



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS  
900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
T: (213) 236-1800  
www.scag.ca.gov

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Transportation  
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## MEETING OF THE

# LEGISLATIVE/ COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

***Members of the Public are Welcome to Attend  
In-Person & Remotely***

***Tuesday, October 15, 2024  
8:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.***

***To Attend In-Person:***

**SCAG Main Office – Policy B Meeting Room  
900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700  
Los Angeles, CA 90017**

***To Attend and Participate on Your Computer:***

**<https://scag.zoom.us/j/88500340669>**

***To Attend and Participate by Phone:***

**Call-in Number: 1-669-900-6833  
Meeting ID: 885 0034 0669**

### ***PUBLIC ADVISORY***

If members of the public wish to review the attachments or have any questions on any of the agenda items, please contact Maggie Aguilar at (213) 630-1420 or via email at [aguilarm@scag.ca.gov](mailto:aguilarm@scag.ca.gov). Agendas & Minutes are also available at: [www.scag.ca.gov/committees](http://www.scag.ca.gov/committees).

SCAG, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), will accommodate persons who require a modification of accommodation to participate in this meeting. SCAG is also committed to helping people with limited proficiency in the English language access the agency's essential public information and services. You can request such assistance by calling (213) 630-1410. We request at least 72 hours (three days) notice to provide reasonable accommodations and will make every effort to arrange for assistance as soon as possible.



## Instructions for Attending the Meeting

**To Attend In-Person and Provide Verbal Comments:** Go to the SCAG Main Office located at 900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700, Los Angeles, CA 90017 or any of the remote locations noticed in the agenda. The meeting will take place in the Policy B Meeting Room on the 17<sup>th</sup> floor starting at 8:30 a.m.

**To Attend by Computer:** Click the following link: <https://scag.zoom.us/j/88500340669>. If Zoom is not already installed on your computer, click “Download & Run Zoom” on the launch page and press “Run” when prompted by your browser. If Zoom has previously been installed on your computer, please allow a few moments for the application to launch automatically. Select “Join Audio via Computer.” The virtual conference room will open. If you receive a message reading, “Please wait for the host to start this meeting,” simply remain in the room until the meeting begins.

**To Attend by Phone:** Call (669) 900-6833 to access the conference room. Given high call volumes recently experienced by Zoom, please continue dialing until you connect successfully. Enter the **Meeting ID: 885 0034 0669**, followed by #. Indicate that you are a participant by pressing # to continue. You will hear audio of the meeting in progress. Remain on the line if the meeting has not yet started.

## Instructions for Participating and Public Comments

*Members of the public can participate in the meeting via written or verbal comments.*

- In Writing:** Written comments can be emailed to: [ePublicComment@scag.ca.gov](mailto:ePublicComment@scag.ca.gov). Written comments received by **5pm on Monday, October 14, 2024** will be transmitted to members of the legislative body and posted on SCAG’s website prior to the meeting. You are **not** required to submit public comments in writing or in advance of the meeting; this option is offered as a convenience should you desire not to provide comments in real time as described below. Written comments received after 5pm on **Monday, October 14, 2024**, will be announced and included as part of the official record of the meeting. Any writings or documents provided to a majority of this committee regarding any item on this agenda (other than writings legally exempt from public disclosure) are available at the Office of the Clerk, at 900 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1700, Los Angeles, CA 90017 or by phone at (213) 630-1420, or email to [aguilarm@scag.ca.gov](mailto:aguilarm@scag.ca.gov).
- Remotely:** If participating in real time via Zoom or phone, please wait for the presiding officer to call the item for which you wish to speak and use the “raise hand” function on your computer or \*9 by phone and wait for SCAG staff to announce your name/phone number.
- In-Person:** If participating in-person, you are invited but not required, to fill out and present a Public Comment Card to the Clerk of the Board or other SCAG staff prior to speaking. It is helpful to indicate whether you wish to speak during the Public Comment Period (Matters Not on the Agenda) and/or on an item listed on the agenda.

## General Information for Public Comments

Verbal comments can be presented in real time during the meeting. Members of the public are allowed a total of 3 minutes for verbal comments. The presiding officer retains discretion to adjust time limits as necessary to ensure efficient and orderly conduct of the meeting, including equally reducing the time of all comments.

For purpose of providing public comment for items listed on the Consent Calendar, please indicate that you wish to speak when the Consent Calendar is called. Items listed on the Consent Calendar will be acted on with one motion and there will be no separate discussion of these items unless a member of the legislative body so requests, in which event, the item will be considered separately.

***In accordance with SCAG’s Regional Council Policy, Article VI, Section H and California Government Code Section 54957.9, if a SCAG meeting is “willfully interrupted” and the “orderly conduct of the meeting” becomes unfeasible, the presiding officer or the Chair of the legislative body may order the removal of the individuals who are disrupting the meeting.***

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### OUR MISSION

To foster innovative regional solutions that improve the lives of Southern Californians through inclusive collaboration, visionary planning, regional advocacy, information sharing, and promoting best practices.

### OUR VISION

Southern California’s Catalyst for a Brighter Future

### OUR CORE VALUES

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## LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

### TELECONFERENCE AVAILABLE AT THESE ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS

<p><b>Cindy Allen</b> UCLA Lake Arrowhead Lodge and Conference Center 850 Willow Creek Road Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352</p>	<p><b>Wendy Bucknum</b> Murrow Development Consultants 16800 Aston Street, Suite 200 Irvine, CA 92606</p>	<p><b>Jenny Crosswhite</b> City of Santa Paula - City Hall 970 E. Ventura Street Santa Paula, CA 93060</p>
<p><b>Keith Eich</b> 1057 Morewood Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213</p>	<p><b>Margaret Finlay</b> 2221 Rim Road Duarte, CA 91008</p>	<p><b>Curt Hagman</b> Chino Hills District Office 14010 City Center Drive Chino Hills, CA 91709</p>
<p><b>Jan Harnik</b> City of Palm Desert - City Hall 73-510 Fred Waring Drive Palm Desert, CA 92260</p>	<p><b>Laura Hernandez</b> City of Port Hueneme - City Hall 250 N. Ventura Road Port Hueneme, CA 93041</p>	<p><b>Clint Lorimore</b> City of Eastvale - City Hall 12363 Limonite Avenue, #910 Eastvale, CA 91752</p>
<p><b>Ray Marquez</b> 15922 Old Carbon Road Chino Hills, CA 91709</p>	<p><b>Gil Rebolgar</b> SCAG Imperial County Regional Office 1503 N. Imperial Ave., Suite 104 El Centro, CA 92243</p>	<p><b>David Shapiro</b> City of Calabasas - City Hall 100 Civic Center Way Calabasas, CA 91302</p>
<p><b>Jose Luis Solache</b> City of Lynwood - City Hall Annex Conference Room 11350 Bullis Road Lynwood, CA 90262</p>	<p><b>Donald P. Wagner</b> County Administration North 400 West Civic Center Drive 6<sup>th</sup> Floor Conference Room 601 A Santa Ana, CA 92701</p>	<p><b>Alan Wapner</b> City of Ontario - City Hall Conference Room 1 303 East B Street Ontario, CA 91764</p>
<p><b>Thomas Wong</b> City of Monterey Park - City Hall 320 W. Newmark Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754</p>		

\* Under the teleconferencing rules of the Brown Act, members of the body may remotely participate at any location specified above.



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**LCMC - Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee**  
***Members – October 2024***

- 1. Hon. Patricia Lock Dawson**  
LCMC Chair, Riverside, RC District 68
- 2. Hon. Jose Luis Solache**  
LCMC Vice Chair, Lynwood, RC District 26
- 3. Hon. Cindy Allen**  
Long Beach, RC District 30
- 4. Hon. Wendy Bucknum**  
Mission Viejo, RC District 13
- 5. Hon. Jenny Crosswhite**  
Santa Paula, RC District 47
- 6. Hon. Keith Eich**  
La Canada Flintridge, District 36
- 7. Hon. Margaret Finlay**  
Duarte, RC District 35
- 8. Sup. Curt Hagman**  
San Bernardino County
- 9. Hon. Jan C. Harnik**  
RCTC Representative
- 10. Hon. Laura Hernandez**  
Port Hueneme, RC District 45
- 11. Hon. Clint Lorimore**  
Eastvale, RC District 4
- 12. Hon. Ray Marquez**  
Chino Hills, RC District 10
- 13. Hon. Gil Rebolgar**  
Brawley, RC District 1
- 14. Hon. David J. Shapiro**  
Calabasas, RC District 44
- 15. Sup. Donald Wagner**  
Orange County

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## LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE AGENDA

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- 16. Hon. Alan Wapner**  
SBCTA Representative
  
- 17. Hon. Thomas Wong**  
Monterey Park, District 34

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## LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE AGENDA

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Southern California Association of Governments  
900 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1700 – Policy B Room  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
**Tuesday, October 15, 2024**  
**8:30 AM**

The Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee may consider and act upon any of the items listed on the agenda regardless of whether they are listed as information or action items.

### **CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

*(The Honorable Jose Luis Solache, Vice Chair)*

### **PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD (Matters Not on the Agenda)**

This is the time for public comments on any matter of interest within SCAG’s jurisdiction that is *not* listed on the agenda. For items listed on the agenda, public comments will be received when that item is considered. Although the committee may briefly respond to statements or questions, under state law, matters presented under this item cannot be discussed or acted upon at this time.

### **REVIEW AND PRIORITIZE AGENDA ITEMS**

#### **CONSENT CALENDAR**

##### Approval Items

1. Minutes of the Meeting – September 17, 2024 PPG. 7
2. SCAG Memberships and Sponsorships PPG. 13

##### Receive and File

3. Federal Appropriations Bills Update PPG. 14
4. Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update PPG. 30

#### **INFORMATION ITEMS**

5. Legislative Advocacy Update PPG. 268  
*(Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst)*
6. SB 375 Update PPG. 283  
*(Bill Higgins, Executive Director, CALCOG)*



7. SCAG Mobile Workshops Update

PPG. 285

*(Rachel Wagner, Government Affairs Officer and David Salgado, Government Affairs Officer)*

**POLICY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION UPDATE**

*(Javiera Cartagena, Chief Government and Public Affairs Officer)*

**FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**ADJOURNMENT**

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**LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE (LCMC)**  
**MINUTES OF THE MEETING**  
**TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2024**

THE FOLLOWING MINUTES ARE A SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE (LCMC). A DIGITAL RECORDING OF THE MEETING IS AVAILABLE AT: <http://scag.ig2.com/Citizens/>.

The Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) of the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) held its regular meeting both in person and virtually (telephonically and electronically). A quorum was present.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

<b>Patricia Lock Dawson (Chair)</b>	<i>Riverside</i>	<b>District 68</b>
<b>Jose Luis Solache (Vice Chair)</b>	<i>Lynwood</i>	<b>District 26</b>
Wendy Bucknum	<i>Mission Viejo</i>	District 13
Jenny Crosswhite	<i>Santa Paula</i>	District 47
Keith Eich	<i>La Canada Flintridge</i>	District 36
Margaret Finaly	<i>Duarte</i>	District 35
Jan Harnik		RCTC
Laura Hernandez	<i>Port of Hueneme</i>	District 45
Clint Lorimore	<i>Eastvale</i>	District 4
Ray Marquez	<i>Chino Hills</i>	District 10
Gil Rebolgar	<i>Brawley</i>	District 1
David J. Shapiro	<i>Calabasas</i>	District 44
Donald Wagner		Orange County
Thomas Wong	<i>Monterey Park</i>	District 34

**MEMBERS NOT PRESENT**

Cindy Allen	Long Beach	District 30
Curt Hagman		San Bernardino County
Alan Wapner		SBCTA

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson called the meeting to order at 8:32 a.m. and called upon Wendy Bucknum, Mission Viejo, District 13, to lead the Pledge of Allegiance. Staff confirmed that a quorum was present.



**PRESENTATION**

*(Cruz Strategies and Rex Frazier, President, Personal Insurance Federation of California (PIFC))*

There were no public comments for the presentation.

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson introduced Steve Cruz and Nick Romo from Cruz Strategies who presented the committee with an end of session wrap up. Mr. Romo discussed the considerable number of bills introduced this session and reminded the committee that the Governor's deadline for signing or vetoing measures was September 30<sup>th</sup>. Mr. Romo noted that the legislature focused on several hot topics in the last weeks of session, including artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, and public safety reforms.

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson then introduced Rex Frazier, president of the Personal Insurance Federation of California (PIFC) who discussed the current landscape of insurance in the state and addressed current issues. Mr. Frazier discussed the FAIR Plan and highlighted three (3) FAIR Plan bills which were held in the Senate without explanation or opposition. He suggested that the Senate's actions were likely due to a desire to avoid interfering with the Insurance Commissioner's Sustainable Insurance Strategy. He also discussed the challenges faced by the Department of Insurance in drafting and implementing new regulations. Mr. Frazier expressed concern over the slow pace of the process but acknowledged the department's caution due to potential litigation. The committee raised several questions which were addressed by Mr. Frazier.

**PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson opened the Public Comment Period for items not listed on the agenda and outlined the instructions for public comments. She noted that this was the time for persons to comment on any matter pertinent to SCAG's jurisdiction not listed on the agenda.

SCAG staff confirmed that no public comments were submitted via email to [ePublicComment@scag.ca.gov](mailto:ePublicComment@scag.ca.gov) or any raised hands. Seeing and hearing no public comment speakers, Chair Patricia Lock Dawson closed the Public Comment Period.

**REVIEW AND PRIORITIZE AGENDA ITEM**

There were no prioritized agenda items.

**CONSENT CALENDAR****Approval Item**

1. Minutes of the Meeting – August 20, 2024
-

Receive and File

2. Federal Appropriations Bills Update
3. November 2024 Statewide Ballot Measures
4. Legislative Tracking and Bill Position Report

There were no public comments for the Consent Calendar.

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.

There were no comments for the Consent Calendar.

A MOTION was made (Shapiro) to approve Consent Calendar Items 1 through 4. The MOTION was SECONDED (Solache) and APPROVED by a majority roll call vote as follows:

**AYES:** Bucknum, Crosswhite, Eich, Finlay, Harnik, Hernandez, Lock Dawson, Lorimore, Marquez, Rebollar, Shapiro, Solache, Wagner, and Wong (14)

**NOES:** None (0)

**ABSTAINS:** None (0)

**ACTION ITEMS**

5. Resolution to Address California’s Marketplace for Homeowners and Commercial Property Insurance

There were no public comments for Item No. 5.

Mr. Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst, provided the committee with a presentation on a proposed resolution to address California’s marketplace for homeowners and commercial property insurance. Mr. Barajas highlighted ongoing issues in the insurance market. Mr. Barajas stated that various public agencies passed resolutions calling for the California Insurance Commissioner, State Legislature, and the Governor to take emergency action to strengthen and stabilize California’s marketplace for homeowner and commercial property insurance. Mr. Barajas stressed that the scarcity of options had the potential to freeze real estate transactions as well as

slow or even stop the development of new housing projects. The committee was asked to consider passing a resolution to join advocacy efforts to strengthen and stabilize the insurance market.

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.

Committee members engaged in a robust discussion. During the discussion, the committee provided comments and raised several questions on the topic of renters insurance. Mr. Barajas thanked the committee for their feedback and addressed all comments and questions.

A MOTION was made (Harnik) to approve staff recommendation on item No. 5. The MOTION was SECONDED (Wagner) and APPROVED by a majority roll call vote as follows:

**AYES:** Bucknum, Crosswhite, Eich, Finaly, Harnik, Hernandez, Lock Dawson, Lorimore, Marquez, Rebollar, Shapiro, Wagner, and Wong (13)

**NOES:** None (0)

**ABSTAINS:** None (0)

**INFORMATION ITEMS**

6. Legislative Advocacy Update – September 2024

There were no public comments for Item No. 6.

Mr. David Angel, Legislative Affairs Analyst, provided an update on legislative advocacy highlighting that SCAG invited Housing and Community Development (HCD) Director Gustavo Velasquez to the November 7, 2024, Regional Council meeting. Director Velasquez will speak about their RHNA Reform Report. Mr. Angel also noted that in addition to hosting Director Velasquez at the November 2024 Regional Council meeting, staff also engaged the State Legislature on HCD’s RHNA Reform Report and sent a letter requesting that the State Housing Committees hold a hearing on the report ahead of the next legislative year. The hearing would allow for the public to provide comments on the report before additional bills are introduced to implement other recommendations from the report which were not covered by bills introduced in 2024. Lastly, Mr. Angel provided the committee on AB 98 (Gomez Reyes & Carrillo) as well as AB 761 (Friedman).

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.



Committee members raised questions regarding whether SCAG had taken positions on statewide ballot measures. Staff addressed all questions raised by the committee.

**POLICY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION UPDATE**

There were no public comments on division updates.

Ms. Javiera Cartagena, Chief Government and Public Affairs Officer, began her division report by reminding the committee that registration was still open for the 2024 Demographic Workshop taking place on September 24, 2024. Ms. Cartagena also provided an update on the changes to the Economic Summit for 2024. Ms. Cartagena advised that due to holiday schedule conflicts the Regional Council will be meeting in December. The agenda for the December 2024 Regional Council meeting would incorporate the economic analysis produced for the Economic Summit. Lastly, Ms. Cartagena informed the committee that the next few months would be focused on preparing for next year’s State and Federal legislative platforms.

Chair Patricia Lock Dawson opened the floor to the committee members for questions or comments.

There were no comments for division updates.

**FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

None.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

None.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business, Chair Patricia Lock Dawson adjourned the Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee meeting at 9:51 a.m.

[MINUTES ARE UNOFFICIAL UNTIL APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATIVE/COMMUNICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE]

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**Legislative / Communications and Membership Committee**

2024-2025																Total Mtgs Attended YTD
MEMBERS	Representing	MAY	JUN	JUL (Dark)	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC (Dark)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY		
1	Allen, Cindy	Long Beach, RC District 30	0	1		0	0								1	
2	Bucknum, Wendy	Mission Viejo, RC District 13	1	0		1	1								3	
3	Crosswhite, Jenny	Santa Paula, RC District 47	1	1	D	1	1			D					4	
4	Eich, Keith	La Cañada Flintridge, RC District 36	1	1		1	1								4	
5	Finlay, Margaret	Duarte, RC District 35	1	1		0	1								3	
6	Hagman, Curt	San Bernardino County	0	1		0	0								1	
7	Harnik, Jan C.	RCTC	0	1		1	1								3	
8	Hernandez, Laura	Port Hueneme, RC District 45	1	1	A	0	1			A					3	
9	Lock Dawson, Patricia (Chair)	Riverside, RC District 68	1	1		0	1								3	
10	Lorimore, Clint	Eastvale, RC District 4	1	1		0	1								3	
11	Marquez, Ray	Chino Hills, RC District 10	1	1		1	1								4	
12	Rebollar, Gil	Brawley, RC District 1	1	0	R	1	1			R					3	
13	Shapiro, David J.	Calabasas, RC District 44	1	1		1	1								4	
14	Solache, Jose Luis (Vice Chair)	Lynwood, RC District 26	1	1		1	1								4	
15	Wagner, Donald P.	Orange County	1	1	K	1	1			K					4	
16	Wapner, Alan	SBCTA	1	0		1	0								2	
17	Wong, Thomas	Monterey Park, District 34	1	1		1	1								4	

Attachment: LCMC Attendance Sheet 2024-2025 (Minutes of the September 17, 2024 Meeting)



**AGENDA ITEM 2**  
**REPORT**

Southern California Association of Governments  
October 15, 2024

**To:** Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S  
APPROVAL**

**From:** David Angel, Legislative Affairs Analyst  
(213) 630-1422, angel@scag.ca.gov

**Subject:** SCAG Memberships and Sponsorships

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

Approve up to \$7,500 for a membership with the Coalition for America’s Gateways and Trade Corridors.

**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:**

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

*The Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) is asked to approve up to \$7,500 for a membership with the Coalition for America’s Gateways and Trade Corridors.*

**BACKGROUND:**

**Item 1:** Coalition for America’s Gateways and Trade Corridors (CAGTC)  
**Type:** Membership      **Amount:** \$7,500

The Coalition for America’s Gateways and Trade Corridors (CAGTC) brings national attention to expanding U.S. freight transportation capabilities and working toward solutions for this growing national challenge. CAGTC works with and through its members to raise awareness with the public and Congress on the need for sufficient funding for trade corridors, gateways, intermodal connectors, and freight facilities. This will be especially important once Congress works on the FY 25 Transportation-Housing & Urban Development appropriations bill. CAGTC will be instrumental in assisting SCAG to advocate for long-term solutions that prioritize freight investment. Further, Darin Chidsey, SCAG’s Chief Operating Officer, represents the agency on CAGTC’s Board of Directors.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

\$300 for the Coalition for America’s Gateways and Trade Corridors membership is included in the approved FY 24-25 General Fund Budget, and \$7,200 is included in the FY 24-25 Indirect Cost Budget.



**AGENDA ITEM 3**  
**REPORT**

Southern California Association of Governments  
October 15, 2024

**To:** Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S  
APPROVAL**

**From:** David Angel, Legislative Affairs Analyst  
(213) 630-1422, angel@scag.ca.gov

**Subject:** Federal Appropriations Bills Update

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

Receive and File

**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:**

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

*This report summarizes the Federal Fiscal Year 2025 appropriations bills moving through Congress. On September 25 and 26, 2024, the House and Senate passed, and President Biden signed, a Continuing Resolution to temporarily fund the federal government through December 20, 2024. Previously, the House of Representatives had passed five of 12 appropriations bills, and the Senate had not passed any. Congress faced a September 30 deadline to pass all twelve appropriations bills or a Continuing Resolution to extend the time Congress has to pass a budget and avoid a government shutdown. Congress must now approve the federal budget or an additional extension by the new December 20, 2024, deadline to avert a government shutdown.*

**BACKGROUND:**

The House and Senate faced a September 30, 2024, deadline to pass all twelve appropriations bills before the end of the federal fiscal year or agree to a continuing resolution (CR) to avoid a government shutdown. Given that both parties and chambers are still not close to agreeing on a full budget, the House and Senate passed a CR on September 25, 2024, which would temporarily fund the federal government at current funding levels through December 20, 2024, with some additional funding included for the Secret Service. The CR passed on a 341 to 82 vote in the House and a 78 to 18 vote in the Senate, and President Biden signed it on September 26, 2024, just four days before the federal government would have shut down.

