided. (Based on 08/19/2024 text)

Location: 08/19/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/16/2024

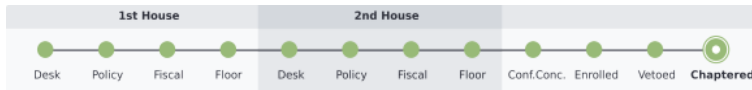
Current Text: 08/19/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 04/08/2024

Human Resources/Public Sector Employment LAP

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

Local public employees: vacant positions.



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 409, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (act) authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations. The act requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations and to consider fully presentations that are made by the employee organization on behalf of its members before arriving at a determination of policy or course of action. This bill would, as specified, require a public agency to present the status of vacancies and recruitment and retention efforts at a public hearing at least once per fiscal year, and would entitle the recognized employee organization to present at the hearing. If the number of job vacancies within a single bargaining unit meets or exceeds 20% of the total number of authorized full-time positions, the bill would require the public agency, upon request of the recognized employee organization, to include specified information during the public hearing. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

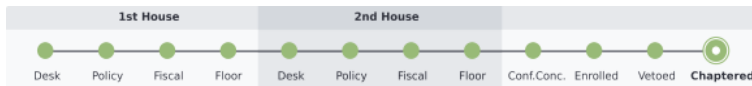
Introduced: 02/14/2024

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/23/2024

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

Local agencies: ethics training.



Bill information

Status: 08/26/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 201, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law requires all local agency officials to receive training in ethics, at specified intervals, if the local agency provides certain monetary payments to a member of a legislative body, as provided. Current law requires all local agency officials who are members of specified public bodies to receive the above-described training, whether or not the member receives any type of compensation, salary, or stipend or reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. Current law requires an entity that develops curricula to satisfy the above-described requirements to consult with the Fair Political Practices Commission and the Attorney General regarding the sufficiency and accuracy of the proposed course content. Current law prohibits the Fair Political Practices Commission and the Attorney General, as specified, from precluding an entity from also including local ethics policies in the curricula. This bill would require the Fair Political Practices Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General, to create, maintain, and make available to local agency officials an ethics training course, as specified. (Based on 08/26/2024 text)

Location: 08/26/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/14/2024

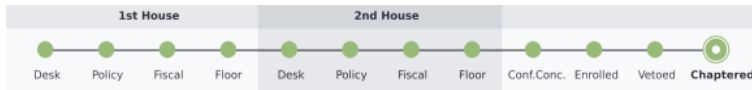
Current Text: 08/26/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 05/20/2024

Public Safety LAP

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

Theft: jurisdiction.



Bill information

Status: 08/16/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 165, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law defines types of theft, including petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting. Current law also defines the crimes of robbery and burglary. Current law sets forth specific rules relating to the jurisdiction for the prosecution of theft by fraud, organized retail theft, and receiving stolen property, including that the jurisdiction for prosecution includes the county where an offense involving the theft or receipt of the stolen merchandise occurred, the county in which the merchandise was recovered, or the county where any act was done by the defendant in instigating, procuring, promoting, or aiding or abetting in the commission of a theft offense or other qualifying offense. Current law jurisdictionally limits prosecution of each of the above to criminal actions brought by the Attorney General. This bill would no longer limit the jurisdictional rules for the above crimes to criminal actions brought by the Attorney General. If a case is brought by someone other than the Attorney General and multiple offenses are committed by the same defendant in multiple jurisdictions, the bill would allow a criminal action to be brought in any of those jurisdictions subject to a hearing on consolidation of the offenses, as specified. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Location: 08/16/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

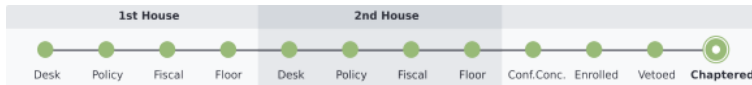
Introduced: 01/03/2024

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/29/2024

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

Crimes: organized theft.



Bill information

Status: 08/16/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 166, Statutes of 2024.

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 08/16/2024 text)

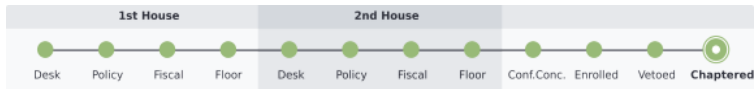
Location: 08/16/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Introduced: 01/08/2024

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/29/2024

Crimes: shoplifting.



Bill information

Status: 08/16/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 168, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law divides theft into grand theft and petty theft. Existing law punishes petty theft as a misdemeanor while grand theft is punished as either a misdemeanor or a felony. Current law lists specific types of theft which are grand theft and all other cases of theft as petty theft. Current law authorizes a person to be charged with grand theft if the property taken exceeds \$950 over the course of distinct but related acts. This bill would clarify that those related acts include acts committed against multiple victims or in counties other than the county of the current offense. The bill would also clarify that evidence that distinct acts are motivated by one intention, one general impulse, and one plan may include, but is not limited to, evidence that the acts involve the same defendant or defendants, are substantially similar in nature, or occur within a 90-day period. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

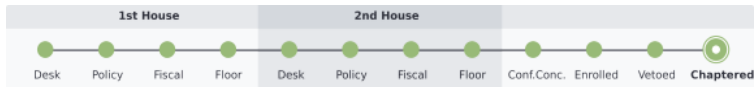
Location: 08/16/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/05/2024

Vehicles: removal and impoundment.



Bill information

Status: 09/23/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 504, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Existing law requires a magistrate to issue a warrant or order authorizing a peace officer to immediately seize and cause the removal of a vehicle if the magistrate is presented with a peace officer's affidavit establishing reasonable cause to believe that the vehicle was an instrumentality used in the peace officer's presence in violation of specified offenses, including, among others, a person who, while operating a motor vehicle and with the intent to evade, willfully flees or otherwise attempts to elude a pursuing peace officer's motor vehicle. Existing law makes it a crime for a person to engage in a motor vehicle speed contest or exhibition of speed on a highway or in an offstreet parking facility, as specified. This bill would include this crime in the list of offenses for which a peace officer may impound a vehicle pursuant to a warrant or order issued by a magistrate, and make other technical changes, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/23/2024 text)

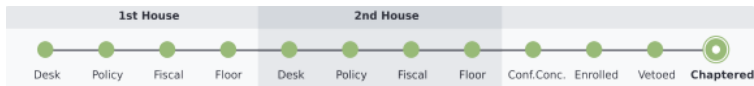
Location: 09/23/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 09/23/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 04/08/2024

Crimes: theft: retail theft restraining orders.



Bill information

Status: 08/16/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 169, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law prohibits the theft of merchandise from a retail establishment. Current law authorizes a court, upon sentencing a person for specified offenses, including stalking and elder abuse, to issue a criminal protective order prohibiting the person from contacting any victim of their offense. This bill would authorize a court, when sentencing a person for an offense involving theft from a retail establishment, vandalism of a retail establishment, or battery of an employee of a retail establishment, to issue a criminal protective order prohibiting a person from entering the retail establishment, including any parking lots and including other franchise or chain locations of the retail establishment, as specified. The bill would also authorize a prosecuting attorney, city attorney, county counsel, or attorney representing a retail establishment to file a petition for the issuance of a criminal protective order of this type against a person who has been arrested, including, but not limited to, the issuance of a citation in lieu of a custodial arrest, 2 or more times for any of the offenses at the same retail establishment, as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes. The bill would make a violation of these orders punishable as a misdemeanor. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Location: 08/16/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

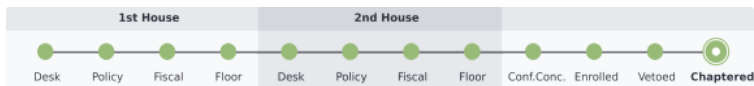
Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/29/2024

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

Crimes: theft from a vehicle.