Congress must pass all 12 appropriations bills or an additional CR by the new December 20 deadline to avoid a government shutdown.

It remains improbable, however, that Congress will pass all 12 appropriations bills by the new deadline, given the upcoming election and holiday season. It remains more likely that Congress will pass an additional CR to temporarily fund the government into 2025, which would likely be the first order of business for the new 119<sup>th</sup> Congress.

The House of Representatives previously approved five of its 12 appropriations bills in late July before the August recess, including the bills for Military Construction-Veterans Affairs, State-Foreign Operations, Homeland Security, Defense, and Interior-Environment. While the House took an additional vote to consider passage of the Legislative Branch appropriations bill in July, it failed by a margin of 205 to 215. At the time of writing this report, the Senate had yet to vote on any of the appropriations bills on the floor.

An overview and status of House and Senate FY 25 appropriations bills, provided by SCAG's federal lobbyist Holland & Knight, has been attached to this report.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Work associated with the Federal Appropriations Bills Update is in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.

**ATTACHMENT(S):**

1. xxa - LCMC - 10152024- Federal Appropriations Bill Update



**Holland & Knight**

**Overview and Status of House and Senate FY 25 Appropriations Bills**

The following chart provides an overview of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 appropriations bills.

Bill	Key Provisions	Markup Dates	Subcommittee/ Committee Approvals	Floor Passage
<p>House Agriculture – FDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and Related Agencies bill provides a nondefense discretionary total of \$25.873 billion for programs under the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, \$355 million (1.35%) below the FY 2024 enacted level and \$2.688 billion (9.4%) below the FY 2024 president's budget request.</p> <p>The Subcommittee's allocation is \$25.873 billion.</p> <p>The bill prioritizes agencies and programs that protect food and drug supply; support farmers, ranchers and rural communities; and ensure low-income Americans have access to nutrition programs.</p>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: June 11, 2024</p> <p>Full Committee Markup: July 10, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (June 11)</p> <p><u>Committee</u> Approved (July 10) Vote: 29-26</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
<p>Senate Agriculture – FDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>This bill provides \$27.049 billion in funding, an \$821 million increase over FY 2024.</p> <p>The bill includes \$7.697 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – a \$667 million increase over FY 2024 that meets the president's budget request.</p>	<p>Full Committee Markup: July 11, 2024</p>	<p><u>Committee</u> Approved (July 11) Vote: 28-0</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>

	<p>The bill provides \$3.544 billion, or a \$22 million increase from FY 2024, in funding for the FDA to carry out its mission to keep families healthy and safe. More specifically, it provides an additional \$1 million to conduct oversight of cosmetics for the first time ever, an increase of \$15 million to strengthen FDA's food safety programs, \$1.233 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FISS), and \$3 million to advance neuroscience research.</p> <p>This bill provides \$1.87 billion – a \$29 million increase – for the Agricultural Research Service. The bill provides \$1.691 billion for rental assistance.</p>			
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<p>House Commerce- Justice-Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill provides net new spending of \$78.288 billion for programs under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee, which is \$1.275 billion (2%) below the FY 2024 enacted level. The bill provides a non-defense discretionary total of \$71.932 billion and a defense discretionary total of \$6.356 billion.</p> <p>The bill directs that funding to support the fight against fentanyl and efforts to counter the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>The bill also includes:</p> <p>\$9.847 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$979.747 million (9%) below the FY 2024 enacted level and \$1.617 billion below the President's budget request;</p> <p>\$36.532 billion for the</p>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: June 26, 2024</p> <p>Full Committee Markup: July 9, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (June 26)</p> <p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 9) Vote: 31-26</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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	<p>Department of Justice (DOJ), which is \$987.823 million (3%) below the FY 2024 enacted level and \$3.056 billion below the President’s budget request, and;</p> <p>\$34.444 billion for various science agencies, which is \$499.759 million (1%) above the FY 2024 enacted level and \$1.130 billion below the President’s budget request.</p>			
<p>Senate Commerce-Justice-Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The bill provides a total of \$73.735 billion in discretionary funding—\$5.2 billion more than FY 2024, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$38.426 billion for the DOJ, \$906 million more than FY 2024, for the DOJ;</li> <li>• \$11.544 billion for the Department of Commerce, \$717 million more than FY 2024;</li> <li>• \$9.55 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF); and</li> <li>• \$25.434 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).</li> </ul>	<p>Full Committee Markup: July 25, 2024</p>	<p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 25) Vote: 26-3</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>

<p>House Defense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>For FY 2025, the bill provides \$833.053 billion in new discretionary spending – \$8.57 billion (1%) over the FY 2024 enacted level.</p> <p>The bill prioritizes delivering combat-ready military forces to deter war and ensure national security. It includes resources to programs and activities that counter the People’s Republic of China and other near-peer adversaries, foster innovation, enhance the Department of Defense (DOD)’s role in combating the flow of fentanyl and other illegal drugs, and support servicemembers and their families.</p>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: June 5, 2024</p> <p>Full Committee Markup: June 13, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (June 5)</p> <p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (June 13) Vote: 34-25</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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<p>Senate Defense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The Fiscal Year 2025 Defense Appropriations Act provides \$852.2 billion in total funding— a \$27.2 billion, or 3.3% increase over fiscal year 2024. The bill includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full funding to support full-day, universal Pre-K for military families;</li> <li>• \$261.2 million for military suicide prevention and response;</li> <li>• \$47 million increase to support military survivors of sexual assault;</li> <li>• \$300 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative;</li> <li>• \$500 million for arms and training to Taiwan; and</li> <li>• \$500 million for tactical AI at combatant commands.</li> </ul>	<p>Full Committee Markup: July 27, 2024</p>	<p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 27) Vote: 27-0</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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<p>House Energy and Water Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The bill provides \$59.2 billion in discretionary spending.</p> <p>The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$59.190 billion, which is \$999 million (1.7%) above the FY 2024 enacted level and \$139 million (-0.2%) below the President’s budget request including emergency amounts requested.</p> <p>The defense portion of the allocation is \$34.193 billion, which is \$906 million (2.7%) above the FY 2024 enacted level and \$214 million (0.6%) above the President’s budget request. The non-defense portion of the allocation is \$24.997 billion, which is \$93 million (0.4%) above the FY 2024 enacted level and \$353 million (1.4%) below the President’s budget request. The bill prioritizes funding for agencies and programs that bolster national security, energy security, and economic competitiveness.</p>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: June 28, 2024</p> <p>Full Appropriations Committee Markup: July 9, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (June 28)</p> <p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 9) Vote: 30-26</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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<p>Senate Energy and Water Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>This bill provides \$61.467 billion in critical funding for sustainable and inclusive development, democratic governance, and economic growth programs. The bill provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$10.344 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers</li> <li>• \$2.04 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation</li> <li>• \$17.74 billion for the Department of Energy's nondefense programs</li> <li>• \$34.516 billion for atomic energy defense activities for the Energy</li> </ul>	<p>Full Committee Markup: August 1, 2024</p>	<p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (August 1) Vote: 28-0</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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	Department			
House Financial Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$23.608 billion, which is nearly 20% below the President’s budget request and nearly 10% below the spending level provided in FY 2024. The defense portion of the allocation is \$45 million, and the non-defense portion of the allocation is \$23.563 billion. The bill prioritizes agencies and programs that combat terrorism financing, maintain the integrity of our financial markets, spur small business growth, support the judicial branch, and target opioid abuse.	Subcommittee Markup: June 5, 2024  Full Committee Markup: June 13, 2024	<u>Subcommittee</u>  Approved by voice vote (June 5)  <u>Full Committee</u>  Approved (June 13) Vote: 33-24	<u>N/A</u>
Senate Financial Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill provides \$27.885 billion to fund the operations of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Executive Office of the President, federal judiciary, the District of Columbia, Small Business Administration (SBA), and more than two dozen independent federal agencies.	Full Committee Markup: August 1, 2024	<u>Full Committee</u>  Approved (August 1) Vote: 27-0	<u>N/A</u>

<p>House Homeland Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The Homeland Security Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$64.81 billion. The defense portion of the allocation is \$3.41 billion, which is \$82 million (2.4%) above the FY 2024 enacted level. The non-defense portion of the allocation is \$61.39 billion, which is \$2.88 billion (5%) above the FY 2024 enacted level and \$4.27 billion (7.5%) above the President’s budget request. The bill includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$22.74 billion for major disaster response and recovery activities;</li> <li>• \$600 million for construction of a physical wall along the southwest border;</li> <li>• \$496 million for 22,000 Border Patrol Agents;</li> <li>• \$300 million for border security technology funding;</li> <li>• \$4.1 billion for custody operations, including to fund an average daily U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainee population of 50,000, which is higher than any previously appropriated level; and</li> <li>• \$822 million to fund transportation and removal operations for removable persons.</li> </ul>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: June 4, 2024</p> <p>Full Committee Markup: June 12, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (June 4)</p> <p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (June 12) Vote: 33-26</p>	<p><u>House Passed (June 28)</u> <u>Vote: 212-203</u></p>
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Senate Homeland Security	Committee Markup/Vote Delayed	N/A	<u>Full Committee</u>  Markup/Vote Delayed	
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House Interior- Environment  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$38.478 billion, which is \$72 million (0.2%) below the FY 2024 enacted level and \$4.407 billion (10%) below the President’s budget request. The bill includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$15.1 billion for the Department of Interior (DOI);</li> <li>• \$7.4 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);</li> <li>• \$8.43 billion for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS);</li> <li>• \$8.6 million for the Indian Health Service (IHS); and</li> <li>• \$600 million for the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program</li> </ul> <p>The bill also rescinds \$55 million of DOI funding for the Presidio Trust provided by the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). The bill prioritizes funding for Tribes and Wildland Fire Management, including permanently addressing wildland firefighter pay.</p>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: June 28, 2024</p> <p>Full Committee Markup: July 9, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (June 28)</p> <p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 9) Vote: 29-257</p>	<p><u>House Passed (July 24)</u> <u>Vote: 210-205</u></p>
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<p>Senate Interior-Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The FY 2025 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides \$44.6 billion in total funding, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$15.8 billion for DOI;</li> <li>• \$9.29 billion for EPA;</li> <li>• \$6.45 billion for the USFS;</li> <li>• \$8.5 million for the IHS; and</li> <li>• \$600 million for the PILT program</li> </ul> <p>The bill also codifies a permanent pay fix for wildland firefighters.</p>	<p>Full Committee Markup: July 25, 2024</p>	<p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 25) Vote: 28-1</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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<p>House Labor-HHS- Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$185.8 billion, which is \$23.8 billion (11%) below the FY 2024 effective spending level and \$36.2 billion (15%) below the President’s budget request. The bill includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$107.6 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS);</li> <li>• \$67.9 billion for the Department of Education; and</li> <li>• \$10.5 billion for the Department of Labor</li> </ul>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: June 27, 2024</p> <p>Full Committee Markup: July 10, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (June 27)</p> <p><u>Full Committee:</u> Approved Vote: 31-25</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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<p>Senate Labor-HHS- Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$234.31 billion, which is \$24.71 billion (11.7%) above the FY 2024 effective spending level and \$12.31 billion (5.5%) above the President’s budget request. The bill includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$122.8 billion for the HHS;</li> <li>• \$80 billion for the Department of Education;</li> </ul>	<p>Full Committee Markup: August 1, 2024</p>	<p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (August 1) Vote: 25-3</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and</li> <li>\$13.8 billion for the Department of Labor</li> </ul>			
House Legislative Branch  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li><a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li><a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides \$73.3 million to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO)</li> <li>Provides \$752.2 million to the Architect of the Capitol</li> <li>Provides \$883.4 million to the Library of Congress</li> <li>Provides \$136.1 million to the Government Publishing Office</li> <li>Provides \$896.7 million to the Government Accountability Office (GAO)</li> <li>Provides \$6.6 million to the Congressional Office of International Leadership</li> </ul>	Subcommittee Markup: May 23, 2024  Full Committee Markup: June 13, 2024	<u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (May 23)  <u>Full Committee</u> Approved (June 13) Vote: 33-24	N/A
Senate Legislative Branch  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li><a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li><a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	The Legislative Branch Appropriations bill provides \$7 billion in funding for the operations of the U.S. Senate, U.S. Capitol Police, Library of Congress, GAO, Copyright Office, Congressional Research Service (CRS), CBO, the Architect of the Capitol the Office of the Attending Physician, and other legislative agencies.	Full Committee Markup: July 11, 2023	<u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 11) Vote: 27-0	N/A

<p>House Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies (Approved)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>The bill includes a total of \$378.644 billion in funding for the DOD Military Construction and Family Housing, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and related agencies.</p> <p>From this total, \$147.521 billion is provided as discretionary funding, and \$231.124 billion is provided for mandatory programs.</p> <p>Of the discretionary total, \$17.957 billion is for DOD military construction projects, nearly \$412 million above the President's budget request.</p>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: May 21, 2024</p> <p>Full Committee Markup: May 23, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (May 21)</p> <p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (May 23) Vote: 34-25</p>	<p><u>House Passage (June 5): 209-197</u></p>
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<p>Senate Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>This bill provides the VA and related agencies \$129.57 billion in non-defense discretionary funding, as well as \$210.41 billion in mandatory funding, to fulfill the nation's obligations to veterans.</p> <p>The bill further provides advance appropriations to veterans' programs in FY 2026, including \$131.44 billion for veterans' medical care and \$222.23 billion for veterans' benefits.</p> <p>The bill also includes \$19.31 billion in defense spending for military construction and family housing to upgrade and modernize critical infrastructure and support military families.</p>	<p>Full Committee Markup: July 11, 2024</p>	<p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 11) Vote: 27-0</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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<p>House State-Foreign Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>This bill provides total funding of \$51.713 billion, which is \$7.6 billion (11%) below the Fiscal Year 2024 enacted level and \$12.26 billion (19%) below the President’s Budget Request. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$14.6 billion for the Department of State;</li> <li>• \$1.56 billion for USAID;</li> <li>• \$410 million for the Peace Corps; and</li> <li>• Over \$21 billion for various humanitarian assistance programs.</li> </ul>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: June 4, 2024</p> <p>Full Committee Markup: June 12, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (June 4)</p> <p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (June 12) Vote: 31-26</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
<p>Senate State-Foreign Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>This bill provides \$61.605 billion in total discretionary funding for the Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other essential related programs. It provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$12.2 billion for the Department of State and USAID;</li> <li>• \$685 million for the multiagency Economic Resilience Initiative (ERI);</li> <li>• \$8.9 billion for humanitarian assistance programs to help meet the unprecedented forced displacement, food insecurity, and other emergency needs across the globe;</li> <li>• \$1.4 billion to support efforts to stop global flows of synthetic drugs;</li> <li>• \$2.9 billion to meet United Nations commitments;</li> <li>• \$479 million for the Peace Corps – the same level as requested in the FY 2025 President’s budget request; and</li> <li>• \$9.5 billion in critical funding for sustainable and inclusive development, democratic governance, and economic growth programs</li> </ul>	<p>Full Committee Markup: July 25, 2024</p>	<p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 24) Vote: 24-5</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>

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<p>House Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>This bill provides a discretionary total of \$90.4 billion, which is \$7.084 billion (7.3%) below the President's budget request. This bill prioritizes highway, railway, and aviation safety while maintaining housing assistance for our nation's most vulnerable. The bill includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$25.131 billion to the Department of Transportation (DOT), which is \$1.856 billion below the FY 2024 enacted level and \$336 million below the President's budget request.</li> <li>• \$63.544 billion in total budgetary resources for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), which is \$552 million above the FY 2024 enacted level.</li> <li>• \$15.307 billion in total budgetary resources for the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), which is \$1.297 billion below the FY 2024 enacted level.</li> </ul>	<p>Subcommittee Markup: July 27, 2024</p> <p>Full Committee Markup: July 10, 2024</p>	<p><u>Subcommittee</u> Approved by voice vote (June 27)</p> <p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 10) Vote: 31-26</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$64.827 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which is \$5.242 billion below the FY 2024 enacted level.</li> <li>• \$4.06 billion for Homeless Assistance grants.</li> </ul>			
<p>Senate Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Summary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Report</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bill Text</a></li> </ul>	<p>This bill provides \$98.737 billion in total discretionary funding. The bill includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$28.5 billion for the DOT</li> <li>• \$22 billion for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)</li> <li>• \$550 million for the RAISE grant program</li> <li>• \$63.171 billion for Federal-aid Highways</li> <li>• \$3.46 billion for the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)</li> <li>• \$17 billion for the FTA</li> <li>• \$1.14 billion for the Maritime Administration (MARAD)</li> <li>• \$78.2 billion for HUD</li> <li>• \$4.32 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants</li> <li>• \$6.24 billion to increase the supply of affordable housing</li> <li>• \$61.15 billion for rental assistance programs.</li> </ul>	<p>Full Committee Markup: July 25, 2024</p>	<p><u>Full Committee</u> Approved (July 25) Vote: 28-1</p>	<p><u>N/A</u></p>



**AGENDA ITEM 4**  
**REPORT**

Southern California Association of Governments  
October 15, 2024

**To:** Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S  
APPROVAL**

**From:** David Angel, Legislative Affairs Analyst  
(213) 630-1422, angel@scag.ca.gov

**Subject:** Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update

*Kome Ajise*

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

Receive and File.

**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:**

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

*The Legislative Tracking Report is provided to keep the Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) apprised of the bills in Sacramento that have a nexus to the Regional Council's adopted Legislative Platform. This report contains an update on key legislative deadlines, a Bill Position Tracker, and an End of Session update.*

**BACKGROUND:**

SCAG's Legislative Tracking Report serves as a resource for the Committee to remain informed on bills moving through the legislative process in Sacramento. The report tracks 521 measures with a nexus to the Regional Council's adopted 2023 State and Federal Legislative Platform. Two legislative tracking reports compiled by Cruz Strategies are attached to this report.

Reaching the end of the two-year 2023-2024 legislative session, the State Legislature entered its final recess on August 31, 2024. The Governor acted on all pending legislation, as the deadline for him to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature was September 30, 2024. The legislature will remain adjourned until December 2, 2024, when they will reconvene to swear in the new and continuing members and start the 2025-2026 Legislative Session. The table below highlights recent and upcoming legislative deadlines:

Date	Deadline
August 31, 2024	Last day for each house to pass bills. Final recess begins upon adjournment.
September 30, 2024	Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the legislature on or

	before Sept. 1 <sup>st</sup> and in his possession after Sept. 1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>December 2, 2024</b>	2025-26 Regular Session convenes for Organizational Session at noon.
<b>January 1, 2025</b>	Non-urgency measures signed into law in 2024 go into effect.
<b>January 6, 2025</b> <b>*tentative*</b>	2025-26 Legislative Session begins.

The legislature addressed a nearly \$55 billion deficit in the 2024-25 state budget through borrowing, delays, and various cuts. Several changes were made to the spending plans for transportation, housing, homelessness, and climate change to balance the 2024 budget. Staff awaits the Legislative Analyst’s Office annual fiscal outlook report, which is usually released in November, to get a clearer outlook on the state of the budget for the next fiscal year in advance of the January 10, 2025, deadline for Governor Newsom to release his initial budget proposal.

Attention is turning towards the General Election in November when half of the Senate and 80 Assembly seats are up for election. This is a critical time to engage with the potential new 20 legislators on 2025 priorities.

**BILL POSITION TRACKER UPDATE:**

This year, the legislature passed 1,206 bills. SCAG took a formal position on four bills in 2024 and 37 bills in 2023, for a total of 41 positions, including twenty-eight support, seven oppose, five watch, and one “hold as a two-year bill” positions. The Governor took his final action of the 2023-2024 legislative session on September 30, 2024, having signed 1,017 bills and vetoed 189, translating to a 15.7 percent veto rate.

Of the 41 positions that SCAG adopted, we accomplished our advocacy goals on 22, equating to a 61-percent rate of success, excluding watched bills. SCAG’s final 2023-2024 Bill Position Tracker is attached to this report.

**END OF SESSION UPDATE**

As the 2024 legislative year ended, Sacramento experienced robust legislative activity as many bills relating to housing/zoning and transportation policy reached Governor Newsom’s desk. In addition, Cruz Strategies, who represent SCAG in the State Capitol, compiled a more comprehensive end-of-session report, as well as a 2024 New Laws Briefing. Cruz Strategies’ End of Session Report and a 2024 New Laws Briefing are attached to this staff report. Below is a summary of some of the actions taken by the Governor on bills in which SCAG did not adopt a position.

**Bill Highlights:**

**SB 1140 (Caballero): Signed by the Governor – Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District:** Makes a series of changes to the enhanced infrastructure financing district formation process and expands



the type of projects that these districts and other similar districts can finance to include projects that improve air quality.

**AB 1886 (Alvarez): Signed by the Governor – Housing Element Law: Substantial Compliance: Housing Accountability Act:** Clarifies that a housing element or amendment is not considered substantially compliant with housing element law until the local agency has adopted a housing element that the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has determined is in substantial compliance with housing element law, as specified.

**AB 1893 (Wicks): Signed by the Governor – Housing Accountability Act: Housing Disapprovals: Required Local Findings:** Amends the Housing Accountability Act (HAA) to revise the standards a housing development project must meet in order to qualify for the “Builder’s Remedy,” which authorizes projects to bypass local development standards in jurisdictions that fail to adopt a substantially compliant housing element.

**AB 2597 (Ward): Signed by the Governor - Planning and Zoning: Revision of Housing Element: Regional Housing Need Allocation Appeals: Southern California Association of Government:** Amends the timeline for local governments to appeal proposed regional housing needs allocation (RHNA) plans and revises the statutory housing element adoption deadline for jurisdictions within the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) by providing an additional six months to Los Angeles and Imperial Counties and jurisdictions within those counties.