Bill information

Status: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 170, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Current law defines the crime of burglary to include entering a vehicle when the doors are locked with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny or a felony. Current law makes the burglary of a vehicle punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would make forcibly entering a vehicle, as defined, with the intent to commit a theft or a felony therein a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year or imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Location: 08/16/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

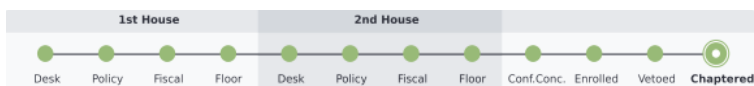
Introduced: 01/04/2024

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/01/2024

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

Fentanyl: child deaths.



Bill information

Status: 09/28/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 867, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: The State Department of Public Health administers the California Overdose Surveillance Dashboard that provides data on state- and local-level drug-related overdose outcomes for California, including, among other data, the number of deaths related to fentanyl overdoses. Current law requires the department to update the dashboard to reflect additional information, as specified. This bill would require the department to use best efforts to utilize all of its relevant data regarding overdoses in the state to monitor and identify current trends of fentanyl-related deaths of children 0 to 5 years of age, inclusive. The bill would require the department to develop guidance and spread awareness of the trends to protect and prevent children from fentanyl exposure. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2026, to annually distribute its findings and guidance to local health departments, county boards of supervisors, and the Legislature. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2029. (Based on 09/28/2024 text)

Location: 09/28/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 01/08/2024

Current Text: 09/28/2024 - Chaptered

Last 08/20/2024

Amend:

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

Treatment court program standards.



Bill information

Status: 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 641, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law states the intent of the Legislature that drug court programs be designed and operated in accordance with specified standards developed by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals and Drug Court Standards Committee. Current law further states the intent of the Legislature that key programs of the drug court programs include, among other things, integration by drug courts of alcohol and other drug treatment services. This bill would instead require, for counties and courts that opt to have treatment court programs, that the treatment court programs be designed and operated in accordance with state and national guidelines incorporating the "Adult Treatment Court Best Practice Standards" and "Family Treatment Court Best Practice Standards" developed by All Rise, with consideration for the court system within which the program operates. The bill would revise the above-described statement of legislative intent regarding key components to be included in criminal adult treatment court programs, including requiring a system of incentives, sanctions, and service adjustments to achieve participant success. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Location: 09/27/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 01/08/2024

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered

Last 08/19/2024

Amend:

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

Crimes: distribution of intimate images.



Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 289, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Would make it a crime for a person who is 18 years of age or older to intentionally create and distribute or cause to be distributed any photo realistic image, digital image, electronic image, computer image, computer-generated image, or other pictorial representation of an intimate body part or parts of another identifiable person, or an image of the person depicted engaged in an act of sexual intercourse, sodomy, oral copulation, sexual penetration, or an image of masturbation by the person depicted or in which the person depicted participates that was created in a manner that would cause a reasonable

person to believe the image is an authentic image of the person depicted, under circumstances in which the person distributing the image knows or should know that distribution of the image will cause serious emotional distress, and the person depicted suffers that distress. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 647 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 1874, AB 1962, and SB 1414, to be operative only if this bill and some or all of those other bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

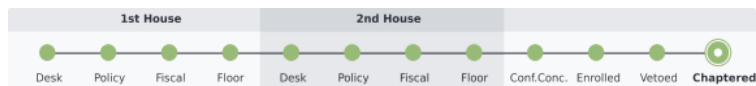
Introduced: 01/12/2024

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/22/2024

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

Crimes: organized theft.



Bill information

Status: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 171, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Existing 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. By extending the operation of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Location: 08/16/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

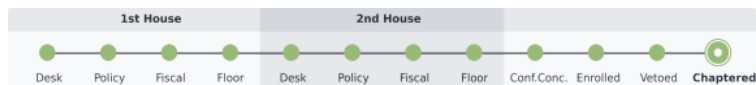
Introduced: 01/29/2024

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/01/2024

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

Marketplaces: online marketplaces.



Bill information

Status: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 172, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Existing law generally requires an online marketplace to require a high-volume third-party seller on the online marketplace to make certain disclosures. Existing 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. Existing law imposes certain information retention and security requirements on an online marketplace and prohibits specified uses of that information. This bill would revise the types of transactions that qualify a third-party seller as a "high-volume third-party seller," for those purposes. Specifically, the bill would remove the conditions that the transactions be made through an online marketplace and that the online marketplace process the payment and, instead, would add the condition that the transactions were made utilizing an online marketplace. The bill would also revise the definition of "online marketplace" by removing the conditions that the above-described features be used by third-party sellers, and that the platform have the

above-described contractual relationship with consumers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Location: 08/16/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/14/2024

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/01/2024

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

Crimes: fires.



Bill information

Status: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 173, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Existing 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. By increasing the punishment for a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Location: 08/16/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

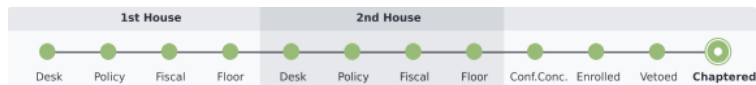
Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/01/2024

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

Medi-Cal: community health workers: supervising providers.



Bill information

Status: 07/18/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 164, Statutes of 2024

Summary: The Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services through various delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan, no later than July 1, 2025, to adopt policies and procedures to effectuate a billing pathway for supervising providers to claim for the provision of community health worker services to enrollees during an emergency department visit and as an outpatient followup to an emergency department visit. The bill would require that the policies and procedures be consistent with guidance developed by the department for use by supervising providers to claim for community health worker services to Medi-Cal members in the fee-for-service delivery system in the settings described above. (Based on 07/18/2024 text)

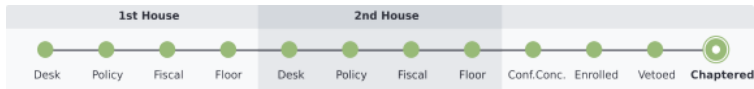
Location: 07/18/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 07/18/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/05/2024

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



Bill information

Status: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 174, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Existing law defines types of theft, including petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting. Existing law also defines the crime of burglary, which consists of entering specified buildings, places, or vehicles with the intent to commit grand or petty theft or a felony. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, create sentencing enhancements for selling, exchanging, or returning for value, or attempting to sell, exchange, or return for value, any property acquired through one or more acts of shoplifting, theft, or burglary from a retail business, if the property value exceeds specified amounts. The bill would additionally make these enhancements apply to any person acting in concert with another person to violate these provisions. By adding new sentencing enhancements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

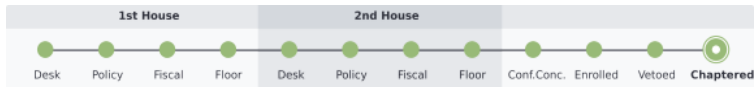
Location: 08/16/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/16/2024

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 07/01/2024

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



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 488, Statutes of 2024

Summary: 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, with certain exceptions, would require each board that licenses a prescriber, as defined, to develop and annually disseminate to each licensee informational and educational material regarding the “Three Day Rule,” and to post that material on their internet website. The bill would require the Medical Board of California to also annually disseminate the material it develops to each acute care hospital in the state. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/16/2024

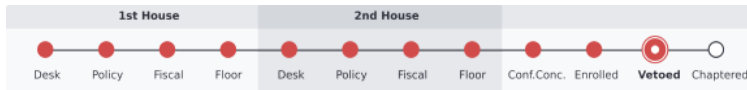
Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/26/2024

Regional Issues and Collaboration LAP

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

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



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Vetoed by Governor.