**AB 2667 (Santiago): Signed by the Governor - Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Housing Element: Reporting:** Requires the assessment of fair housing in a jurisdiction to be completed before the planning agency makes its first draft revision of a housing element available for public comment; Requires a local government to make a draft of its inventory of sites available to HCD and the public and post the draft inventory on its website at least 90 days prior to the adoption of a revision of its housing element for the seventh and each subsequent revision.

**AB 3093 (Ward); Signed by the Governor – Housing Element:** Creates two new income categories, Acutely Low Income (ALI) and Extremely Low Income (ELI), in the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) process and throughout Housing Element law. Requires that local jurisdictions comprehensively consider the needs of homeless populations as part of the RHNA process and in their Housing Element planning efforts. Governor Gavin Newsom sponsored this bill.

**SB 7 (Blakespear); Vetoed by the Governor – Regional Housing Need:** Makes a few technical changes to the regional housing needs determination (RHND) process conducted by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the regional housing needs allocation (RHNA) process conducted by HCD or Councils of Governments (COGs)

**SB 689 (Blakespear): Signed by the Governor - Local Coastal Program: Bicycle Lane: Amendment.** Provides that an application by a local government to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or pedestrian walkway shall not require a traffic study for a coastal development permit or an amendment to a local coastal program

**SB 768 (Caballero): Signed by the Governor – California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Housing and Community Development: Vehicle Miles Traveled: Study:** Requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to study how vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is used as a metric for measuring transportation impacts of housing projects pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

**SB 960 (Wiener): Signed by the Governor - Transportation: Planning: Complete Streets Facilities: Transit Priority Facilities.** Requires Caltrans to include complete streets assets in its asset management plan, system highway management plan, and in the plain language performance report for the state highway operation and protection program (SHOPP); Requires Caltrans to develop and adopt transit priority policy and guidelines; Requires Caltrans to commit to specific 4-year targets to incorporate complete streets facilities in the SHOPP.

**SB 1216 (Blakespear): Signed by the Governor - Transportation Projects: Class III Bikeways: Prohibition.** Prohibits an agency from installing a class III bikeway or sharrow on a highway that has a posted speed limit greater than 30 mph and would prohibit funds appropriated for the Active Transportation Program from being allocated to a project that creates a class III bikeway on a highway with a design speed greater than 25 mph.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Work associated with the Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update staff report is in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.

**ATTACHMENT(S):**

1. 2024 SCAG Bill Position Tracker
2. 2024 End of Session Wrap Up - Cruz Strategies October 2024
3. 2024 New Laws Briefing October 2024 Cruz Strategies
4. SCAG All Tracked Bills Report
5. SCAG Signed and Vetoed Bill Tracker



Bill Number	Position/RC Action	Topic	Summary	Status
<b>2023-2024 LEGISLATIVE SESSION BILLS</b>				
<b>AB 6 (Friedman)</b>	Oppose 6/1/23	Transportation Planning	This bill would require strengthen CARB’s authority over SCSs submitted by transportation planning agencies, including authorizing CARB to reject an SCS, expands the requirements of an SCS, allows CARB to continue updating regional GHG emission reduction targets beyond 2050.	Died in Senate.
<b>AB 7 (Friedman)</b>	Oppose 6/1/23	Transportation Project Selection Process	AB 7 would require transportation-related state agencies to incorporate CAPTI and IJA principles into project development, selection, and implementation processes, as feasible.	Died in Senate.
<b>AB 57 (Kalra)</b>	Support 4/6/23	California Pocket Forest Initiative	This bill would establish the California Pocket Forest Initiative which would authorize the department to provide grants to cities, counties, districts, nonprofit organizations, and public schools to establish pocket forests on public lands, as provided.	Vetoed 10/17/23.
<b>AB 98 (Gomez Reyes &amp; Carrillo)</b>	Oppose 9/5/24	Planning and Zoning: Logistics Use	This bill prohibits cities and counties from approving new or expanded logistics uses unless they meet specified standards, requires cities and counties to update their circulation elements to include truck routes, and imposes study requirements on the South Coast AQMD.	Signed into law 9/29/24.
<b>AB 364 (Bryan)</b>	Support 6/1/23	Statewide Street Furniture Data	This bill would create a data platform for street furniture, including bus shelters, benches, trash receptacles, and public toilets. It would also require Caltrans to develop guidelines for sharing the data, and OPR to make this data publicly accessible.	Died in Senate.

Attachment: 2024 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session



Bill Number	Position/RC Action	Topic	Summary	Status
<b>AB 413 (Lee)</b>	Watch 6/6/23	Vehicles: Standing, stopping, and parking	This bill would prohibit a person from parking a vehicle within 20 feet of either side of any marked or unmarked crosswalk, or within 15 feet of any crosswalk where a curb extension is present, but permits a local government to allow parking for bicycles or motorized scooters within 20 feet of a crosswalk.	Signed into law 10/10/23.
<b>AB 557 (Hart)</b>	Support 4/6/23	Local agencies: teleconferences	This bill would extend the local state agencies' teleconferencing provisions when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health, as specified, indefinitely.	Signed into law 10/08/23.
<b>AB 585 (Rivas)</b>	Support 6/1/23	CA Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006	This bill would require the CCST to triennially assess clean infrastructure needs across sectors and publish annual progress reports identifying where faster buildout of clean infrastructure is needed. It would also require Go-Biz to assess barriers limiting the deployment of clean energy projects by January 2026.	Signed into law 10/07/23.
<b>AB 591 (Gabriel)</b>	Support 4/6/23	Electric vehicle service equipment: universal connectors	This bill would require public electric vehicle charging stations to include a universal connector.	Died in Senate.
<b>AB 610 (Holden)</b>	Support 4/6/23	Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program	This bill would have created the Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program, but it was gut-and amended to relates to fast food minimum wage exemptions.	Signed into law 3/25/24.
<b>AB 645 (Friedman)</b>	Watch 7/6/23	Speed Safety Cameras Pilot	This bill would authorize the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Long Beach, Oakland, Glendale, and the City/County of San Francisco to pilot speed camera systems for five years or until January 1, 2032, in high-	Signed into law 10/13/23.

Attachment: 2024 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session



Bill Number	Position/RC Action	Topic	Summary	Status
			injury areas and school zones in limited numbers based on population.	
<b>AB 744 (Carrillo, Juan)</b>	Support 6/1/23	CTC Data, Modeling, & Software Procurement	This bill would require the CTC to convene relevant state agencies to assess the procurement and implementation of data, modeling, and analytic software tools to support the state’s sustainable transportation, congestion management, affordable housing, efficient land use, air quality, economic, and climate change strategies and goals and submit a report to the legislature by July 2025.	Signed into law 10/08/23.
<b>AB 761 (Friedman)</b>	Support 2/1/24	EIFDs: LA County Passenger Rail Projects	This bill would extend the life of EIFDs in LA County funding clean passenger rail projects from 45 years to 75 years, if at least 75 percent of their revenues are used for debt service on a TIFIA loan.	Signed into law 9/22/24.
<b>AB 785 (Santiago)</b>	Support 6/1/23	Los Angeles Homelessness Housing Projects CEQA Exemptions	This bill would create CEQA exemptions for low-barrier navigation centers, supportive housing, transitional housing for youth, and affordable housing in the City/County of LA until January 2030. This bill would replace AB 1197, which provided CEQA exemptions for certain projects in the City/County of LA until January 2025.	Signed into law 10/10/23.
<b>AB 824 (Calderon)</b>	Support 4/6/23	Highway Greening	This bill would require the Department of Transportation to achieve at least a 10% increase of green highways, as defined, in urban areas, disadvantaged communities, and low-income communities by 2035.	Died in Senate.
<b>AB 825 (Bryan)</b>	Watch 7/6/23	Legalizing Cyclists on Sidewalks	This bill would prohibit cities and counties from restricting the use of bicycles on sidewalks next to highways that do not include Class I, II, or IV bikeways,	Vetoed 10/08/23.

Attachment: 2024 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session



Bill Number	Position/RC Action	Topic	Summary	Status
			with exceptions for specified reasons, until January 2031.	
<b>AB 833 (Rendon)</b>	Support 9/7/23	Freeway Caps	This bill would require the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to prepare a plan for adding caps to freeway segments that divide disadvantaged, underrepresented, urban communities and present it to the Legislature by January 1, 2030.	Died in Senate.
<b>AB 914 (Friedman)</b>	Support 7/6/23	Electrical Infrastructure: CEQA	Establishes a two-year time limit from the date the application is submitted to and accepted as complete by a lead state agency to complete CEQA review and approve or deny an application for an electrical infrastructure project.	Died in Senate.
<b>AB 930 (Friedman)</b>	Support 4/6/23	RISE Districts	This bill would authorize the establishment of Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable (RISE) districts to unlock tax increment financing (TIF) for infrastructure and equitable development in location-efficient areas.	Died in Senate.
<b>AB 1181 (Zbur)</b>	Support 6/1/23	Energy Resilience for Multifamily and Affordable Homes	This bill would require the CA Solar Initiative to evaluate program or tariff improvements to multifamily installations of hybrid resources, specifically the inclusion of energy storage paired with solar energy systems, and to consider possible adjustments to existing or successor tariffs to facilitate the installation of energy storage technologies with new or existing solar energy systems.	Died in Assembly.
<b>AB 1637 (Irwin)</b>	Oppose 9/7/23	Local Government: Internet Websites and Email Addresses	This bill would require cities and counties that maintain a public internet website and use public email addresses for employees to use a “.gov” or “.ca.gov” domain name for their websites and email addresses by January 1, 2029.	Signed into law 10/08/23.

Attachment: 2024 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session



Bill Number	Position/RC Action	Topic	Summary	Status
<b>AB 1332 (Carrillo, Juan)</b>	Support, if Amended 6/1/23	ADU Approval Streamlining	This bill would require local governments to create a program for the pre-approval of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) by January 1, 2025. Additionally, this bill would require local agencies to approve or disapprove an application for a detached ADU within 30 days from receipt of the completed application.	Signed into law 10/11/23.
<b>AB 1335 (Zbur)</b>	Oppose 5/4/23	RHNA Population Estimates	AB 1335 would establish a region’s RHNA determination as the minimum housing projection for the first eight years of the 20+ year RTP/SCS planning period. Functionally, this means that HCD’s RHNA determination is the only piece of information that could be used to forecast household growth in the first eight years of the 20+ year RTP/SCS.	Died in Senate.
<b>AB 1488 (Wallis)</b>	Support 6/1/23	Water Project CEQA Streamlining	This bill would allow water storage, water conveyance and groundwater recharge projects to benefit from expedited CEQA judicial review procedures.	Died in Assembly.
<b>AB 1508 (Ramos)</b>	Support 6/1/23	Statewide Housing Plan First-Time Homeownership	This bill would require future Statewide Housing Plan (SHP) updates to include analyses related to first-time homeownership in California.	Signed into law 10/11/23.
<b>AB 1525 (Bonta)</b>	Hold as Two-Year Bill 6/1/23	Transportation funding for priority populations	This bill would direct Caltrans, the CTC, and CalSTA to adopt a criteria and evaluation process that defines “priority populations” and assesses the benefits and potential harms of proposed transportation projects.	Died in Assembly.
<b>AB 2535 (Bonta)</b>	Oppose 6/6/24	TCEP Zero-Emission Freight	This bill requires the CTC to establish and increase targets to program higher percentages of TCEP funds to zero-emission freight infrastructure.	Died in Assembly.
<b>AB 3182 (Lackey)</b>	Support 4/6/24	California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act	This bill would expand the allowable uses of lands acquired with Proposition 70 funding from open-space and agricultural preservation purposes to include park and recreational purposes.	Died in Senate.

Attachment: 2024 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session



Bill Number	Position/RC Action	Topic	Summary	Status
<b>SCR 13 (Roth)</b>	Support 4/6/23	Joseph Tavaglione Interchange	This measure would designate the interchange where State Highway Routes 60 and 91 meet Interstate 215 in the County of Riverside as the Joseph Tavaglione Interchange.	Chaptered on 9/10/24.
<b>Public-Private Partnership Authority I-15 Wildlife Crossings</b>	Support 7/6/23	Direct Contracting for I-15 Wildlife Crossings	This proposal would allow Caltrans to directly contract with Brightline West to develop, design, and construct wildlife crossings as part of their project in the median on the I-15. This proposal was included as part of the budget trailer bill SB 145 (Newman & Friedman).	Signed into law 7/10/23.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Delegation Authority</b>	Support 7/6/23	NEPA Delegation Authority Extension	This proposal would remove the current sunset provision and permanently authorize the CalSTA Secretary to perform certain federal environmental responsibilities under NEPA. This proposal was included as part of the budget trailer bill SB 146 (Gonzalez & Friedman).	Signed into law 7/10/23.
<b>CEQA Judicial Streamlining</b>	Support 7/6/23	CEQA Judiciary Streamlining	This proposal would require that judicial challenges and appeals to certain water, transportation, clean energy, and semiconductor or microelectronic projects under CEQA be completed within 270 days. This proposal was included as part of the budget trailer bill SB 149 (Caballero & Becker).	Signed into law 7/10/23.
<b>Green Financing Programs for Federal IRA Funding</b>	Support 7/6/23	IRA Federal Funding for GHG Reducing Projects	This proposal would authorize IBank and the DWR to utilize IRA funding to finance projects that reduce GHG emissions. This proposal was included as part of the budget trailer bill SB 124 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review).	Signed into law 7/10/23.
<b>SB 393 (Glazer)</b>	Support 4/6/23	California Environmental Quality Act	This bill authorizes shifts the burden of proving financial hardship related to undertaking of CEQA challenges to affordable housing projects from defendant to plaintiff.	Signed into law 9/19/24.

Attachment: 2024 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session





Bill Number	Position/RC Action	Topic	Summary	Status
<b>SB 405 (Cortese)</b>	Watch 4/6/23	RHNA Housing Element Site Inventories	This bill would require HCD to establish a pilot program to develop a methodology to analyze whether a local agency’s inventory of land suitable for development has identified adequate sites to accommodate its share of the regional housing need for all income levels.	Died in Senate.
<b>SB 517 (Gonzalez)</b>	Support 6/1/23	GO-Biz Freight Coordinator	This bill would establish a Freight Coordinator within the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) and require the Governor to appoint the coordinator.	Died in Assembly.
<b>SB 538 (Portantino)</b>	Support 6/1/23	Caltrans Chief Advisor on Cycling and Active Transportation	This bill would require the director of the Caltrans to appoint a Chief Advisor on Cycling and Active Transportation, who shall serve as the department’s chief advisor on all issues related to bicycle transportation, safety, and infrastructure.	Signed into law 10/08/23.
<b>SB 670 (Allen)</b>	Oppose 6/1/23	VMT Maps	would require the CARB, OPR, and Caltrans, to develop a methodology for assessing light-duty VMT and maps to display average VMT per capita in the state at the local, regional, and statewide levels. It would require CARB to update these maps every four years and to provide technical assistance.	Died in Senate.
<b>SB 695 (Gonzalez)</b>	Watch 4/6/23	Caltrans State Highway Project Data	This bill would require Caltrans to make data available on its website about current and planned projects on the state highway system for the last five years, by January 1, 2025, and every year thereafter.	Signed into law 10/08/23.
<b>SB 825 (Limón)</b>	Support 4/6/23	MPO Broadband Funding Eligibility	This bill makes certain regional transportation planning entities, including MPOs, eligible for broadband infrastructure planning grant funding from the California Public Utilities Commission.	Signed into law 9/8/2023.
<b>SB 860 (Bradford)</b>	Support 6/1/23	ACP Outreach	This bill would require the CDT Office of Broadband and Digital Literacy to use existing and available materials to create an awareness campaign of broadband discount service and device programs, including but not limited to the federal Affordable Connectivity Program.	Died in Senate.

Attachment: 2024 SCAG Bill Position Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session



## State Legislative Advocacy 2024 Session Wrap-Up Memo October 2024

In Sacramento, by the end of the 2024 session on August 31, lawmakers sent hundreds of bills to Governor Newsom for his signature or veto by September 30. The Governor ultimately signed 1,017 bills and vetoed over 15 percent in the second and final year of the session.

During the final week of session, the Governor called for a special session to address rising gas prices by imposing new inventory requirements on oil refineries to smooth out supply constraints during facility maintenance periods. The Assembly and Senate have scheduled meetings and floor votes via a special session ('Second Extraordinary Session') on the gas price reforms through the early weeks of October.

Attention has also turned to the General Election in November in which all 80 assembly seats and half of the Senate seats are up for election. This election will likely bring in over 20 new legislators that will begin their 12 year terms. This is a critical time to engage new legislators on 2025 priorities.

In addition, voters will be asked to decide on [ten statewide ballot measures](#) ranging from new bonds for schools and climate change, a minimum wage hike, and marriage equality.

The Legislative will reconvene for an organizational session on December 2, 2024, during which lawmakers will be sworn-in to office and kick off a new session.

### State Budget

The [2024-25 state budget](#) closed a near \$55 billion deficit through various cuts, delays, and internal borrowing. Of note, the state utilized just over \$12 billion, over two years, in available reserves while maintaining over \$20 billion in various reserve accounts. Steps were also taken to create a new reserve account designed to ease volatility by setting aside portions of major windfalls in growth years to smooth out multi-year revenue projections.

Balancing the 2024 budget required several changes to multiyear spending plans for transportation, housing, homelessness, climate change. Many expenditures were shifted from the general fund to the Cap-and-Trade (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund) and were stretched over more years.

The most [recent forecasts](#) of the state's largest revenue sources are aligned to the budget assumptions but volatility is expected. In all, however, cash receipts are currently \$4.2 billion above projects (as of August Dept. of Finance Bulletin).

With the multi-year budget solutions and relatively stable revenue picture, the upcoming budget is likely to be constrained in new spending but, if the picture holds, the legislature will likely be able to avoid major cuts to core programs.

## Key Bills Signed & Vetoed by Governor

### **Artificial Intelligence & Privacy**

**AB 1008 (Bauer-Kahan) California Consumer Privacy Act Of 2018: Personal Information.** Clarifies that the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) applies to personal information regardless of its format. **Signed - Chapter 802, Statutes of 2024.**

**AB 1836 (Bauer-Kahan) Use of Likeness: Digital Replica.** Establishes a specific cause of action for beneficiaries of deceased celebrities for the unauthorized use of a digital replica of the celebrity in audiovisual works or sound recordings. **Signed - Chapter 258, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 1949 (Wicks) California Consumer Privacy Act Of 2020: Collection Of Personal Information Of A Consumer Less Than 18 Years Of Age.** Amends the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) to prohibit a business from collecting the personal information of a consumer under 18 years of age unless the consumer, or the consumer's parent or guardian if under 13, affirmatively authorizes the collection. **Vetoed**

**AB 2013 (Irwin) Generative Artificial Intelligence: Training Data Transparency.** Requires a developer of a generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) system or service to publicly disclose specific information related to the system or service's training data, except as provided **Signed - Chapter 817, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2602 (Kaira) Contracts Against Public Policy: Personal Or Professional Services: Digital Replicas.** Addresses the unauthorized use of digital replicas by providing that a provision in an agreement between an individual and any other person for the performance of personal or professional services is unenforceable only as it relates to a new performance. **Signed - Chapter 259, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2655 (Berman) Defending Democracy from Deepfake Deception Act of 2024.** Requires large online platforms to remove materially deceptive and digitally modified or created content related to elections, or to label that content, during specified periods before and after an election, if the content is reported to the platform, as specified. **Signed - Chapter 261, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2839 (Pellerin) Elections: Deceptive Media In Advertisements.** Prohibits the distribution of campaign advertisements and other election communications that contain media that has been digitally altered in a deceptive way. **Signed - Chapter 262, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2885 (Bauer-Kahan) Artificial Intelligence.** Defines "artificial intelligence" to mean an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments. **Signed - Chapter 843, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 892 (Padilla) Public Contracts: Automated Decision Systems: Procurement Standards.** Requires the California Department of Technology (CDT) to develop and adopt regulations to create an automated decision system (ADS) procurement standard, and prohibits a state agency from procuring ADS, entering into a contract for ADS, or any service that utilizes ADS, until CDT has adopted regulations creating an ADS procurement standard. **Vetoed**

**SB 896 (Dodd) Generative Artificial Intelligence Accountability Act.** Codifies some aspects of the Governor's artificial intelligence (AI) executive order and requires that the use of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) for state communications be disclosed. **Signed - Chapter 928, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 942 (Becker) California AI Transparency Act.** Requires a covered provider to include a latent disclosure in AI-generated image, video, audio content, or content that is any combination thereof, created by the covered provider's GenAI system that, among other things, to the extent that it is technically feasible and reasonable conveys certain information, either directly or through a link to a permanent internet website, regarding the provenance of the content. **Signed - Chapter 291, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 976 (Skinner) Protecting Our Kids from Social Media Addiction Act.** Prohibits operators of "internet-based services or applications" from providing "addictive feeds," as those terms are defined, to minors without parental consent and from sending notifications to minors at night and during school hours without parental consent. **Signed - Chapter 321, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1047 (Wiener) Safe and Secure Innovation For Frontier Artificial Intelligence Models Act.** Requires developers of powerful artificial intelligence models and those providing the computing power to train such models to put appropriate safeguards and policies into place to prevent critical harms. **Vetoed**

**SB 1288 (Becker) Public Schools: Artificial Intelligence Working Group.** Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to convene a working group on artificial intelligence (AI) and requires that working group to develop expanded guidance and a model policy on AI for use by local educational agencies (LEAs) and charter schools. **Signed - Chapter 893, Statutes of 2024.**

**SB 1504 (Stern) Cyberbullying Protection Act.** Amends the Cyberbullying Protection Act by requiring social media platforms to respond to reports of cyberbullying and disclose final determinations. **Signed - Chapter 900, Statutes of 2024**

### **Business & Economic Development**

**SB 1103 (Menjivar) Tenancy of Commercial Real Properties: Agreements: Building Operating Costs.** Extends various notice requirements for lease terminations or rent increases to qualified commercial tenants, and places transparency and proportionality requirements for fees a landlord may charge a qualified commercial tenant to recover building operating costs. **Signed - Chapter 1015, Statutes of 2024.**

**SB 1140 (Caballero) Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District.** Makes a series of changes to the enhanced infrastructure financing district formation process and expands the type of projects that these districts and other similar districts can finance to include projects that improve air quality. **Signed - Chapter 599, Statutes of 2024**