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 existing 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. The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes state taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes, including a partial exemption from those taxes, on and after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2030, for the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property, as defined, that is, among other things, purchased by a qualified person for use primarily in manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling of tangible personal property, as specified, or purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in research and development. Current law prohibits the exemption described above 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. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow, for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2030, 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 09/03/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly VETOED

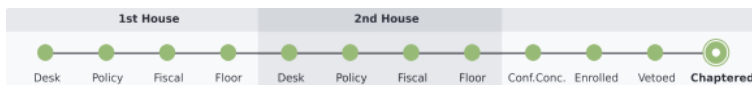
Introduced: 12/05/2022

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/15/2024

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

Santa Clara Valley Open-Space Authority.



Bill information

Status: 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 733, Statutes of 2024.

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

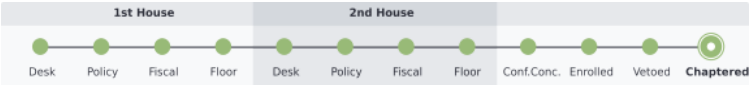
Diablo Range as permanent open space only through conservation easement purchases or the granting of lands or conservation easements by owners to the authority. This bill would instead require the authority to acquire remote ranchlands east of the westernmost ridgeline of the Diablo Range as permanent 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 09/27/2024 text)

Location: 09/27/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered
Introduced: 02/14/2024	Last Amend: 05/06/2024

Sustainability and Environmental Protection LAP

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

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



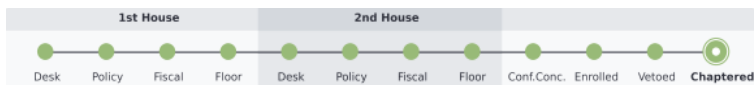
Bill information

Status:	09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 712, Statutes of 2024.
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 count towards their procurement targets compost produced and procured from specified compost operations and specified investments and expenditures related to meeting its procurement target, as provided. The bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to determine a local per capita procurement target using information from a local waste characterization study, as specified. The bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to satisfy its annual procurement obligations by procuring a quantity of recovered organic waste products that meets or exceeds a 5-year procurement target, as specified. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Location: 09/27/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED	Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered
Introduced: 02/12/2024	Last Amend: 08/23/2024

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

Electric vehicle charging stations: permitting: curbside charging.



Bill information

Status: 09/25/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 567, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law continues into existence the zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) division within Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (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 09/25/2024 text)

Location: 09/25/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

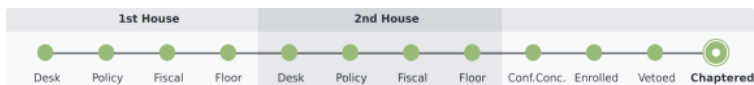
Introduced: 02/13/2024

Current Text: 09/25/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/20/2024

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

Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.



Bill information

Status: 09/29/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 982, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow certain entities, including counties and other political subdivisions of the state, that have completed a specified training program, to support and augment the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Current law requires the director 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 describes eligible activities under the local assistance grant program as including, among other activities, development and implementation of public education and outreach programs. This bill would authorize those public education and outreach programs to include new technologies and game elements to enhance and accelerate the education of property owners. (Based on 09/29/2024 text)

Location: 09/29/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

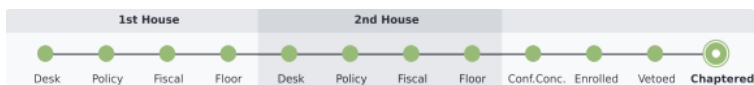
Introduced: 02/14/2023

Current Text: 09/29/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/22/2024

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

Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024.



Bill information

Status: 07/03/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 83, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. (Based on 07/03/2024 text)

Location: 07/03/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

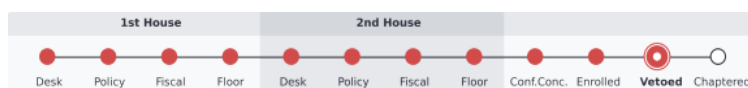
Introduced: 02/17/2023

Current Text: 07/03/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/29/2024

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

Methane emissions: organic waste: landfills.



Bill information

Status: 09/20/2024 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state and to achieve a reduction in specified emissions, including methane, as provided. Current law requires the methane reduction goals to include a 75% reduction target from the 2014 level by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations, as provided, that achieve the targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. This bill would require the department to provide procedures for local jurisdictions to request technical assistance regarding organic waste and methane reduction requirements from the department, to post those procedures on its internet website, and to provide that technical assistance, as specified. (Based on 08/30/2024 text)

Location: 09/20/2024 - Senate VETOED

Introduced: 01/25/2024

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Vetoed

Last Amend: 08/19/2024

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

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



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 452, Statutes of 2024

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

the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect, as provided. This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to prepare and certify, by January 1, 2027, a program environmental impact report that streamlines the process with which jurisdictions can develop and site small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations, as defined, for processing organic material, as specified. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

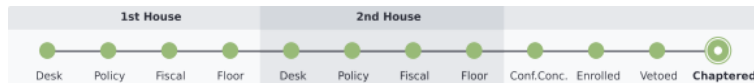
Introduced: 02/07/2024

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 06/12/2024

[SB 1053](#) [Blakespear \(D\)](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Solid waste: recycled paper bags: standards: carryout bag prohibition.



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 453, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale, with specified exceptions, including an exemption for bags used to contain unwrapped food. Current law defines a “single-use carryout bag” as a bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale and that is not a recycled paper bag or a reusable grocery bag that meets specified requirements, including that the bag be made by a certified reusable grocery bag producer and meets specified requirements with regard to the bag’s durability, material, labeling, heavy metal content, and, with regard to reusable grocery bags made from plastic film, recycled material content. Current law prohibits a producer of reusable grocery bags made from plastic film from selling or distributing those bags unless the producer is certified by a third-party certification entity, and provides proof of that certification and a certification fee to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, as specified. Current law also prohibits a store from selling or distributing a recycled paper bag at the point of sale unless the store makes that bag available for purchase for not less than \$0.10. Current law defines “recycled paper bag,” in part, as a paper carryout bag that contains a minimum of 40% postconsumer recycled materials, except as provided, and meets other requirements. Current law allows a retail establishment to voluntarily comply with these requirements, if the retail establishment provides the department with irrevocable notice. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, revise and recast those provisions to, among other things, recast the definition of a “single-use carryout bag” to a “carryout bag,” and would revise the definition to mean a bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale for the purpose of carrying purchased goods and that is not a recycled paper bag. The bill would create a carryout bag exception to include a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item, as specified. The bill would revise the definition of “recycled paper bag” to require it be made from a minimum of 50% postconsumer recycled materials on and after January 1, 2028, without exception. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/08/2024

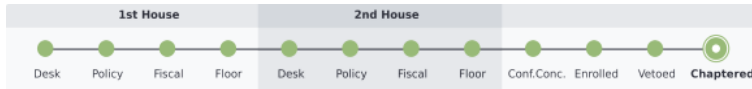
Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/20/2024

Transportation Issues LAP

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

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



Bill information

Status: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 275, Statutes of 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. 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. This bill would revise the definition of “major transit stop” to increase the frequency of service interval to 20 minutes. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Location: 09/19/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

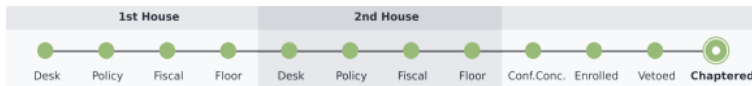
Introduced: 02/14/2024

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/13/2024

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

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority.



Bill information

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

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

Location: 06/13/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

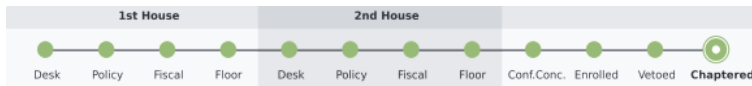
Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current Text: 06/14/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 03/11/2024

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

Transportation projects: Class III bikeways: prohibition.