## **Higher Education**

### **AB 810 (Friedman) Hiring Practices: Academic, Athletic, and Administrative Positions.**

Requires institutions of higher education to implement a policy of requiring potential employees for academic, athletic, and administrative positions to disclose whether they have been the subject of a finding of sexual harassment and permits the institutions to contact past employers to inquire whether the applicant had any substantiated allegations of misconduct. **Signed - Chapter 673, Statutes of 2024.**

**AB 1780 (Ting) Legacy and Donor Preference In Admissions: Prohibition.** Prohibits independent higher education institutions from offering admissions preferences based on legacy or donor status after September 1, 2025. **Signed - Chapter 1006, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 1971 (Addis) Administration of Standardized Tests.** Prohibits national assessment providers from selling personal information related to standardized tests, except under specific conditions. **Signed - Chapter 508, Statutes of 2024**

### **AB 2104 (Soria) Community Colleges: Baccalaureate Degree In Nursing Pilot Program.**

Requires the California Community College (CCC) Chancellor's Office to establish, until January 1, 2031, a Community College Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program for purposes of authorizing 10 community college districts (CCDs) nursing programs to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing Degree. **Vetoed**

**AB 2193 (Holden) Hazing: Prohibition and Civil Liability.** Beginning January 1, 2026, authorizes a former, current, or prospective student, against whom hazing is directed and who has suffered injury as a result, to commence a civil action against an educational institution under certain conditions. **Signed - Chapter 704, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2586 (Alvarez) Public Postsecondary Education: Student Employment.** Prohibits the University of California (UC), California State University (CSU), or California Community College (CCC) from disqualifying a student from being hired for an employment position due to their failure to provide proof of federal work authorization, with certain exceptions. **Vetoed**

**AB 2841 (Waldron) Controlled substances: Research Advisory Panel.** Permits the Research Advisory Panel (RAPC) to hold closed sessions for the purpose of discussing, reviewing, and approving research projects concerning cannabis and hallucinogenic drugs in California. **Signed - Chapter 156, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2925 (Friedman) Prohibition On Discrimination: Training.** Creates a requirement for specific anti-discrimination training or diversity, equity, and inclusion training offered by postsecondary education institutions to include training on how to combat and address discrimination against the five most targeted groups in the state, as defined. **Signed - Chapter 844, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 3116 (Garcia) Density Bonuses: Student Housing Developments.** Makes changes and provides additional benefits to student housing projects under state density bonus law. **Signed - Chapter 432, Statutes of 2024**

### **SB 895 (Roth) Community Colleges: Baccalaureate Degree In Nursing Pilot Program.**

Requires the California Community College (CCC) Chancellor's Office to establish a Community College Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program that would authorize 10 community college districts to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree. **Vetoed**

**SB 906 (Skinner) Collegiate Athletics: Student Athlete Compensation.** Requires any person or entity that provides compensation or any item of value or service to a student athlete, or to the student athlete's immediate family, to disclose information to the student athlete's postsecondary educational institution (PEI) and requires the postsecondary educational institution (PEI) to make that information publicly available. **Vetoed**

### **Homelessness**

**AB 653 (Reyes) Public Housing Authorities: Reports.** Requires all public housing authorities to report specified data, including their monthly success rates as of the first of each month, to the department beginning on July 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, as specified. **Signed - Chapter 672, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 799 (L. Rivas) Interagency Council On Homelessness: Funding: State Programs.** Requires the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) to develop a strategic funding guide and a calendar of new or existing funding opportunities, in addition to other changes. **Signed - Chapter 263, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 3093 (Ward) Land Use: Housing Element.** Creates two new income categories, Acutely Low Income (ALI) and Extremely Low Income (ELI), in the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) process and throughout Housing Element law. Requires that local jurisdictions comprehensively consider the needs of homeless populations as part of the RHNA process and in their Housing Element planning efforts. This bill is sponsored by Governor Gavin Newsom. **Signed - Chapter 282, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 7 (Blakespear) Regional Housing Need: Determination.** Makes a few technical changes to the regional housing needs determination (RHND) process conducted by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the regional housing needs allocation (RHNA) process conducted by HCD or Councils of Governments (COGs). **Signed - Chapter 283, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1395 (Becker) Shelter Crisis: Low Barrier Navigation Center: Use By Right: Building Standards.** Provides additional exemptions from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to certain actions regarding homeless shelters and makes changes to several laws governing the creation of certain types of homeless shelters. **Signed - Chapter 297, Statutes of 2024**

### **Housing**

**AB 1413 (Ting) Housing Accountability Act: disapprovals: California Environmental Quality Act.** Establishes a minimum 60-day timeframe in the Housing Accountability Act (HAA) for local agencies to consider objections, comments, and evidence related to determining whether a HAA-protected housing development project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). **Signed - Chapter 265, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 1820 (Schiavo) Housing Development Projects: Applications: Fees and Exactions.** Establishes a process through which development proponents can request preliminary project fee and exaction estimates when submitting a preliminary application, and receive a final good faith estimate of all fees and exactions related to the project after final approval, within a specified timeframe. **Signed - Chapter 358, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 1886 (Alvarez) Housing Element Law: Substantial Compliance: Housing Accountability Act** Clarifies that a housing element or amendment is not considered substantially compliant with housing element law until the local agency has adopted a housing element that the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has determined is in substantial compliance with housing element law, as specified. **Signed - Chapter 267, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 1893 (Wicks) Housing Accountability Act: Housing Disapprovals: Required Local Findings.** Amends the Housing Accountability Act (HAA) to revise the standards a housing development project must meet in order to qualify for the “Builder’s Remedy,” which authorizes projects to bypass local development standards in jurisdictions that fail to adopt a substantially compliant housing element. **Signed - Chapter 268, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2022 (Addis) Mobilehome Parks: Emergency Preparedness.** Adds new requirements to the emergency preparedness plan and emergency procedures that mobilehome park owners or operators must adopt and comply with, to take effect January 1, 2027. **Vetoed**

**AB 2023 (Quirk-Silva) Housing Element: Inventory Of Land: Substantial Compliance: Rebuttable Presumptions.** Creates a rebuttable presumption of invalidity in any legal action challenging a local government's action or failure to act if the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) finds that the action or failure to act does not substantially comply with the local government's adopted housing element or housing element obligations, among other changes. **Signed - Chapter 269, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2199 (Berman) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential or mixed-use housing projects.** Extends the January 1, 2025, sunset on the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exemption for multi-family residential and mixed-use housing projects on infill sites in unincorporated areas until January 1, 2032, and excludes projects that may cause a substantial adverse impact to tribal cultural resources. **Signed - Chapter 271, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2243 (Wicks) Housing Development projects: Affordability and Site Criteria.** Expands and modifies the provisions of the Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act (Act) of 2022 and the Middle Class Housing Act of 2022. **Signed - Chapter 272, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2430 (Alvarez) Planning And Zoning: Density Bonuses: Monitoring Fees.** Prohibits a city, county, or city and county from charging a monitoring fee on a 100% affordable housing development using State Density Bonus Law (DBL) to ensure the continued affordability required under DBL and any applicable local inclusionary housing ordinance if the units in the development are subject to a regulatory monitoring agreement. **Signed - Chapter 273, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2597 (Ward) Planning and Zoning: Revision of Housing Element: Regional Housing Need Allocation Appeals: Southern California Association of Government.** Amends the timeline for local governments to appeal proposed regional housing needs allocation (RHNA) plans and revises the statutory housing element adoption deadline for jurisdictions within the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) by providing an additional six months to Los Angeles and Imperial Counties and jurisdictions within those counties. **Signed - Chapter 732, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2667 (Santiago) Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Housing Element: Reporting.** Requires the assessment of fair housing in a jurisdiction to be completed before the planning agency makes its first draft revision of a housing element available for public comment; Requires a local government to make a draft of its inventory of sites available to HCD and the public and post the draft inventory on its website at least 90 days prior to the adoption of a revision of its housing element for the seventh and each subsequent revision. **Signed- Chapter 277, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2672 (Petrie-Norris) California Alternate Rates For Energy Program: Public Housing Authority Owned Or Administered Homekey Housing Facilities.** Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to extend the low-income utility assistance rate program, California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE), to include public housing authority owned or administered Homekey housing facilities. **Signed - Chapter 732, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 3012 (Grayson) Development Fees: Fee Schedule Template: Fee Estimate Tool.** Requires cities and counties to make available on their internet websites a fee estimate tool that the public can use to calculate an estimate of fees and exactions for a proposed housing development and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to create a fee schedule template and a list of best practices. **Signed - Chapter 752, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 312 (Weiner) California Environmental Quality Act: University Housing Development Projects: Exemption.** Relaxes several conditions attached to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exemption for public university housing projects established by SB 886 (Wiener; 2022). **Signed - Chapter 284, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 450 (Atkins) Housing Development: Approvals.** Amends the process established by SB 9 (Atkins), Chapter 162, Statutes of 2021 for the ministerial approval by a local agency of a duplex in a single-family zone and the lot split of a parcel zoned for residential use into two parcels. **Signed - Chapter 286, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 937 (Wiener) Development Projects: Fees and Charges.** Makes various changes to the process for local agencies to collect development impact fees. **Signed - Chapter 290, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1037 (Weiner) Planning And Zoning: Housing Element: Enforcement.** Creates new legal remedies that can be used by the Attorney General (AG) to enforce the adoption of housing element revisions or to enforce any state law that requires a local government to ministerially approve any planning or permitting application related to a housing development project. **Signed - Chapter 293, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1123 (Caballero) Planning and Zoning: Subdivisions: Ministerial Review.** Requires local agencies to ministerially approve the subdivision of vacant, single- family lots to allow for up to 10 units. **Signed - Chapter 294, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1211 (Skinner) Land Use: Accessory Dwelling Units: Ministerial Approval.** Increases the allowable detached accessory dwelling units (ADUs) on a lot with an existing multifamily



dwelling from no more than two detached ADUs, to no more than eight detached ADUs. **Signed - Chapter 296, Statutes of 2024**

**K-12 Education**

**AB 1955 (Ward) Support Academic Futures and Educators for Today’s Youth Act.** Prohibits an employee or contractor from being required to disclose any information related to a student's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression to any other person without the student's consent; Prohibits public schools from enacting or enforcing any policy requiring an employee or contractor to disclose any information related to a student's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, without the student's consent; and requires that any such policy be invalid. **Signed - Chapter 95, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2088 (McCarty) K–14 Classified Employees: Part-Time Or Full-Time Vacancies.** Establishes a statutory right of first refusal to current regular non-probationary classified employees (CRNCEs) of school districts relating to part-time and full-time vacant positions. **Vetoed**

**AB 2473 (Education Committee) Teacher Credentialing Authorizations.** Allows credential holders to earn supplementary authorizations through recognized methods of demonstrating subject matter competence; Requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) to issue supplementary authorizations to out-of-state teachers for any commonly taught subjects. **Signed - Chapter 831, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2876 (Berman) Media Literacy: Artificial Intelligence Literacy: Curriculum Frameworks: Instructional Materials.** Requires the Instructional Quality Commission (IQC) to consider artificial intelligence (AI) literacy to be included in the mathematics, science, and history-social science curriculum frameworks and instructional materials. **Signed - Chapter 927, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 3216 (Hoover) Pupils: Use of Smartphones.** Requires a governing board of a local educational agency (LEA), county office of education (COE), or a charter school no later than July 1, 2026, to develop, adopt, and update every five years a policy to limit or prohibit the use by its pupils of smartphones. **Signed - Chapter 500, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 872 (Min) Pupil enrollment: Class Size.** Requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to publish a report annually on its website on the average class sizes in public schools. **Signed - Chapter 614, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1263 (Newman) Teacher Credentialing: Teaching Performance Assessment: Workgroup.** Requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) to convene a workgroup in 2025 to assess current design and implementation of the teacher performance assessment (TPA) and report recommendations to the Legislature. **Signed - Chapter 889, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1283 (Stern) Pupils: use of social media.** Authorizes a school district, a county board of education, or a charter school to adopt a policy to limit or prohibit students from using social media while at a school site or under the supervision and control of an employee. **Signed - Chapter 891, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1391 (Rubio) Teachers: Preparation and Retention Data.** Requires the Office of Cradle-to-Career (C2C) Data (managing entity) to create a teacher training and retention dashboard within the C2C data system by January 1, 2026. **Vetoed**

**SB 1504 (Stern) Cyberbullying Protection Act.** Amends the Cyberbullying Protection Act by requiring social media platforms to respond to reports of cyberbullying and disclose final determinations. This bill authorizes the parents or legal guardians of minors, or school administrators, who report violations, to bring civil actions for those violations and increases the applicable penalty. **Signed - Chapter 900, Statutes of 2024**

### **Labor & Employment**

**AB 2561 (McKinnor) Local Public Employees: Vacant Positions.** Requires certain actions by local public agencies and provides certain entitlements to recognized employee organizations relating to employment vacancies, recruitment, and retention efforts. **Signed - Chapter 409, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 399 (Wahab) Employer Communications: Intimidation.** Prohibits an employer from subjecting, or threatening to subject, an employee to discharge, discrimination, retaliation because the employee declines to attend an employer-sponsored meeting or affirmatively declines to participate in, receive, or listen to any communications with the employer or its agents or representatives, the purpose of which is to communicate the employer's opinion about religious or political matters. **Signed - Chapter 670, Statutes of 2024**

### **Local Government**

**AB 98 (Carrillo) Planning and Zoning: Logistics Use: Truck Routes.** Prohibits, commencing January 1, 2026, cities and counties from approving new or expanded logistics uses unless they meet specified standards, requires cities and counties to update their circulation elements to include truck routes, and imposes study requirements on the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD). **Signed - Chapter 931, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 1775 (Haney) Cannabis: Retail Preparation, Sale, and Consumption of Noncannabis Food And Beverage Products.** Authorizes local jurisdictions to allow cannabis retailers to prepare and serve non-cannabis food and beverages, and to sell tickets to live musical or other performances, in the area of the premises where consumption of cannabis and cannabis goods is authorized. **Signed - Chapter 1004, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 1889 (Friedman) Conservation Element: Wildlife And Habitat Connectivity.** Requires the conservation element of a local general plan to consider the impact of development on the movement of wildlife and habitat connectivity. Requires a city or county, upon the next revision of one or more general plan elements on or after January 1, 2028, to update the conservation element to, among other things, identify and analyze wildlife passage features to ensure that planned development does not undermine the effectiveness of those features. **Signed - Chapter 686, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2302 (Addis) Open Meetings: Local Agencies: Teleconferences.** Revises the number of meetings that a member of a legislative body may attend remotely participate remotely for “just cause” and “emergency circumstances” without noticing their teleconference location or making that location public; Changes the definition of a “meeting” for purposes of counting how many times a member uses their teleconference flexibility to include any number of meetings of a legislative body that begin on the same calendar day. **Signed - Chapter 389, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2715 (Boerner) Ralph M. Brown Act: Closed Sessions.** Allows a legislative body to discuss a threat to critical infrastructure controls or critical infrastructure information relating to cybersecurity during a closed session. **Signed - Chapter 243, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2854 (Irwin) Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law.** Requires cities and counties to annually provide specific information to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) and on their website relating to each agreement that results in the direct or indirect payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of Bradley-Burns sales and use tax (SUT) revenues. **Signed - Chapter 842, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2904 (Quirk-Silva) Zoning Ordinances: Notice.** Requires local governments to provide at least 20 days notice before the required public hearing on a proposed zoning ordinance or amendment to the zoning ordinance, if the proposed ordinance or amendment affects the permitted uses of real property. **Signed - Chapter 747, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 3233 (Addis) Oil And Gas: Operations: Restrictions: Local Authority.** Authorizes a local entity, by ordinance, to limit or prohibit oil and gas operations or development in its jurisdiction, notwithstanding any other law or any notice of intention, supplemental notice, well stimulation permit, or similar authorization issued by the supervisor or district deputy. **Signed - Chapter 550, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 549 (Newman) Gaming: Tribal Nations Access To Justice Act.** Authorizes a California Indian tribe to bring an action in superior court against a cardroom and third party providers seeking a declaration as to whether a controlled game operated by a cardroom and banked by a third-party provider constitutes a banking card game that violates state law. **Signed - Chapter 860, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 969 (Wiener) Alcoholic Beverages: Entertainment Zones: Consumption.** Authorizes specified licensees to allow consumers to leave the licensed premises with open containers of alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises within an entertainment zone. **Signed - Chapter 869, Statutes of 2024**

#### **Natural Resources, Energy & Environment**

**SB 219 (Wiener) Greenhouse Gases: Climate Corporate Accountability: Climate-Related Financial Risk.** Delays the requirement that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) adopt regulations implementing SB 253 (Wiener, Chapter 382, Statutes of 2023) until July 1, 2025; allows for consolidation of reports at the parent company level; requires that the reporting entity publicly disclose its Scope 3 emissions on a schedule specified by CARB, rather than no later than 180 days after its Scope 1 emissions and Scope 2 emissions are publicly disclosed. **Signed - Chapter 766, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1053 (Blakespear) Carryout Bag Prohibition.** Eliminates the exemption of thicker plastic film bags from the state’s single-use bag ban. Stipulates that only recycled paper bags are permitted to be sold at point of sale. **Signed - Chapter 453, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1420 (Caballero) Hydrogen Production Facilities: Certification and Environmental Review.** Adds hydrogen production facilities and onsite storage and processing facilities, as specified, to the types of facilities that existing law makes eligible for centralized permitting and expedited review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). **Signed - Chapter 608, Statutes of 2024**

### **Public Safety**

**AB 1978 (Sanchez) Vehicles: Speed Contests.** Authorizes a peace officer to impound a vehicle without taking the driver into custody for obstructing or placing a barricade upon a highway, or an off-street parking facility for the purpose of facilitating or aiding a speed contest or exhibition of speed. **Signed - Chapter 501, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2186 (Wallis) Vehicles: Impoundment.** Authorizes a peace officer to remove and seize a motor vehicle used in an exhibition of speed in an off-street parking facility for no more than 30 days. **Signed - Chapter 502, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1414 (Grove) Crimes: Solicitation of a Minor.** Increases the punishment for the crime of solicitation (asking for a sex act in exchange for something of value) of a minor under the age of 16, or a minor under the age of 18 who is a victim of human trafficking, and requires a person convicted of soliciting a minor who has a prior conviction of soliciting a minor to register as a sex offender if the person was more than 10 years older than the minor at the time of the offense. **Signed - Chapter 617, Statutes of 2024**

### **Retail Theft**

The most pressing public safety issue facing the Legislature this year was how to address the retail theft crisis. Legislative leadership and the Governor came to a deal on a series of bills aimed at combating retail theft across the state, which included a lot of political maneuvering with concerns from some members of the Assembly and Senate Democratic Caucus. However, the series of bills were ultimately passed and signed by the Governor in August. The final remaining bill in the package (AB 1960; Rivas), which adds enhanced penalties for theft or property damage over \$50,000, was signed by the Governor on September 12.

For a full list of the retail theft bills, please [click here](#).

### **Transportation**

**AB 2669 (Ting) Toll Bridges: Tolls.** Prohibits tolls being imposed on the passage of a pedestrian, a bicycle or a personal mobility device over any bridge on which tolls are imposed on motor vehicles that is under the jurisdiction of a district or any state owned bridge or any bridge that is part of the state highway system pursuant to a franchise agreement. **Signed - Chapter 731, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 689 (Blakespear) Local Coastal Program: Bicycle Lane: Amendment.** Provides that an application by a local government to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or a pedestrian walkway shall not require a traffic study for a coastal development permit or an amendment to a local coastal program. **Signed - Chapter 445, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 768 (Caballero) California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Housing and Community Development: Vehicle Miles Traveled: Study.** Requires the Department of

Housing and Community Development (HCD) to study how vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is used as a metric for measuring transportation impacts of housing projects pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). **Signed - Chapter 773, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 960 (Wiener) Transportation: Planning: Complete Streets Facilities: Transit Priority Facilities.** Requires Caltrans to include complete streets assets in its asset management plan, system highway management plan, and in the plain language performance report for the state highway operation and protection program (SHOPP); Requires Caltrans to develop and adopt transit priority policy and guidelines; Requires Caltrans to commit to specific 4-year targets to incorporate complete streets facilities in the SHOPP. **Signed - Chapter 630, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 961 (Weiner) Vehicles: Safety Equipment.** Requires, beginning with the 2030 model year, every passenger vehicle, motor truck, and bus manufactured, sold as new, or leased as new in the state to be equipped with a passive intelligent speed assistance system that provides a brief one-time signal to alert a driver each time they exceed the speed limit by more than ten miles per hour. **Vetoed**

**SB 1193 (Menjivar) Airports: Leaded Aviation Gasoline.** Prohibits an airport operator or aviation retail establishment from selling, distributing, or making available leaded aviation gasoline (avgas) on or after January 1, 2031. **Signed - Chapter 460, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1216 (Blakespear) Transportation Projects: Class III Bikeways: Prohibition.** Prohibits an agency from installing a class III bikeway or sharrow on a highway that has a posted speed limit greater than 30 mph and would prohibit funds appropriated for the Active Transportation Program from being allocated to a project that creates a class III bikeway on a highway with a design speed greater than 25 mph. **Signed - Chapter 788, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1271 (Min) Electric Bicycles, Powered Mobility Devices, and Storage Batteries.** Prohibits a person from selling, leasing, renting or offering for sale, lease or rent an electric bicycle (e-bike) unless the battery has been tested by an accredited testing laboratory for compliance with certain standards and modifies the definition of an e-bike. **Signed - Chapter 791, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1509 (Stern) Negligent Operator Treatment (NOT) In California Act.** Makes it a violation to exceed the posted speed limit by 26 miles per hour or more on a highway with a posted speed limit of 55 miles per hour or less. **Vetoed**

#### Water

**AB 460 (Bauer-Kahan) State Water Resources Control Board: Water Rights And Usage: Civil Penalties.** Increases penalties for violations of cease and desist orders and curtailment orders issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and requires the State Water Board to annually adjust all civil and administrative penalties based on inflation beginning January 1, 2026. **Signed - Chapter 342, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 828 (Connolly) Sustainable Groundwater Management: Managed Wetlands.** Requires a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) to include, among other things, the plan's water supply and economic impacts on managed wetlands and small community water systems serving disadvantaged communities. **Vetoed**

**AB 1827 (Papan) Local Government: Fees And Charges: Water: Higher Consumptive Water Parcels.** Provides that fees or charges for property-related water service imposed or increased pursuant to the California Constitution may include the incrementally higher costs of water service. **Signed - Chapter 359, Statutes of 2024**

**AB 2257 (Wilson) Local Government: Property-Related Water And Sewer Fees And Assessments: Remedies.** Establishes a procedure whereby a ratepayer must exhaust all administrative remedies to contest a new or increased fee or assessment in order for that ratepayer to be eligible to bring a lawsuit contesting the fee or assessment. **Signed - Chapter 561, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 366 (Caballero) California Water Plan: Long-Term Supply Targets.** Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to develop a long-term water supply planning target for 2050, establishes an interim target to develop an additional 9 million acre-feet of water, and requires that each plan update includes certain specified components. **Vetoed**

**SB 1072 (Padilla) - Local government: Proposition 218: remedies**  
Requires a local agency, if a court determines that a fee or charge for a property-related service, violates Proposition 218, to credit the amount of the fee or charge attributable to the violation against the amount of the revenues required to provide the property-related service, unless a refund is explicitly provided for by statute. **Signed - Chapter 323, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1156 (Hurtado) Groundwater Sustainability Agencies: Conflicts Of Interest: Financial Interest Disclosures.** Requires members of the board of directors and the executive of a groundwater sustainability agency, as defined by the bill, to file statements of economic interests with the Fair Political Practices Commission. **Signed - Chapter 458, Statutes of 2024**

**SB 1147 (Portantino) - Drinking water: microplastics levels**  
Requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to study the health effects of microplastics in drinking and bottled water to evaluate toxicity characteristics and levels of microplastics in water that are not anticipated to cause or contribute to adverse health effects, or to identify data gaps that would need to be addressed to establish those levels.. Authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, after taking into consideration the findings of the report, to request that OEHHA prepare and publish a public health goal for microplastics in drinking water. **Signed - Chapter 881, Statutes of 2024**



CRUZ STRATEGIES

## State Advocacy Key New California Laws

October 2024

### Bills By the Numbers

2,500+ Introduced

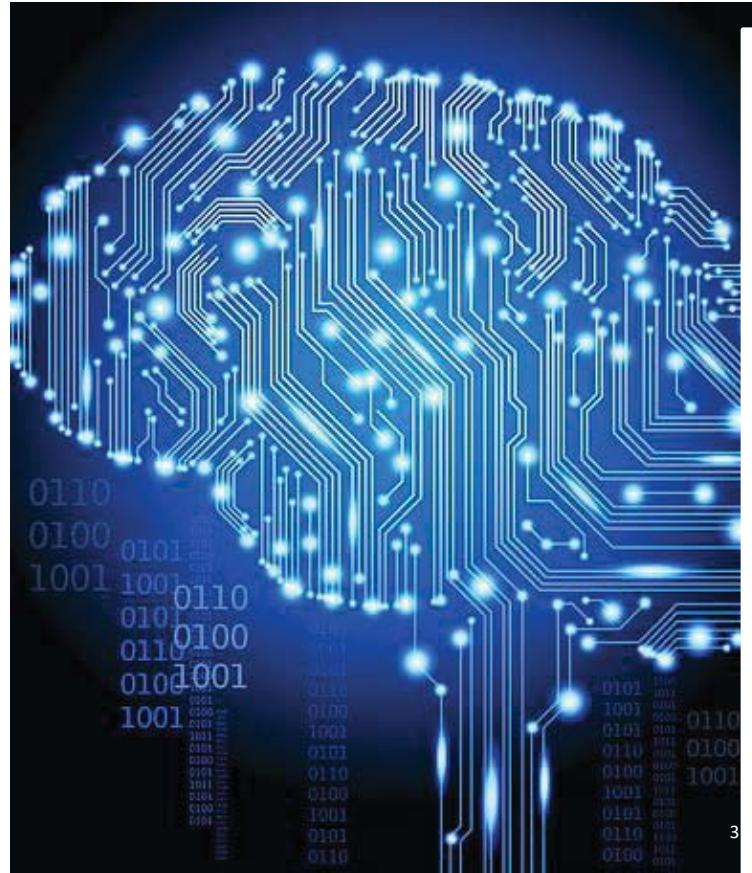
1,206 Passed

1,017 Signed

15% Vetoed

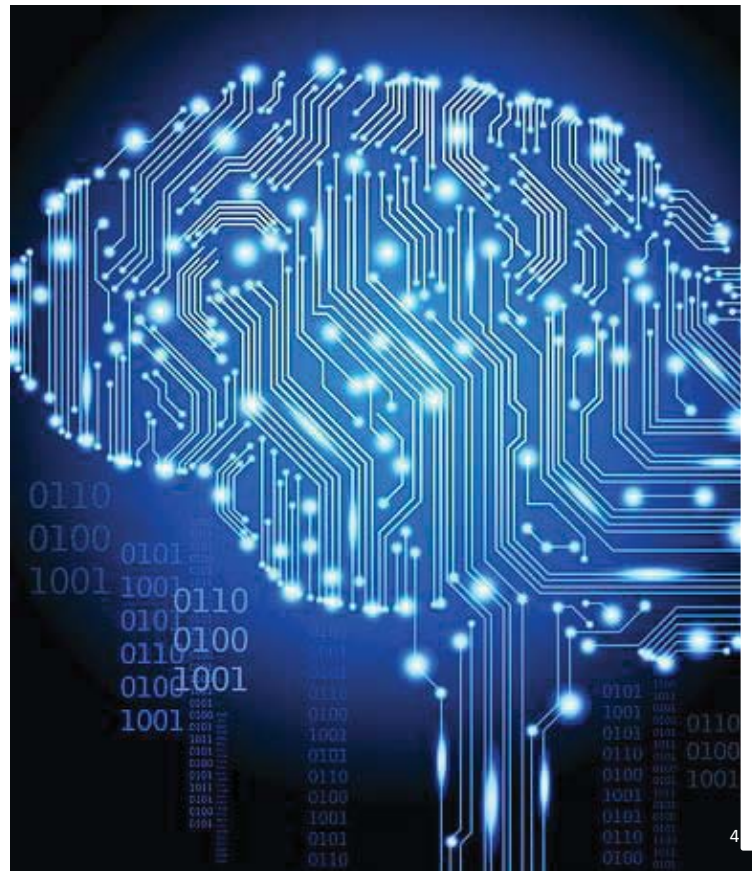
# Artificial Intelligence

- **AB 1836 (Bauer-Kahan) Use of Likeness: Digital Replica.** Establishes a specific cause of action for beneficiaries of deceased celebrities for the unauthorized use of a digital replica of the celebrity in audiovisual works or sound recordings.
- **AB 2013 (Irwin) Generative Artificial Intelligence: Training Data Transparency.** Requires a developer of a generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) system or service to publicly disclose specific information related to the system or service's training data
- **AB 2885 (Bauer-Kahan) Artificial Intelligence.** Defines "artificial intelligence" to mean an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments



# Artificial Intelligence

- **SB 896 (Dodd) Generative Artificial Intelligence Accountability Act.** Codifies aspects of the Governor's artificial intelligence (AI) executive order and requires that the use of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) for state communications be disclosed.
- **SB 942 (Becker) California AI Transparency Act.** Requires a covered provider to include a latent disclosure in AI-generated images, videos, or audio content created by the provider's GenAI system that conveys information regarding the provenance of the content.





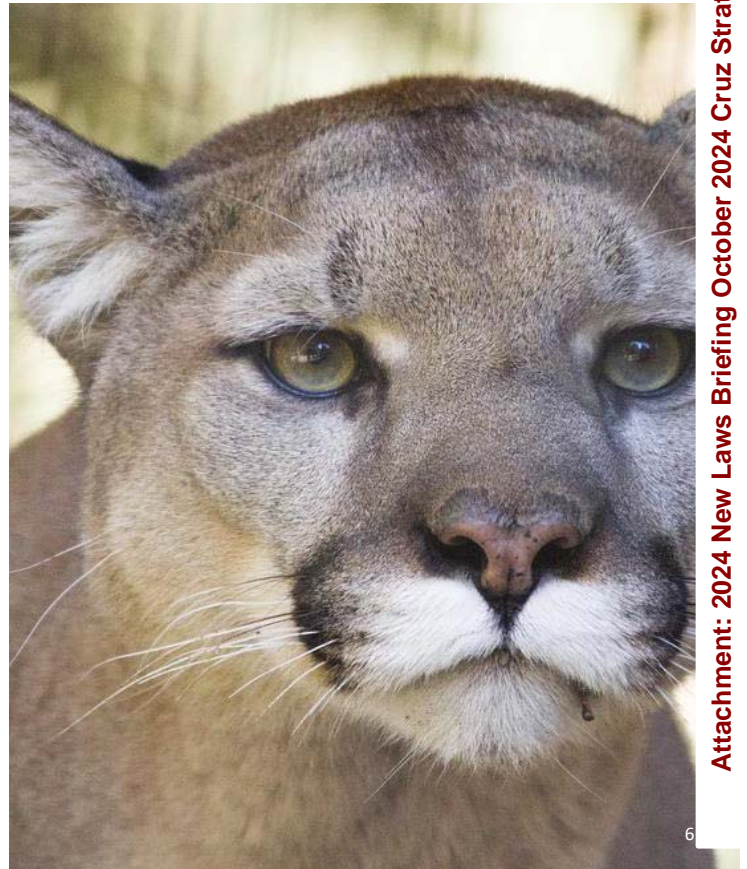
## Business & Economic Development

- **SB 1103 (Menjivar) Tenancy of Commercial Real Properties: Agreements: Building Operating Costs.** Extends various notice requirements for lease terminations or rent increases to qualified commercial tenants, and places transparency and proportionality requirements for fees a landlord may charge a qualified commercial tenant to recover building operating costs.
- **SB 1140 (Caballero) Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District.** Makes a series of changes to the enhanced infrastructure financing district formation process and expands the type of projects that these districts and other similar districts can finance to include projects that improve air quality.



## Energy & Environment

- **AB 1889 (Friedman) Conservation Element: Wildlife And Habitat Connectivity.** Requires the conservation element of a local general plan to consider the impact of development on the movement of wildlife and habitat connectivity. Requires, upon the next revision of one or more general plan elements on or after January 1, 2028, to update the conservation element to identify wildlife passage features to ensure that planned development does not undermine the effectiveness of those features
- **SB 219 (Wiener) Greenhouse Gases: Climate Corporate Accountability: Climate-Related Financial Risk.** Delays the requirement that the California Air Resources Board adopt regulations implementing SB 253 (Wiener, Chapter 382, Statutes of 2023) until July 1, 2025; requires that the reporting entity publicly disclose its Scope 3 emissions on a schedule specified by CARB.



## Energy & Environment

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CRUZ STRATEGIES

## K-12 Education

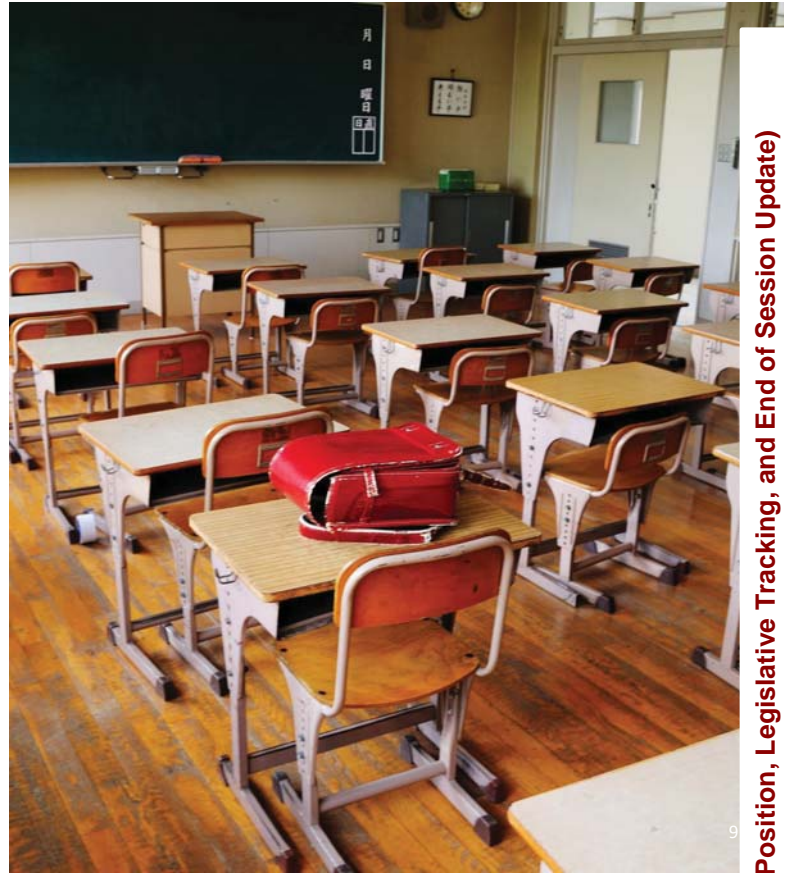
- **AB 2473 (Education Committee) Teacher Credentialing Authorizations.** Allows credential holders to earn supplementary authorizations through recognized methods of demonstrating subject matter competence; Requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) to issue supplementary authorizations to out-of-state teachers for any commonly taught subjects.
- **AB 3216 (Hoover) Pupils: Use of Smartphones.** Requires schools by July 1, 2026, to adopt a policy to limit or prohibit the use by its pupils of smartphones.
- **SB 1263 (Newman) Teacher Credentialing: Teaching Performance Assessment: Workgroup.** Requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) to convene a workgroup in 2025 to assess current design and implementation of the teacher performance assessment (TPA) and report recommendations to the Legislature.



CRUZ STRATEGIES

# K-12 Education

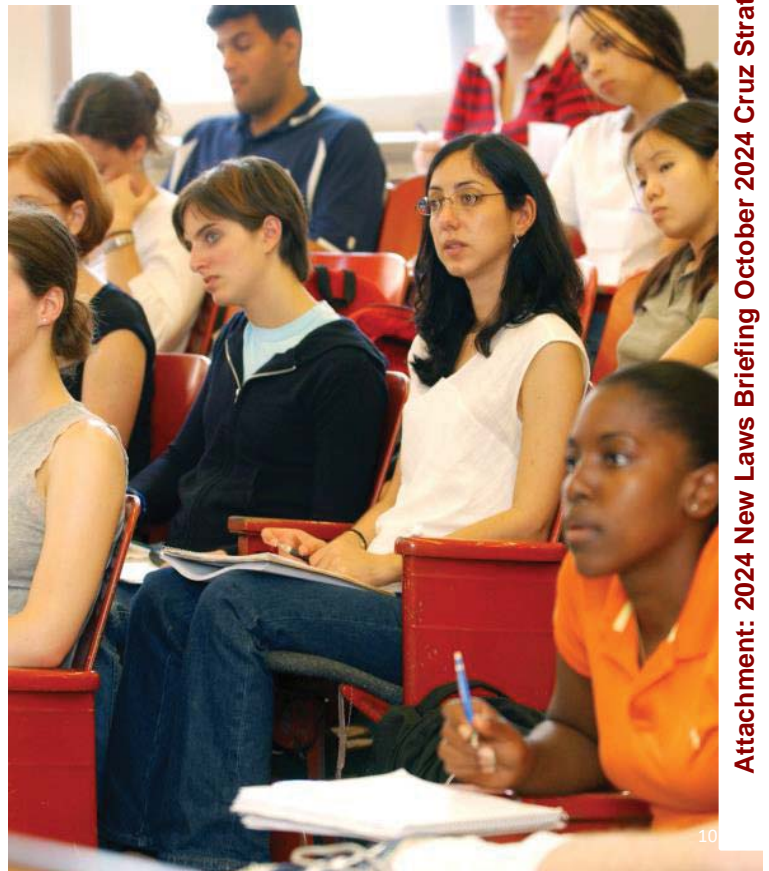
- **AB 1955 (Ward) Support Academic Futures and Educators for Today’s Youth Act.** Prohibits public schools from enacting or enforcing any policy requiring an employee or contractor to disclose any information related to a student's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, without the student's consent.
- **SB 872 (Min) Pupil enrollment: Class Size.** Requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to publish a report annually on its website on the average class sizes in public schools.
- **SB 1283 (Stern) Pupils: use of social media.** Authorizes a school district, a county board of education, or a charter school to adopt a policy to limit or prohibit students from using social media while at a school site or under the supervision and control of an employee



Attachment: 2024 New Laws Briefing October 2024 Cruz Strategies (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

# Higher Education

- **AB 810 (Friedman) Hiring Practices: Academic, Athletic, and Administrative Positions.** Requires institutions to implement a policy of requiring potential employees for academic, athletic, and administrative positions to disclose whether they have been the subject of a finding of sexual harassment and permits the institutions to contact past employers to inquire whether the applicant had any substantiated allegations of misconduct.
- **AB 1780 (Ting) Legacy and Donor Preference In Admissions: Prohibition.** Prohibits independent higher education institutions from offering admissions preferences based on legacy or donor status after September 1, 2025.
- **AB 2193 (Holden) Hazing: Prohibition and Civil Liability.** Beginning January 1, 2026, authorizes a former, current, or prospective student, against whom hazing is directed and who has suffered injury as a result, to commence a civil action against an educational institution under certain conditions.



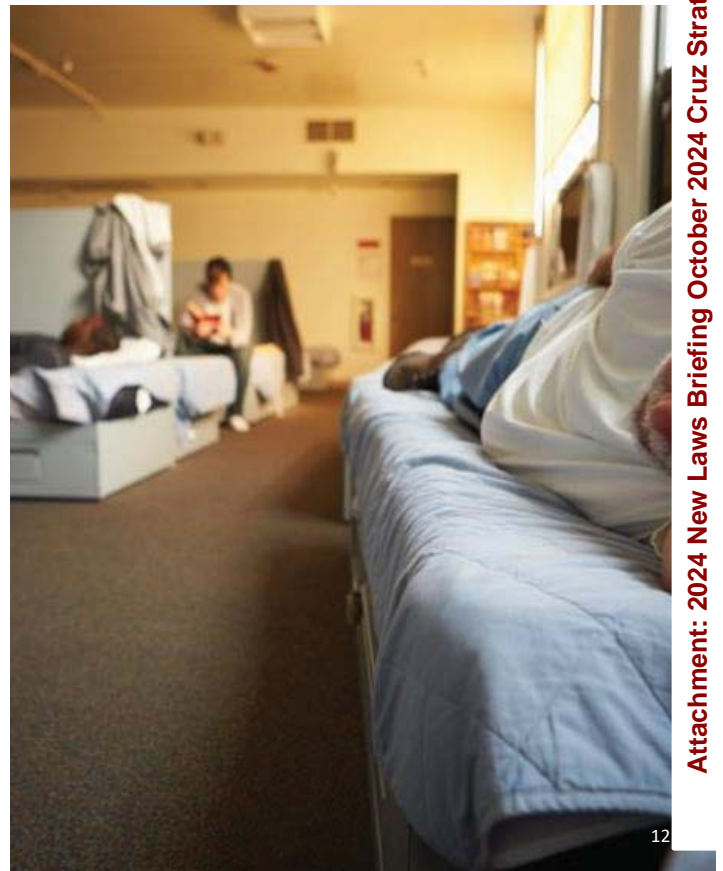
# Higher Education

- **AB 2925 (Friedman) Prohibition On Discrimination: Training.** Creates a requirement for specific anti-discrimination training or diversity, equity, and inclusion training offered by postsecondary education institutions to include training on how to combat and address discrimination against the five most targeted groups in the state.
- **AB 3116 (Garcia) Density Bonuses: Student Housing Developments.** Makes changes and provides additional benefits to student housing projects under state density bonus law.



# Homelessness

- **AB 799 (L. Rivas) Interagency Council On Homelessness: Funding: State Programs.** Requires the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) to develop a strategic funding guide and a calendar of new or existing funding opportunities.
- **AB 3093 (Ward) Land Use: Housing Element.** Creates two new income categories, Acutely Low Income (ALI) and Extremely Low Income (ELI), in the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) process and throughout Housing Element law. Requires that local jurisdictions comprehensively consider the needs of homeless populations as part of the RHNA process and in their Housing Element planning efforts.
- **SB 1395 (Becker) Shelter Crisis: Low Barrier Navigation Center: Use By Right: Building Standards.** Provides additional exemptions from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to certain actions regarding homeless shelters and makes changes to several laws governing the creation of certain types of homeless shelters.



# Housing

- **AB 1886 (Alvarez) Housing Element Law: Substantial Compliance: Housing Accountability Act** Clarifies that a housing element or amendment is not considered substantially compliant with housing element law until the local agency has adopted a housing element that the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has determined is in substantial compliance with housing element law.
- **AB 1893 (Wicks) Housing Accountability Act: Housing Disapprovals: Required Local Findings.** Amends the Housing Accountability Act (HAA) to revise the standards a housing development project must meet in order to qualify for the **“Builder’s Remedy.”**
- **AB 2243 (Wicks) Housing Development projects: Affordability and Site Criteria.** Expands and modifies the provisions of the Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act (Act) of 2022 and the Middle Class Housing Act of 2022



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# Housing

- **AB 2667 (Santiago) Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Housing Element.** Requires the assessment of fair housing to be completed *before* the planning agency makes its first draft revision of a housing element available for public comment; Requires a local government to make a draft of its inventory of sites available to HCD and the public at least 90 days prior to the adoption of a revision of its housing element.
- **SB 450 (Atkins) Housing Development: Approvals.** Amends the process established by SB 9 (Atkins) for the ministerial approval of a duplex in a single-family zone and the lot split of a parcel zoned for residential use into two parcels.
- **SB 937 (Wiener) Development Projects: Fees and Charges.** Makes various changes to the process for local agencies to collect development impact fees.



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# Housing

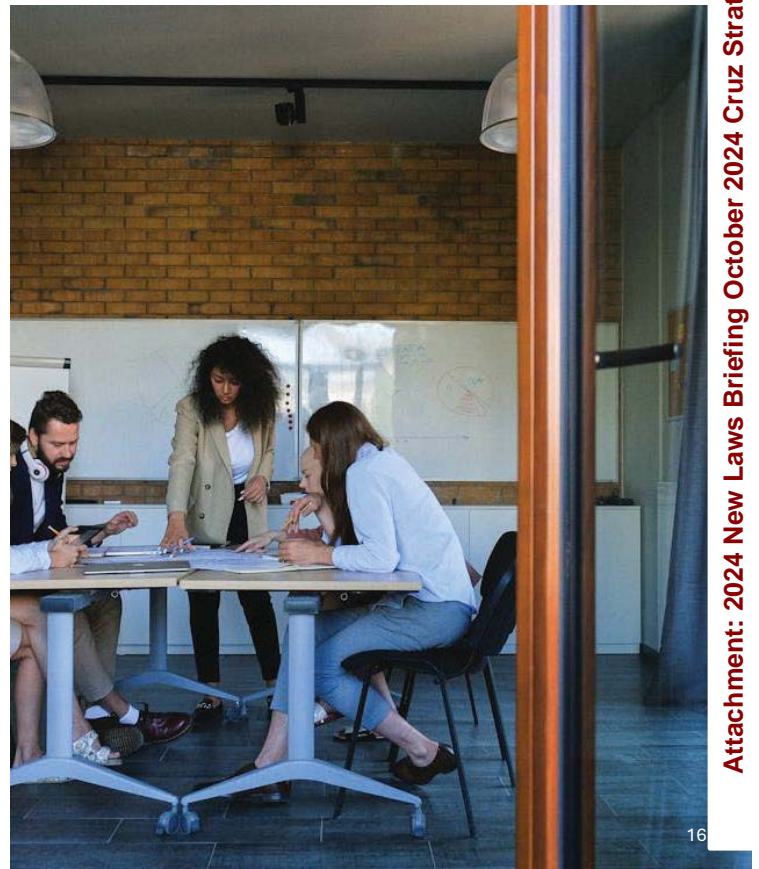
- **SB 1037 (Weiner) Planning And Zoning: Housing Element: Enforcement.** Creates new legal remedies that can be used by the Attorney General to enforce the adoption of housing element revisions or to enforce any state law that requires a local government to ministerially approve any planning or permitting application related to a housing development project
- **SB 1123 (Caballero) Planning and Zoning: Subdivisions: Ministerial Review.** Requires local agencies to ministerially approve the subdivision of vacant, single- family lots to allow for up to 10 units.
- **SB 1211 (Skinner) Land Use: Accessory Dwelling Units: Ministerial Approval.** Increases the allowable detached accessory dwelling units (ADUs) on a lot with an existing multifamily dwelling from no more than two detached ADUs, to
  - more than eight detached ADUs.



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# Labor & Employment

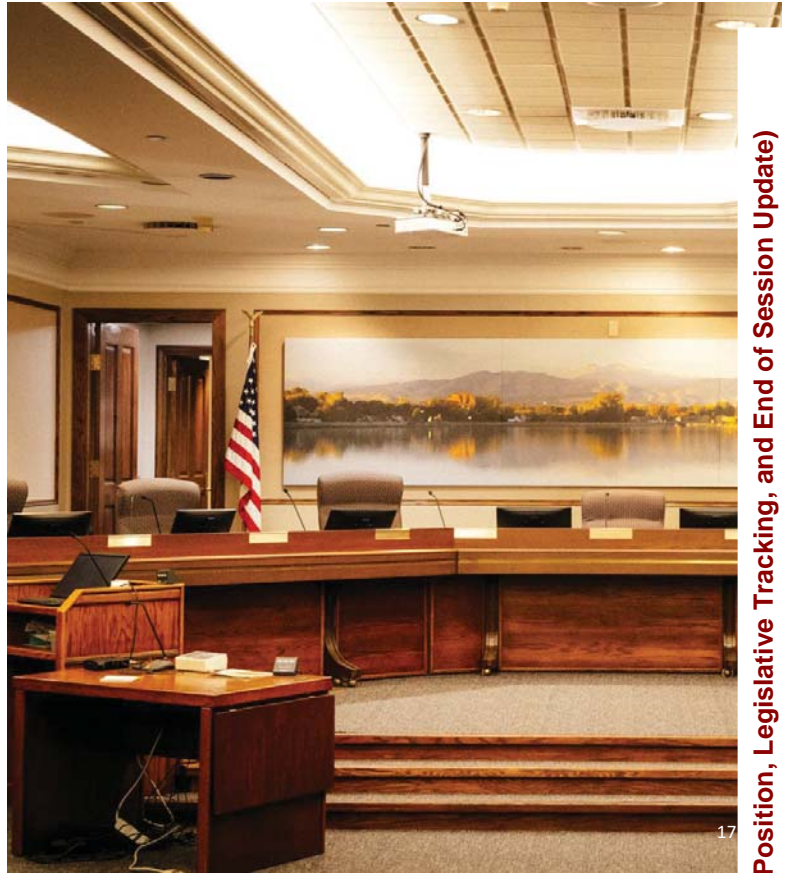
- **AB 2561 (McKinnor) Local Public Employees: Vacant Positions.** Requires certain actions by local public agencies and provides certain entitlements to recognized employee organizations relating to employment vacancies, recruitment, and retention efforts.
- **SB 399 (Wahab) Employer Communications: Intimidation.** Prohibits an employer from subjecting, or threatening to subject, an employee to discharge, discrimination, or retaliation because the employee declines to participate in, receive, or listen to any communications on an employer's opinion about religious or political matters



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## Local Government

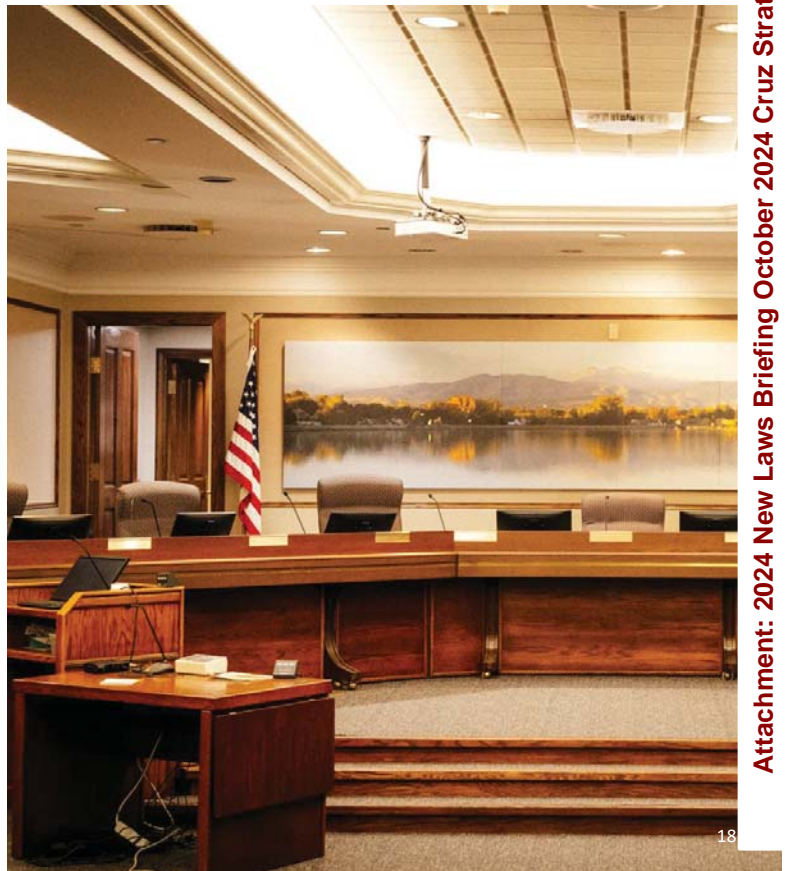
- **AB 98 (Carrillo) Planning and Zoning: Logistics Use: Truck Routes.** Prohibits, commencing January 1, 2026, cities and counties from approving new or expanded logistics uses unless they meet specified standards, requires cities and counties to update their circulation elements to include truck routes.
- **AB 1775 (Haney) Cannabis: Retail Consumption of Noncannabis Food And Beverage Products.** Authorizes local jurisdictions to allow cannabis retailers to prepare and serve non-cannabis food and beverages, and to sell tickets to live musical or other performances, on the premises where consumption of cannabis and cannabis goods is authorized.



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## Local Government

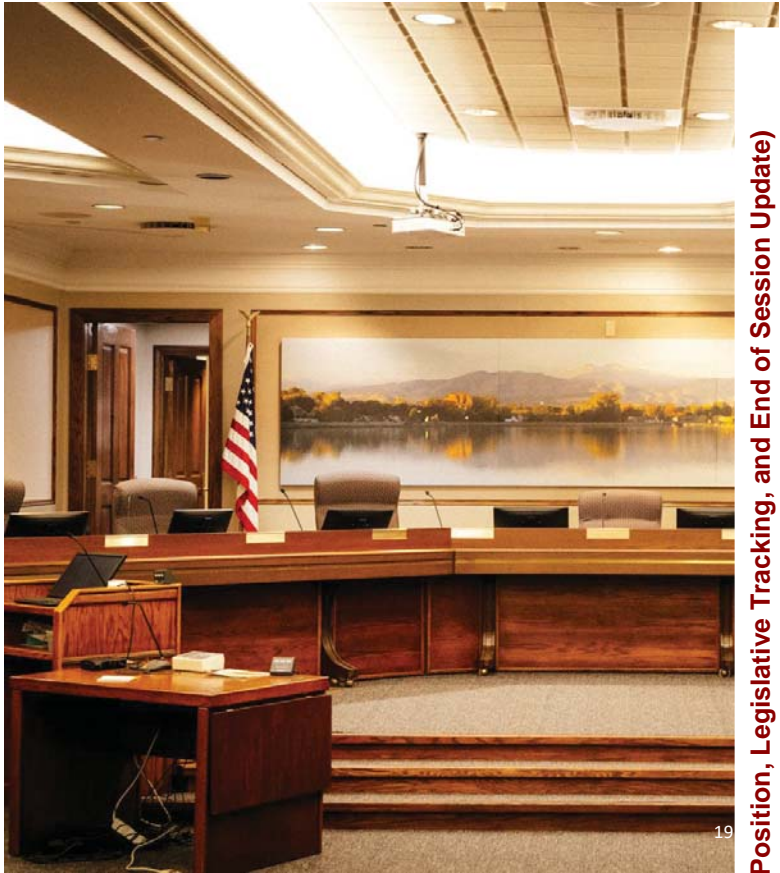
- **AB 2302 (Addis) Open Meetings: Local Agencies: Teleconferences.** Revises the number of meetings that a member of a legislative body may attend remotely participate remotely for “just cause” and “emergency circumstances” without noticing their teleconference location or making that location public; Changes the definition of a “meeting” for purposes of counting how many times a member uses their teleconference flexibility.
- **AB 2715 (Boerner) Ralph M. Brown Act: Closed Sessions.** Allows a legislative body to discuss a threat to critical infrastructure controls or critical infrastructure information relating to cybersecurity during a closed session.



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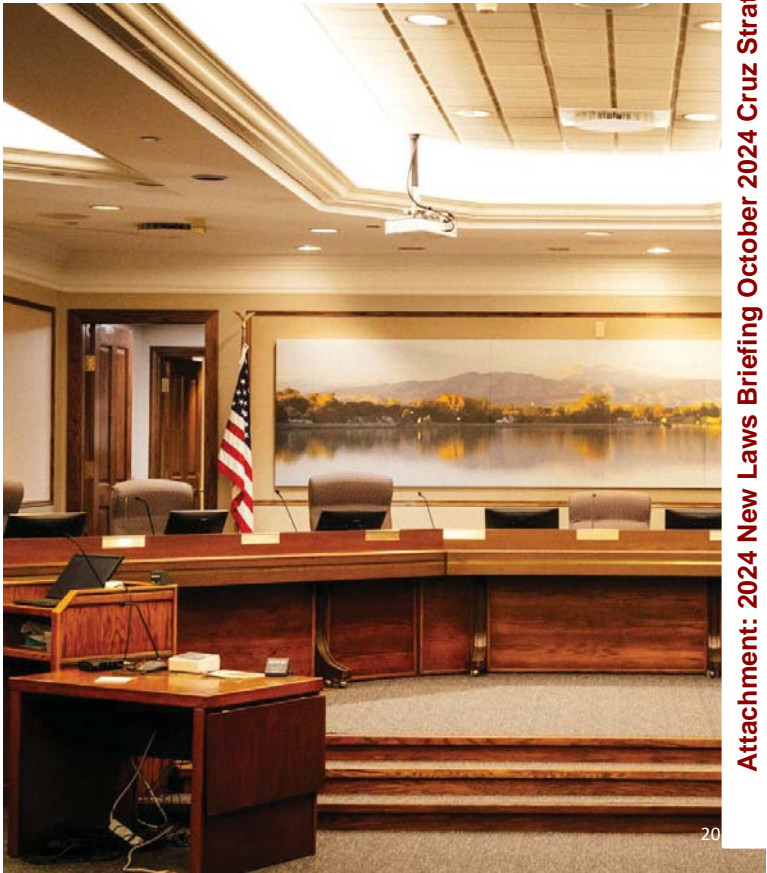
# Local Government

- **AB 2854 (Irwin) Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law.** Requires cities and counties to annually provide specific information to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and on their website relating to each agreement that results in the direct or indirect payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of Bradley-Burns sales and use tax (SUT) revenues.
- **AB 2904 (Quirk-Silva) Zoning Ordinances: Notice.** Requires local governments to provide at least 20 days notice before the required public hearing on a proposed zoning ordinance or amendment to the zoning ordinance, if the proposed ordinance or amendment affects the permitted uses of real property.



# Local Government

- **SB 549 (Newman) Gaming: Tribal Nations Access To Justice Act.** Authorizes a California Indian tribe to bring an action in superior court against a cardroom and third-party providers seeking a declaration as to whether a controlled game operated by a cardroom and banked by a third-party provider constitutes a banking card game that violates state law.
- **SB 969 (Wiener) Alcoholic Beverages: Entertainment Zones: Consumption.** Authorizes specified licensees to allow consumers to leave the licensed premises with open containers of alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises within an entertainment zone





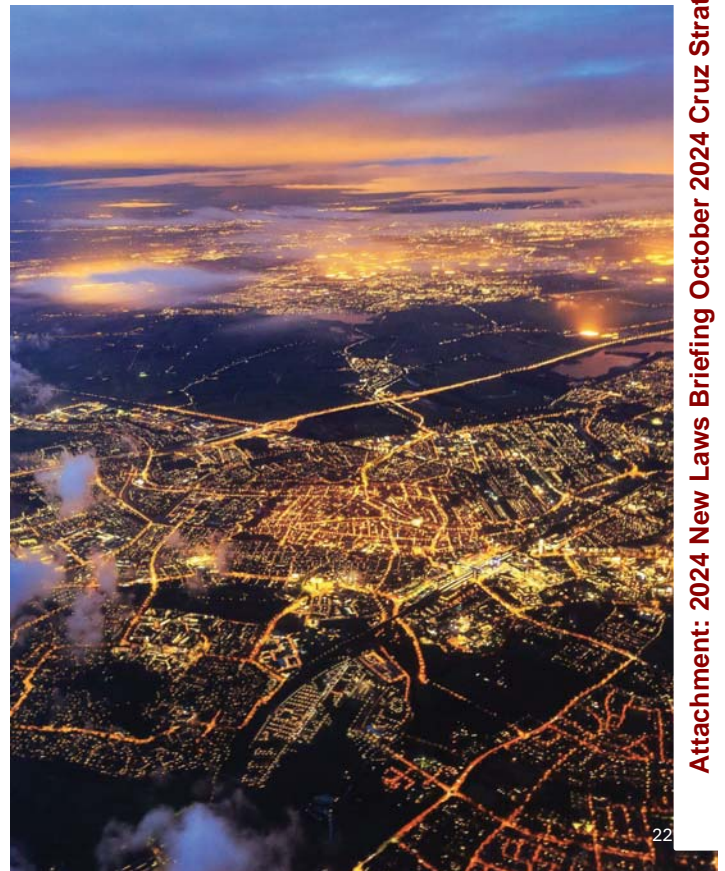
# Public Safety

- **AB 1960 (Rivas) Sentencing Enhancing; Property Loss.** Creates sentencing enhancements for taking, damaging, or destroying property in the commission or attempted commission of a felony, but lowers the property value amounts to below 2017 levels when the enhancement sunset.
- **AB 1978 (Sanchez) Vehicles: Speed Contests.** Authorizes a police officer to impound a vehicle without taking the driver into custody for obstructing or placing a barricade upon a highway, or an off-street parking facility for the purpose of facilitating or aiding a speed contest or exhibition of speed.
- **SB 1414 (Grove) Crimes: Solicitation of a Minor.** Increases the punishment for the crime of solicitation of a minor under the age of 16, or a minor under the age of 18 who is a victim of human trafficking.



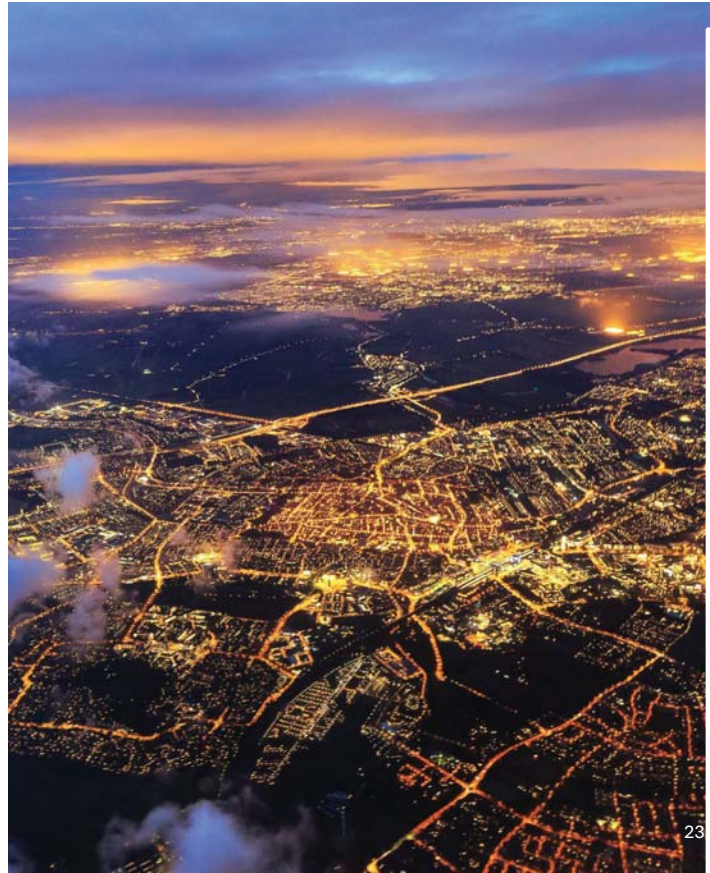
# Transportation

- **SB 768 (Caballero) California Environmental Quality Act: Vehicle Miles Traveled: Study.** Requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to study how vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is used as a metric for measuring transportation impacts of housing projects pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- **SB 960 (Wiener) Transportation: Planning: Complete Streets Facilities: Transit Priority Facilities.** Requires Caltrans to include complete streets assets in its asset management plan, system highway management plan, and state highway operation and protection program (SHOPP).
  - Requires Caltrans to develop and adopt transit priority policy and guidelines; Requires Caltrans to commit to specific 4-year targets to incorporate complete streets facilities in the SHOPP.



# Transportation

- **SB 1193 (Menjivar) Airports: Leaded Aviation Gasoline.** Prohibits an airport operator or aviation retail establishment from selling, distributing, or making available leaded aviation gasoline (avgas) on or after January 1, 2031.
- **SB 1216 (Blakespear) Transportation Projects: Class III Bikeways: Prohibition.** Prohibits an agency from installing a class III bikeway or sharrow on a highway that has a posted speed limit greater than 30 mph and would prohibit funds appropriated for the Active Transportation Program from being allocated to a project that creates a class III bikeway on a highway with a design speed greater than 25 mph.



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# Water

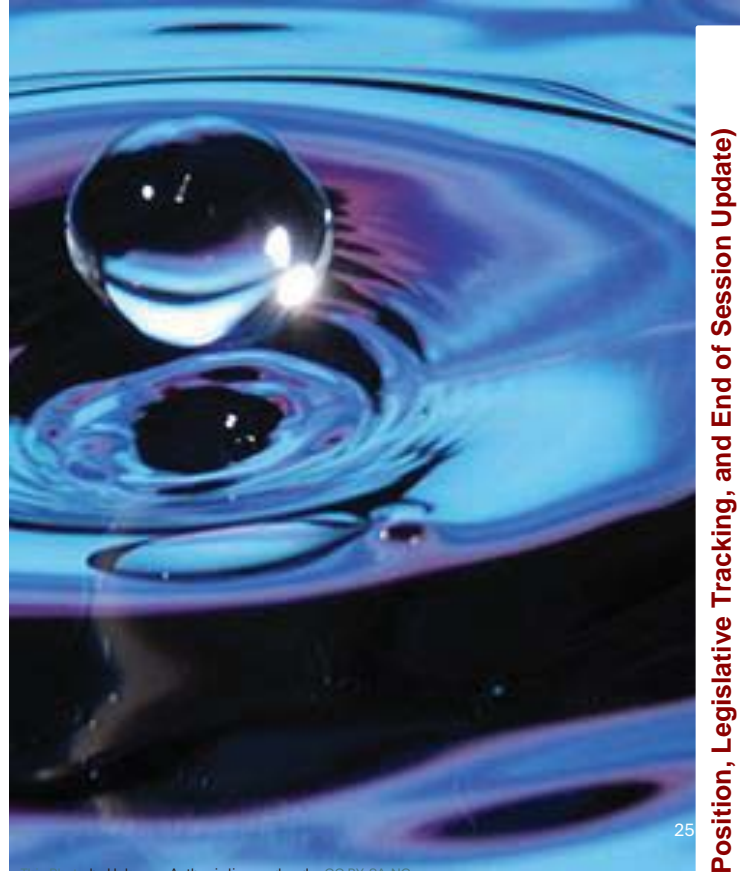
- **AB 460 (Bauer-Kahan) State Water Resources Control Board: Water Rights And Usage: Civil Penalties.** Increases penalties for violations of cease-and-desist orders and curtailment orders issued by the State Water Resources Control Board and requires the Board to annually adjust all civil and administrative penalties based on inflation beginning January 1, 2026.
- **AB 1827 (Papan) Local Government: Fees And Charges: Higher Consumptive Water Parcels.** Provides that fees or charges for property-related water service imposed or increased may include the incrementally higher costs of water service.



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# Water

- **AB 2257 (Wilson) Local Government: Property-Related Water And Sewer Fees And Assessments: Remedies.** Establishes a procedure whereby a ratepayer must exhaust all administrative remedies to contest a new or increased fee or assessment in order for that ratepayer to be eligible to bring a lawsuit contesting the fee or assessment.
- **SB 1072 (Padilla) - Local government: Proposition 218: remedies.** Requires a local agency, if a court determines that a fee or charge violates Proposition 218, to credit the amount of the fee or against the amount of the revenues required to provide the property-related service, unless a refund is explicitly provided for by statute.



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# CRUZ STRATEGIES

## SCAG All Bills Report 10/9/2024

**AB 6** (**Friedman D**) **Transportation planning: regional transportation plans: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Current law requires that each regional transportation plan include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization in order to, among other things, achieve certain regional targets established by the State Air Resources Board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks in the region for 2020 and 2035, respectively. Current law requires the state board to update the regional targets every 8 years until 2050. Current law requires a metropolitan planning organization, before adopting a sustainable communities strategy, to quantify the reduction in the emissions of greenhouse gases projected to be achieved by the sustainable communities strategy and set forth the difference, if any, between the amount of that reduction and the regional targets. This bill would require the state board to update the regional targets indefinitely, rather than only until 2050, and authorize the state board to update the years to which those targets apply, as specified.

**Position**

Oppose

**AB 7** (**Friedman D**) **Transportation: planning: project selection processes.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 9/1/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

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

**Position**

Oppose

**AB 67** (**Muratsuchi D**) **Homeless Courts Pilot Program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, create the Homeless Courts Pilot Program, which would remain in effect until January 1, 2029, to be administered by the Judicial Council for the purpose of providing comprehensive community-based services to achieve stabilization for, and address the specific legal needs of, homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system. The bill would require applicant cities or counties seeking grant funds to provide a number of specified services or program components, including, but not limited to, a diversion program enabling

participating defendants to have specified charges dismissed upon completion of a program, provision of temporary, time-limited, or permanent housing during the duration of the program, and a dedicated representative to assist defendants with housing needs. The bill would require an applicant for grant funding under the program to submit a plan for a new homeless court program or expansion of an existing homeless court program, and would require any funding awarded to an applicant to be used in accordance with that plan.

**Position**  
Watch

**AB 73**

**(Boerner D) Vehicles: required stops: bicycles.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

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

**Position**

**AB 86**

**(Jones-Sawyer D) Homelessness: Statewide Homelessness Coordinator.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/20/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Governor to appoint a Statewide Homelessness Coordinator, within the Governor's Office, to serve as the lead person for ending homelessness in California. The bill would require the coordinator to perform prescribed duties, including, among others, identifying a local leader in each relevant city, county, city and county, or other jurisdiction to serve as a liaison between the coordinator and that jurisdiction, overseeing homelessness programs, services, data, and policies between federal, state, and local agencies, coordinating the timing of release of funds and application for funding for housing and housing-based services impacting Californians experiencing homelessness and, in collaboration with local leaders, providing annual recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor, as specified. The bill would authorize the coordinator to adjust state goals to the extent allowed by state law.

**Position**

**AB 98**

**(Carrillo, Juan D) Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law sets forth various requirements relating to the review of development project permit applications and the issuance of development permits for specified classes of development projects. This bill, beginning January 1, 2026, would prescribe various statewide warehouse design and build standards for any proposed new or expanded logistics use developments, as specified, including, among other things, standards for building design and location, parking, truck loading bays, landscaping buffers, entry gates, and signage. The bill would except from those design and build standards certain existing logistics use developments, proposed expansions of a logistics use development, and property currently in a local entitlement process to become a logistics use, under prescribed conditions. The bill would require a facility operator, prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, to establish and submit for approval by a city, county, or city and county a truck routing plan to and from the state highway system based on the latest truck route map of the city, county, or city and county, as prescribed. The bill would require a facility operator to enforce the plan. The bill would provide for the revision of the plan in specified circumstances.

**Position**  
Oppose

**AB 106**

**(Gabriel D) Budget Acts of 2022 and 2023.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 4/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would amend the Budget Act of 2022 and the Budget Act of 2023 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill contains other related

provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

**AB 295 (Lowenthal D) Residential real property: foreclosure.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/18/2024-A. CHAPTERED

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

**Position**

**AB 364 (Bryan D) Street furniture data: statewide integrated data platform.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to do any act necessary, convenient, or proper for the construction, improvement, maintenance, or use of all highways that are under its jurisdiction, possession, or control. This bill would require the department to develop guidelines for data sharing, documentation, public access, quality control, and promotion of open-source and accessible platforms and decision support tools related to street furniture data, as provided. The bill would define "street furniture" as objects and pieces of equipment installed along a street or road to provide amenities for pedestrians, including, but not limited to, bus shelters, trash receptacles, benches, or public toilets. The bill would require the department to develop the guidelines in collaboration with specified state and local agencies, and submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter, describing those guidelines. To the extent this imposes duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require the department to designate the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program Technical Advisory Council, or another entity with expertise and experience working on equity, to advise on the development of the initial and subsequent guidelines, and review the reports related to those guidelines, as provided.

**Position**

Support

**AB 382 (Cervantes D) High-occupancy vehicle lanes: County of Riverside.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a regional transportation agency, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, to apply to the California Transportation Commission to develop and operate high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes, including administration and operation of a value pricing program and exclusive or preferential lane facilities for public transit. Current law authorizes a value pricing and transit program involving HOT lanes to be developed and operated on State Highway Route 15 in the County of Riverside by the Riverside County Transportation Commission. Current law requires the Department of Transportation to report to the transportation policy committees of the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2020, on the feasibility and appropriateness of limiting the use of high-occupancy vehicle lanes to high-occupancy vehicles and eligible vehicles, as defined, only during the hours of heavy commuter traffic on both State Route 91 between Interstate 15 and Interstate 215 in the County of Riverside, and State Route 60 in the County of Riverside. Separate from that report, this bill would require the Transportation Agency, on or before January 1, 2025, to report to the transportation policy committees of the Legislature on that same topic and on the feasibility and appropriateness of removing from high-occupancy vehicle lanes in the County of Riverside, except for certain high-occupancy toll lanes, any double parallel solid lines to restrict the entrance into or exit from those lanes, including the use of the appropriate markings and signage.

**Position**

**AB 430 (Bennett D) Community land trusts: welfare exemption: assessment: foreclosure sales: financial assistance.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/10/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** (1)Current property tax law, pursuant to constitutional authorization, provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. For the 2022-23 fiscal year through the 2027-28 fiscal year, in the case of an owner of property that is a community land trust, as defined, existing property tax law requires that a unit

continue to be treated as occupied by a lower income household for these purposes if the occupants were lower income households on the lien date in the fiscal year in which their occupancy of the unit commenced and the unit continues to be rent restricted, notwithstanding an increase in the income of the occupants of the unit to 140% of area median income, adjusted for family size. Current law requires that a lease between a community land trust and a lower income household satisfy specified requirements in order for these provisions to apply, including being a renewable 99-year ground lease and a public agency or official must make a finding that the contract serves the public interest of creating or preserving affordable housing, as provided. This bill would eliminate specified requirements of a lease agreement between a lower income household and a community land trust in order for the unit to continue to be treated as occupied by a lower income household, as described above.

**Position**

**[AB 440](#)**

**(Pellerin D) Ballot measures.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/3/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a constitutional amendment, bond measure, or other measure submitted to the people by the Legislature to appear on the ballot of the first statewide election occurring at least 131 days after the adoption of the proposal. Pursuant to the time limit specified above, Assembly Constitutional Amendment 13 (ACA 13) of the 2023–24 Regular Session is scheduled to appear on the ballot of the statewide general election occurring on November 5, 2024. If approved by the voters, ACA 13 would provide that an initiative measure that includes one or more provisions that amend the Constitution to increase the voter approval requirement to adopt any state or local measure is approved by the voters only if the proportion of votes cast in favor of the initiative measure is equal to or greater than the highest voter approval requirement that the initiative measure would impose. ACA 13 would specify that this requirement applies to statewide initiative measures that appear on the ballot on or after January 1, 2024. ACA 13 would also expressly authorize a local governing body to hold an advisory vote for the purpose of allowing voters within the jurisdiction to voice their opinions on an issue. This bill would call a special election to be consolidated with the statewide general election scheduled for November 3, 2026, and would instead require the submission of ACA 13 to the people at that election.

**Position**

**[AB 457](#)**

**(Aguiar-Curry D) Beverage containers: recycling: redemption payment and refund value: annual redemption and processing fee payments.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/20/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to, among other things, pay refund values and administrative fees to processors that receive empty beverage containers from recyclers. The act specifies that a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container, containing wine or distilled spirits has a redemption payment and refund value of \$0.25. This bill would reduce the redemption payment and refund value for one of those wine or distilled spirit beverage containers, if it has a capacity of less than 24 fluid ounces, from \$0.25 to \$0.10. \$0.10, beginning January 1, 2025.

**Position**

**[AB 515](#)**

**(Ward D) Housing programs: financing.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing and to provide housing assistance and home loans. Current law sets forth various general powers of the department in implementing these programs, including authorizing the department to enter into long-term contracts or agreements of up to 30 years for the purpose of servicing loans or grants or enforcing regulatory agreements or other security documents. Current law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to approve an extension of a department loan, the reinstatement of a qualifying unpaid matured loan, the subordination of a department loan to new debt, or an investment of tax credit equity pursuant to specified rental housing finance programs, as specified, unless it would result in a rent increase for tenants of a development. Current law authorizes the department to charge a monitoring fee to cover the aggregate monitoring costs in years the loan is extended and a transaction fee to cover its costs for processing restructuring transactions, and requires developer fee limitations to be consistent with specified laws and

regulations, including regulations by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee. This bill would revise and recast these provisions, including additionally authorizing the department to approve the payoff of a department loan in whole or part prior to the end of its term and the extraction of equity from a development for purposes approved by the department. The bill would prohibit the extension, reinstatement, subordination, payoff, extraction, or investment, as described above, if it would result in a rent increase for tenants of a development over and above the annual adjustment to the tenants' rents under the department's regulatory agreement. The bill would authorize the department to waive specified requirements in the regulatory agreement if the loan is paid off, including requiring occupancy and financial reports and governing the use of operating income and reserves for the development.

**Position**

**[AB 591](#) (Gabriel D) Electric vehicle service equipment: connectors and public accessibility.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/31/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require that any electric vehicle service equipment that is capable of charging a light duty electric vehicle and is installed or substantially retrofitted, as defined, except for private use at a single-family residence or multifamily residence, include a universal connector, as defined, and be publicly accessible. The bill would require an owner or operator of CHAdeMO electric vehicle service equipment, as defined, that is in operation on January 1, 2024, except where it is located at a single-family residence or multifamily residence and is only for private use, to maintain the CHAdeMO electric vehicle service equipment in good working condition until at least January 1, 2029.

**Position**

**[AB 610](#) (Holden D) Fast food restaurant industry: Fast Food Council: health, safety, employment, and minimum wage.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 3/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 3/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes an hourly minimum wage for fast food restaurant employees, as described, authorizes the Fast Food Council to increase the hourly minimum wage pursuant to specified parameters, and sets forth requirements, limitations, and procedures for adopting and reviewing fast food restaurant health, safety, and employment standards. Current law defines terms for these purposes, including defining "fast food restaurant" to mean a limited-service restaurant in the state that is part of a national fast food chain. Current law exempts from the definition of "fast food restaurant" an establishment that on September 15, 2023, operates a bakery in a prescribed manner, as long as it continues to operate such a bakery. Current law also exempts certain restaurants in grocery establishments. This bill would exempt additional restaurants from the definition of "fast food restaurant," including such restaurants in airports, hotels, event centers, theme parks, museums, and certain other locations, as prescribed.

**Position**

Watch

**[AB 627](#) (Jackson D) Drayage trucks: voucher incentive project.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 1/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The state board, in this capacity, administers the California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project under which the agency issues a limited number of vouchers to incentivize the purchase and use of zero-emission commercial vehicles. The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated funds from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the state board for zero-emission drayage trucks to be administered through the project and, in expending those funds, requires the state board, before January 1, 2025, to limit the number and award amount levels under the project based on fleet size. This bill would require the state board to ensure that a voucher provided under the project for the purchase of a new, or the retrofit of a used, drayage truck is provided to an operator in an amount determined pursuant to a sliding scale established by the state board, based on the number of drayage trucks the operator owns. In administering the project, the bill would require the state board to prioritize the award of those vouchers to operators meeting certain criteria.

**Position**

**[AB 637](#) (Jackson D) Zero-emission vehicles: fleet owners: rental vehicles.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Current law requires the state board



to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution the state board has found to be necessary, cost effective, and technologically feasible, to carry out specified purposes, unless preempted by federal law. This bill would, if the state board adopts a regulation on or after April 28, 2023, requiring a fleet owner to acquire zero-emission vehicles as part of its fleet, require the state board to authorize the rental of a zero-emission vehicle or vehicles for a cumulative total of 260 days in a calendar year to be deemed ownership of one zero-emission vehicle for purposes of meeting that obligation. The bill would provide that a fleet owner that rents a zero-emission vehicle pursuant to this authority is not precluded from including that vehicle in their fleet for purposes of calculating any zero-emission vehicle acquisition requirement.

**Position**

**AB 653 (Reyes D) Public housing authorities: reports.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. Under current law, the department is responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including, among others the California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program, which, among other things, provides rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to ensure housing affordability for people who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness. The Housing Authorities Law creates a housing authority in each county and each city, which is authorized to transact business and exercise specified powers upon adoption of a resolution by the governing body of the county or city declaring that there is a need for the authority to function. Among other things, existing law authorize a housing authority to provide leased housing to persons of low income. This bill would require all public housing authorities to report specified data, including their monthly success rates as of the first of each month, to the department beginning on July 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, as specified. Because the bill would require local housing authorities to perform additional duties, it would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to make the data publicly available, beginning on January 1, 2026, and each year thereafter.

**Position**

**AB 662 (Boerner D) Federal Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program funds: administration.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish specified accounts within the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF), including, among other accounts, the Broadband Infrastructure Grant Account and the Federal Funding Account. Existing federal law, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021, establishes the federal Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (BEAD Program). Under that act, Congress appropriated \$42,450,000,000 to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to carry out the BEAD Program, under which the Assistant Secretary makes grants to states, as provided. This bill would require the commission, in administering federal BEAD Program funds pursuant to the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021, to follow federal guidelines, as defined. Except as provided, the bill would prohibit the commission from imposing any additional rules, processes, procedures, prohibitions funding prioritizations, or eligibility criteria on any applicant, as defined, that are not explicitly required by the federal guidelines. The bill would require the commission, in exercising any discretion in adopting rules, processes, and procedures to administer BEAD Program funds, to adopt rules, processes, and procedures that, among other things, use the most robust, granular, and accurate broadband availability data.

**Position**

**AB 761 (Friedman D) Local finance: enhanced infrastructure financing districts.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district by adopting a resolution of intention to establish the proposed district which, among other things, is required to state that an enhanced infrastructure financing district is proposed and describe the boundaries of the proposed district. Current law requires the public financing authority to direct the preparation of and adopt an infrastructure financing plan consistent with the general plan and any relevant specific plan, and consisting of, among other things, a financing section. Current law requires that the financing section include a plan for financing the public facilities, a limit on the total number of dollars of taxes that may be allocated to the district

pursuant to the plan, and a date, either not more than 45 years from the date on which the issuance of the bonds is approved for the plan on which the district will cease to exist, by which time all tax allocation to the district will end, or, where the district is divided into project areas, a date on which the infrastructure financing plan will cease to be in effect and all tax allocations to the district will end and a date on which the district's authority to repay indebtedness with incremental tax revenues will end, as specified. This bill, for plans proposed on or after January 1, 2025, would specify that for the purpose of development and construction of passenger rail projects in the County of Los Angeles where at least 75% of the revenue from the district is used for debt service on a federal Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) loan, the date on which the district will cease to exist shall not be more than 75 years from the date of the approval of a TIFIA loan, as specified.

**Position**

Support

**AB 772**

**(Jackson D) Child day care facilities.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Child Day Care Facilities Act provides for the licensure and regulation of daycare centers by the State Department of Social Services. Current regulation generally requires child daycare facilities that are licensed by the State Department of Social Services to require proof of each child's immunizations, including tuberculosis testing, and to maintain files of this proof on the premises. Current law exempts from these requirements any child daycare center that exclusively offers a program of services for which there is no contract or agreement between the parent and the center for the regular care of the child, and there is no prearranged schedule of care for any child. Current law requires parents using these exempt child daycare centers to sign a form acknowledging that they understand the center is not required to verify immunizations and tuberculosis testing for any children accepted for care. Current law makes a willful or repeated violation of the act a crime. This bill would define the child daycare facilities subject to the above exemption as "drop-in childcare centers" and would make conforming changes.

**Position**

**AB 799**

**(Rivas, Luz D) Interagency Council on Homelessness: funding: state programs.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**AB 805**

**(Arambula D) Sewer service: disadvantaged communities.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal Clean Water Act. Current law authorizes a regional board to order the provision of sewer service by a receiving sewer system, as defined, to a disadvantaged community served by an inadequate onsite sewage treatment system, as defined. This bill would authorize the state board, until January 1, 2029, and after it makes a specified finding or findings by resolution, to require a designated sewer system to contract with an administrator designated or approved by the state

board for administrative, technical, operational, legal, or managerial services to assist a designated sewer system with the delivery of adequate sewer service, as defined.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency (emergency provisions) and, until January 1, 2026, in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency’s jurisdiction and other requirements are met (nonemergency provisions). Current law imposes different requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed, when a legislative body is using alternate teleconferencing provisions. The nonemergency provisions impose restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body and require the legislative body to provide specific means by which the public may remotely hear and visually observe the meeting. This bill, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use similar alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require at least one staff member of the local agency to be present at a designated primary physical meeting location during the meeting. The bill would require the local agency to post the agenda at the primary physical meeting location. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. The bill would also require the subsidiary body to list a member of the subsidiary body who participates in a teleconference meeting from a remote location in the minutes of the meeting. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to this act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter.

**Position**

**[AB 824](#) (Calderon D) Highway greening: statewide strategic plan.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would enact the Highway Greening Act, which would require the department to complete a statewide strategic plan, as specified, to work to achieve at least a 10% increase of green highways, as defined, in urban areas, disadvantaged communities, and low-income communities by 2035. The bill would require the Department of Transportation to submit the plan to the Legislature and specified committees of the Legislature on or before June 30, 2025.

**Position**

Support

**[AB 832](#) (Cervantes D) California Transportation Commission: membership.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Under current law, the California Transportation Commission consists of 13 members, including 9 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, one member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and one member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, as specified. Current law requires the Governor, in appointing those members to the commission, to make every effort to ensure, among other things, the commission has a diverse membership with expertise in transportation issues, taking into consideration factors, including, but not limited to, socioeconomic background and professional experience, which may include experience working in, or representing, disadvantaged communities. This bill would require that at least one of those Governor-appointed members of the commission have expertise in transportation issues and professional experience that includes experience working in, or representing, disadvantaged communities.

**Position**

**[AB 846](#) (Bonta D) Housing programs: rent increases.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act prohibits “affordable rent”

for certain rental housing developments that receive assistance on or after January 1, 1991, from exceeding a specified percentage based on the area median income adjusted for family size appropriate for the unit and whether the household is an acutely low income household, extremely low income household, very low income household, lower income household, or moderate-income household. Current law defines "area median income," "adjustments for family size appropriate to the unit," and "moderate-income household" for these purposes. This bill would, for an above-described rental housing development that dedicates 80% of units to lower income households, as specified, prohibit affordable rent from exceeding the rent prescribed by deed restrictions or regulatory agreements pursuant to the terms of public financing or public financial assistance for the rental housing development, if the rental housing development receives specified awards on or after January 1, 2025. The bill would also modify the above-described definitions.

**Position**

**[AB 914](#) (Friedman D) Electrical infrastructure: California Environmental Quality Act: review time period.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires each state agency to establish, by resolution or order, time limits for completing the environmental review of a project where the state agency is the lead agency for the project, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2031, would require a state agency, acting as the lead agency, to complete its environmental review for an electrical infrastructure project and to approve or deny the project within 2 years of the submission and acceptance of a complete application for the issuance of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use for electrical infrastructure to the state agency. If the state agency fails to meet this deadline, the bill would require the state agency to submit to the Legislature a report setting forth the reasons that the review could not be completed within the time period and identifying potential impacts to the electrical system that could result from the delay.

**Position**

Support

**[AB 930](#) (Friedman D) Local government: infrastructure financing districts: Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts: housing development: restrictive covenants.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority within a community revitalization and investment area, as described, and authorizes an authority to, among other things, provide for low- and moderate-income housing and issue bonds, as provided. Current law authorizes a community revitalization and investment plan to provide for the division of taxes within the plan area. This bill would authorize the legislative bodies of 2 or more specified local governments to jointly form a Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California district (RISE district) in accordance with specified procedures. The bill would require at least one of the local governments to be a city or county within the proposed RISE district boundaries. The bill would authorize a local government that lacks the authority to levy a property tax to join a RISE district, by resolution, as specified. The bill would prohibit a RISE district from including territory within the jurisdiction of a participating local government unless the city or county where the territory is located is also a participating local government.

**Position**

Support

**[AB 990](#) (Grayson D) Water quality: waste discharge requirements: infill housing projects.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 1/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Under current law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the act. This bill would require the regional water board, defined to mean the regional water board with geographic boundaries for the San Francisco Bay region, to, by July 1, 2025, initiate modifications to its waste discharge requirements, as specified. The bill would require these modifications to be completed within 6 months of initiation. Before finalizing the modifications, the bill would require the regional water board to make specified findings, including, among other things, that concerns regarding the potential impacts of the draft NPDES permit requirements on the development of housing on infill sites have been adequately addressed. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2028, and would repeal them on January 1, 2029.

**Position**

**[AB 1176](#) (Zbur D) General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

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

**Position**

**[AB 1250](#) (Friedman D) Department of Transportation: low-carbon materials.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Director of Transportation, to submit a report to the Legislature that discusses, among other things, the global warming potential, as defined, associated with certain materials currently used in state transportation projects, alternative and emerging materials with lower carbon emissions or net-negative carbon emissions, and strategies for using materials with lower carbon materials. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature annually on the department's progress in implementing the strategies described above.

**Position**

**[AB 1318](#) (Rivas, Luz D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential projects.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would expand the exemption by increasing the size of a residential project that would qualify for the exemption to include a project of not more than 5 acres in total area. The bill would require a lead agency approving an exempt residential project on an urbanized infill site to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

**[AB 1333](#) (Ward D) Single-family dwelling units: bundled sales.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law regulates the transfer of property. Current law generally permits any kind of property to be transferred, subject to specified exceptions. This bill would prohibit a homebuilder of a new single-family dwelling unit, as defined, from conducting a bundled sale of 2 or more parcels of real property containing one to 4 single-family dwelling units, inclusive, under a single assessor's parcel number, in a single transaction to an institutional investor, as defined, if the certificate of occupancy was issued for a single-family dwelling unit within the bundled sale and the contract of sale was entered into on or after January 1, 2025. The bill would exempt a homebuilder from this prohibition if the homebuilder obtains an affidavit signed under penalty of perjury from the buyer that the buyer is not an institutional investor, among other things.

**Position**

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[AB 1335](#) (Zbur D) Local government: transportation planning and land use: sustainable communities strategy.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/22/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires specified designated transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system, as described. Current law requires the plan to include specified information, including a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization, and requires each transportation planning agency to adopt and submit, every 4 years, an updated plan to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. Current law requires the sustainable communities strategy to include specified information, including an identification of areas within the region sufficient to house all the population of the region over the course of the planning period of the regional transportation plan, as specified, and an identification of areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the regional housing need for the region, as specified. This bill would additionally require each metropolitan planning organization to include in the sustainable communities strategy the total number of new housing units necessary to house all the population of the region over the course of the planning period of the regional transportation plan, as specified, and the total number of new housing units necessary to house the above-described 8-year projection, as specified.

**Position**

Oppose

**[AB 1348](#) (Grayson D) State government: Controller: claims audits.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/18/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law, the Government Claims Act, generally requires the presentation of all claims for money or damages against local public entities and the state. Existing law provides for the presentation of a claim for which appropriations have been made, or for which state funds are available, under that act to the Controller, in the form and manner prescribed by the general rules and regulations adopted by the Department of General Services. Existing law, with specified exceptions, prohibits the Controller from drawing a warrant for any claim until it has been audited in conformity with law and the general rules and regulations adopted by the Department of General Services governing the presentation and audit of claims. This bill would authorize the Controller to conduct, unless prohibited by the provisions of a state ballot proposition passed by the electorate, financial and compliance audits as the Controller's office deems as necessary for purposes of ensuring that any expenditures, regardless of the source or fund from which the warrants for claims are drawn, are expended in a manner consistent with the law and the voters' intent. The bill would also authorize the Controller to conduct any audits necessary to carry out their constitutional and statutory duties and responsibilities under the law. The bill would require, if an audit is conducted as specified, the Controller to provide a report with specified information from these audits to the Legislature by June 30 following the completion of the audit and would require the Controller to allow all auditees in the report a reasonable period of time to review and comment on the section of the report relating to the auditee, as described. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

**Position**

**[AB 1349](#) (Irwin D) Electric vehicle charging station networks: data fields.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/5/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, as part of the development of the investment plan for the Clean Transportation Program, to assess whether charging station infrastructure is disproportionately deployed, as specified, and, upon finding disproportionate deployment, to use moneys from the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, as well as other mechanisms, including incentives, to more proportionately deploy new charging station infrastructure, except as specified. This bill would require, on and after June 1, 2024, owners, operators, and infrastructure developers of electric vehicle charging stations, except for charging stations located at residential dwellings, as defined, for which those parties are awarded a state grant to support the electric vehicle charging stations, including related infrastructure, on or after January 1, 2024, to ensure that specified data fields for the owner's or operator's entire network of electric vehicle charging stations in California are made available, free of charge, to third-party software developers through an application programming interface, as specified. The bill would authorize other owners, operators, and infrastructure developers of electric vehicle charging stations not located at residential dwellings to ensure that those data fields are available to third-party software developers under the same conditions.

**Position**

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[AB 1588](#) (Wilson D) State and federal lifeline programs: eligible telecommunications carrier designations: expedited process.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. The Moore Universal Telephone Service Act establishes the state lifeline telephone service program to provide low-income households with access to affordable basic residential telephone service. Federal law requires a common carrier designated as an eligible telecommunications carrier to be eligible to receive universal service support, which includes support provided by the federal lifeline program, as specified. Federal law provides various pathways for designation as an eligible telecommunications carrier, including, among other pathways, designation by a state commission. This bill would require the PUC, as part of a new or existing proceeding, to establish an expedited process by which a telephone corporation that offers broadband service may become an eligible telecommunications carrier for the purpose of providing stand-alone broadband service as part of the state or federal lifeline program, or both.

**Position**

**[AB 1657](#) (Wicks D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

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

**Position**

**[AB 1713](#) (Gipson D) Local agencies: federal funds: reports.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/11/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require a local agency that receives federal funds that are subject to an expiration date, and recurrently and persistently fails to spend a substantial amount of those funds by the expiration date, as provided, to submit a written report to the local agency's legislative body no later than one year after the funding expiration date with an enumeration of the amount of funds returned, a summary of the reasons the funds were returned, and an analysis of policy or operational changes required to ensure that relevant federal funds are spent timely in the future. The bill would require the local agency's legislative body to include the report on the agenda of a public meeting. The bill would apply these provisions to specified types of grants, and only where the local agency returns at least \$10,000,000 from a single federal allocation.

**Position**

**[AB 1773](#) (Dixon R) Vehicles: electric bicycles.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 2/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

**[AB 1774](#) (Dixon R) Vehicles: electric bicycles.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/2/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts, and requires electric bicycles to comply with specified equipment and manufacturing requirements. Current law prohibits a person from tampering with or modifying an electric bicycle so as to change the speed capability of the bicycle, unless they appropriately replace the label indicating the classification required, as specified. A violation of the Vehicle Code is a crime. This bill would clarify that the exception to this prohibition only applies if the bicycle continues to meet the definition of an electric bicycle. This bill would prohibit a person from selling a product or device that can modify the speed capability of an electric bicycle such that it no longer meets the definition of an electric bicycle.

**Position**

**[AB 1777](#) (Ting D) Autonomous vehicles.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would, commencing July 1, 2026, require manufacturers of autonomous vehicles that operate without a human operator physically present in the vehicle, except as provided to comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, to maintain a dedicated emergency response telephone line that is available for emergency response officials, as defined, and to equip each autonomous vehicle with a 2-way voice communication device that enables emergency response officials that are near the vehicle to communicate effectively with a remote human operator, as specified. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2026, authorize an emergency response official to issue an emergency geofencing message, as defined, to a manufacturer and would require a manufacturer to direct its fleet to leave or avoid the area identified within 2 minutes of receiving an emergency geofencing message, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 1778](#) (Connolly D) Vehicles: electric bicycles.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/30/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would establish the Marin Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program that would, until January 1, 2029, authorize a local authority within the County of Marin, or the County of Marin in unincorporated areas, to adopt an ordinance or resolution that would prohibit a person under 16 years of age from operating a class 2 electric bicycle or require a person operating a class 2 electric bicycle to wear a bicycle helmet, as specified. The bill would require an ordinance or resolution that is adopted for this purpose to make a violation punishable by warning notices for the first 60 days after the prohibition comes into effect. After the 60-day period, the bill would require a violation to be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25. The bill would prohibit a record of the action from being transmitted to the court and a fee from being imposed if the person who violates the ordinance or resolution delivers proof to the issuing agency within 120 days after the citation was issued that the person has completed specified requirements. The bill would, if an ordinance or resolution is adopted, require the county to, by January 1, 2028, submit a report to the Legislature that includes, among other things, the total number of traffic stops initiated for violations, the results of the traffic stops, and the actions taken by peace officers during the traffic stops, as specified. The bill would require the local authority or county to administer a public information campaign for at least 30 calendar days prior to the enactment of the ordinance or resolution, as specified.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations and to perform duties required by any enforceable obligation. Existing law authorizes the city, county, or city and county that created a former redevelopment agency to elect to retain the housing assets and functions previously performed by the former redevelopment agency. Existing law requires the housing successor to maintain any funds transferred to it, together with any funds generated from housing assets in a separate Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund to be used in accordance with applicable housing-related provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law, except as specified. Existing law requires the housing successor to expend funds received from

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the successor agency to meet its enforceable obligations, and for specified administrative and monitoring costs relating to ensuring the long-term affordability of units subject to affordability restrictions. Existing law authorizes a housing successor, if it has fulfilled specified obligations regarding the replacement of dwelling units, to expend up to \$250,000 per fiscal year for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services, including the provision of short-term or medium-term rental assistance, contributions toward the construction of local or regional homeless shelters, and housing relocation and stabilization services. This bill would increase the amount that a housing successor may expend per year on those homeless prevention and rapid rehousing services to \$500,000, plus any percentage change in the cost of living, as defined. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to publish on its internet website an adjustment to the amount that may be expended by a housing successor to reflect any percentage change in the cost of living.

**Position**

**AB 1785 (Pacheco D) California Public Records Act.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Public Records Act prohibits a state or local agency from posting the home address or telephone number of any elected or appointed official on the internet without first obtaining the written permission of that individual. This bill would instead prohibit a state or local agency from publicly posting, as defined, the home address, telephone number, or both the name and assessor parcel number associated with the home address of any elected or appointed official on the internet without first obtaining the written permission of that individual. By expanding the scope of a current provision and thereby increasing the duties of local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**AB 1786 (Rodriguez D) California Individual Assistance Act: California Local Assistance Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, empowers the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency under certain circumstances. This bill would add climate change and climate change exacerbated conditions to the list of conditions for which a state of emergency or local emergency may be proclaimed.

**Position**

**AB 1788 (Quirk-Silva D) Mental health multidisciplinary personnel team.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county and to allow provider agencies to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. This bill would authorize counties to also establish mental health multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of justice-involved persons diagnosed with a mental illness to supportive services within that county while incarcerated and upon release from county jail and to allow provider agencies and members of the personnel team to share confidential information, as specified, for the purpose of coordinating supportive services to ensure continuity of care. The bill would require the sharing of information permitted under these provisions to be governed by protocol developed in each county, as specified, and would require each county to provide a copy of its protocols to the State Department of Health Care Services.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation, to make loans or grants, or both loans and grants, to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk of conversion to market-rate housing. This bill would also authorize the department to make those loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of housing projects that qualify

as a challenged development. The bill would define “challenged development” for these purposes to mean a development that meets a specified criteria including that the development is at least 15 years old, serves households of very low income or extremely low income, and has insufficient access to private or other public resources to complete substantial rehabilitation, as determined by the department.

**Position**

**AB 1798 (Papan D) Department of Transportation: contaminated stormwater runoff: salmon and steelhead trout bearing surface waters.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Transportation, in conjunction with the State Water Resources Control Board, to develop a programmatic environmental review process to prevent 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone from entering salmon and steelhead trout bearing surface waters of the state. The bill would require the state board to establish the parameters of the department’s programmatic environmental review process, as specified, and, to the extent practical, with the department, consult with the States of Washington and Oregon in the development of the programmatic environmental review process. The bill would require the department’s 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone programmatic environmental review process to include specified components, including 5 pilot projects at specified locations to study the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of installing and maintaining bioretention and biofiltration comparatively along department rights-of-way to eliminate the discharge of 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone into surface waters of the state, as specified. The bill would require all information provided by the department to the state board pursuant to these provisions be made publicly available through the state board’s stormwater data collection system.

**Position**

**AB 1799 (Jackson D) Child abuse: reporting.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act establishes procedures for the reporting and investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect. The act requires certain professionals, including specified health practitioners and social workers, known as “mandated reporters,” to report known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect to a local law enforcement agency or a county welfare or probation department, as specified. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor. Current law defines “neglect” for these purposes as the negligent treatment or the maltreatment of a child by a person responsible for the child’s welfare under circumstances indicating harm or threatened harm to the child’s welfare. Current law defines “general neglect” as the negligent failure of a person having the care or custody of a child to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision where no physical injury to the child has occurred. This bill, with specified exceptions, would authorize a mandated reporter who knows or reasonably suspects that a child has been the victim of general neglect to make a report to one or more community-based agencies or service providers that will provide the parent, guardian, or Indian custodian of the child with services and supports the reporter reasonably believes will ameliorate the conditions impacting that individual’s ability to provide adequate food, shelter, medical care, or supervision to the child.

**Position**

**AB 1801 (Jackson D) Supportive housing: administrative office space.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Under current law, supportive housing is a use by right in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted if the developer satisfies certain requirements. Current law defines “supportive housing” as housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to onsite or offsite services that assist the supportive housing resident in specified activities. Current law requires a supportive housing development to include nonresidential floor area used for onsite services in specified amounts. In this regard, current law requires a supportive housing development with more than 20 units to provide at least 3% of the total nonresidential floor area for onsite supportive services. This bill would revise the above-described requirement for a supportive housing development with more than 20 units to, instead, require the supportive housing development provide at least 3% of the total floor area for onsite supportive services. The bill would authorize a supportive housing development to include administrative office space in its nonresidential floor area, provided that the total floor area dedicated to administrative office space does not exceed 25% of the total floor area. The bill would define “administrative office space” as an organizational headquarters or auxiliary office space utilized by a nonprofit organization for the purpose of providing onsite supportive services at a supportive housing development and other

nonprofit operations. The bill would specify that “administrative office space” includes parking necessary to serve the office space. By expanding the use by right provisions to include administrative office space, the bill would expand the exemption for approval of ministerial projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

**Position**

**AB 1812 (Gabriel D) Budget Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2024–25 fiscal year.

**Position**

**AB 1813 (Alanis R) Senior Tenant Shallow Rental Subsidy Program of 2024: housing grants.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would establish the Senior Tenant Shallow Rental Subsidy Program of 2024. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation by the legislature, to establish and administer a grant program for cities and counties to provide subsidies for senior citizens at risk of homelessness. The bill would require that, of the grants awarded pursuant to the program, 50% of the funds be awarded to localities with at least 250,000 residents, and 50% be awarded to localities with less than 250,000 residents. The bill would require funds awarded through the program be obligated by no later than July 31, 2025. The bill would authorize the department to reallocate any part of an award that is not so obligated to other grantees participating in the program that meet specified requirements. The bill would require a grantee to award rental subsidies to individuals, not to exceed \$500 per month for up to 18 months, based on specified requirements. The bill would establish the Senior Tenant Shallow Rental Subsidy Program of 2024 Fund in the State Treasury, and would provide moneys in the fund be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the department for use in accordance with the program.

**Position**

**AB 1817 (Alanis R) Homeless youth.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires the California Interagency Council on Homelessness to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state, including, among others, decreasing the duration and frequency of experiences of homelessness among California’s youth. This bill would additionally require the council to set the goals of decreasing the number of young people experiencing homelessness in the state who struggle with food insecurity and decreasing the unemployment rate among young people experiencing homelessness by increasing access to employment opportunities and economic stability.

**Position**

**AB 1818 (Jackson D) Public postsecondary education: overnight student parking: pilot program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the California Community Colleges and the California State University as 2 of the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in the state. Current law request the campuses of the California Community Colleges, and requires the campuses of the California State University, to give priority housing to current and former homeless youth, as specified. This bill would require the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges and the Chancellor of the California State University to establish pilot programs to allow overnight parking by eligible students, as defined, and would require the chancellors, with the participation of student representatives, and, for the community college pilot program, with the additional participation of community college district leaders, to determine a plan of action for implementing the pilot program that includes, among other things, the issuance of an overnight parking permit. This bill would also require an eligible student who participates in the pilot program to be granted access to overnight parking until the student is provided access to a suitable alternative, including, among other things, a hotel voucher through a public agency or community organization.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance. Current law authorizes the district's governing board to issue, by majority vote, bonds, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize an enhanced infrastructure financing district that is at least partially in high or very high fire hazard severity zones designated by the State Fire Marshal, as specified, to finance heavy equipment to be used for vegetation clearance and firebreaks, undergrounding of local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, against wildfires, and equipment used for fire watch, prevention, and fighting. However, the bill would prohibit districts from using the proceeds of the above-described bonds for heavy equipment to be used for vegetation clearance and firebreaks and equipment used for fire watch, prevention, and fighting.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[AB 1834](#) (Garcia D) Resource adequacy: Electricity Supply Strategic Reliability Reserve Program.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) or the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to determine a capacity payment unit cost in kilowatt per month for load-serving entities or local publicly owned electric utilities, respectively, that is based on the monthly cost of the resources procured using the moneys from the Electricity Supply Strategic Reliability Reserve Program, as provided. This bill would require the PUC and the Energy Commission, in determining the capacity payment unit cost, to consider mitigating factors.

**Position**

**[AB 1835](#) (Muratsuchi D) Local educational agencies: housing development projects: lower income households.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**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. Current law deems a housing development project located on any real property owned by a local educational agency an allowable use if the project meets specified criteria, including, among other things, that the development consists of at least 10 housing units and all of the units are rented by local educational agency employees, local public employees, and general members of the public pursuant to specified procedures. Current law requires a housing development subject to these provisions to have a recorded deed restriction that ensures, for a period of at least 55 years, that the majority of the units of the housing development are set at an affordable rent to lower income or moderate-income households, provided that at least 30% of the units are affordable to lower income households. This bill would instead require all of the units of a housing development subject to these provisions that are rented to general members of the public to be affordable to lower income households. The bill would require the housing development to have a recorded deed restriction that ensures, for a period of at least 55 years, that any unit that is rented to general members of the public is set at an affordable rent to lower income households.

**Position**

**[AB 1837](#) (Papan D) San Francisco Bay area: public transit: Regional Network Management Council.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Current law creates various transit districts located in the San Francisco Bay area, with specified powers and duties relating to providing public transit services. Current law requires the commission to adopt rules and regulations to promote the coordination of fares and schedules for all public transit systems within its jurisdiction, as specified. This bill would create the Regional Network Management Council as an 11-member council to represent the interests of its stakeholders, to provide leadership and critical input on regional transit policies, and to provide executive guidance on regional transit policies and actionable implementation plans in pursuit of transformative improvements in the customer experience San Francisco Bay area transit. The bill would require the commission to facilitate the creation of the council.

**Position**

**[AB 1838](#) (Jackson D) Wildlife areas: San Jacinto Wildlife Area.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would enact the San Jacinto Wildlife Area Preservation Act. The bill would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife, beginning January 1, 2025, and every 15 years thereafter, to prepare an update to the management plan for the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, as provided. The bill would require the department to develop partnerships with community-based organizations, including environmental organizations, for purposes of fundraising for, maintaining the habitat of, engaging in conservation projects for, and providing recreational programs in, the San Jacinto Wildlife Area. The bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2025, and annually thereafter, to hold a public hearing relating to the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, as provided.

**Position**

**[AB 1840](#) (Arambula D) Home Purchase Assistance Program: eligibility.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/6/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires the California Housing Finance Agency to administer a home purchase assistance program for the purpose of assisting low- and moderate-income home buyers to qualify for the purchase of owner-occupied homes, as specified. Current law establishes the Home Purchase Assistance Fund, which is continuously appropriated for expenditure pursuant to the program and defraying the administrative costs for the agency. Current law requires, on and after July 1, 2016, unobligated amounts remaining in any fund established for specified purposes to be transferred to the fund for expenditure by the agency for the purposes of the program. This bill would specify that an applicant who meets all other requirements for a loan under the program, including, but not limited to, any requirements imposed on the agency in administering the program by specified entities, and who is otherwise eligible under applicable federal and state law, shall not be disqualified solely based on

the applicant's immigration status. By expanding the persons eligible to receive moneys from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

**Position**

**[AB 1849](#) ([Grayson D](#)) **Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act: services and repairs: travel trailers and motor homes.****

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 8/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/26/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a manufacturer or its representative who fails to service or repair goods pursuant to an express warranty, after a reasonable number of attempts, to replace those goods or to reimburse the buyer, as specified. This bill, if a manufacturer or its representative does not service or repair a travel trailer or a portion of a motor home, as specified, to conform to applicable express warranties after a reasonable number of attempts, would authorize a buyer to elect reimbursement in lieu of replacement, and would specify that the buyer is not required to accept a replacement travel trailer or motor home.

**Position**

**[AB 1852](#) ([Pacheco D](#)) **Joint powers agencies: Clean Power Alliance of Southern California: meetings.****

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 6/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 6/26/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law makes certain information presented to the joint powers agency in closed session confidential, and authorizes a member of the legislative body of a local agency member to disclose certain information obtained in a closed session to legal counsel of that member local agency for specified purposes or to other members of the legislative body of that local agency in a closed session, as specified. Current law further authorizes the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, to authorize a designated alternate member of its legislative body who is not a member of the legislative body of a local agency member to attend its closed sessions and to make similar disclosures described above, as specified. If the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, exercises this authority, existing law requires it to establish certain policies to prevent conflicts of interest and