Bill information

Status: 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 788, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law establishes 4 classifications of bikeways and defines a “Class III bikeway” as a bikeway that provides a right-of-way on-street or off-street, designated by signs or permanent markings and shared with pedestrians and motorists. This bill would define “sharrow” as the pavement marking used to inform road users that bicyclists might occupy the travel lane. The bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2025, an agency responsible for the development or operation of bikeways or highways where bicycle travel is permitted from installing a new sharrow on a highway that has a posted speed limit greater than 30 miles per hour, except as specified. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Location: 09/27/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/15/2024

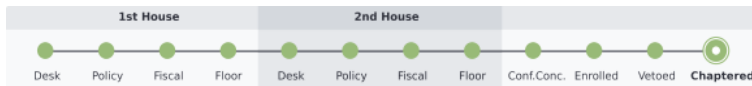
Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/22/2024

Water Supply and Conservation LAP

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

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



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 342, Statutes of 2024

Summary: Under current law, the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass, subject to specified civil liability. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to adjust for inflation, by January 1 of each year, beginning in 2026, the amounts of civil and administrative liabilities or penalties imposed by the board or in water right actions brought at the request of the board, as specified. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

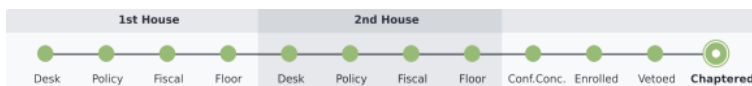
Introduced: 02/06/2023

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/15/2024

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

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



Bill information

Status: 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 359, Statutes of 2024.

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

procedure in the case of assessments and submit property-related fees and charges for approval by property owners subject to the fee or charge or the electorate residing in the affected area following a public hearing. Current law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. Current law defines, among other terms, the term “water” for these purposes to mean any system of public improvements intended to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of water from any source. This bill would provide that the fees or charges for property-related water service imposed or increased, as specified, may include the incrementally higher costs of water service due to specified factors, including the higher water usage demand of parcels. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Location: 09/22/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

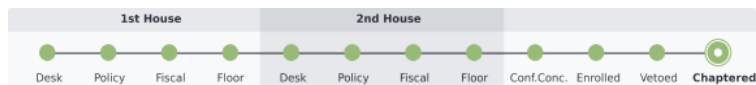
Introduced: 01/12/2024

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 04/04/2024

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

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



Bill information

Status: 09/25/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 561, Statutes of 2024

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. The bill would also prohibit an independent cause of action as to the adequacy of the local agency’s responses. (Based on 09/25/2024 text)

Location: 09/25/2024 - Assembly CHAPTERED

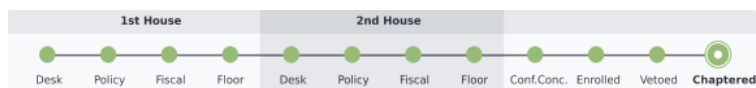
Introduced: 02/08/2024

Current Text: 09/25/2024 - Chaptered

Last Amend: 08/05/2024

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

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



Bill information

Status: 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 787, Statutes of 2024.

Summary: Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, gas corporations, sewer system corporations, and water corporations, while local publicly owned utilities,

including municipal utility districts, public utility districts, and irrigation districts, are under the direction of their governing boards. This bill would, for new housing construction, require the above-described utilities, on or before January 1, 2026, to publicly post on their internet websites (1) the schedule of estimated fees for typical service connections for each housing development type, including, but not limited to, accessory dwelling unit, mixed-use, multifamily, and single-family developments, except as specified, and (2) the estimated timeframes for completing typical service connections needed for each housing development type, as specified. The bill would exempt from its provisions a utility with fewer than 4,000 service connections that does not establish or maintain an internet website due to a hardship and would authorize the utility to establish that a hardship exists by annually adopting a resolution that includes detailed findings, as provided. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Location: 09/27/2024 - Senate CHAPTERED

Introduced: 02/15/2024

Current 09/27/2024 - Chaptered
Text:

Last 06/24/2024
Amend:
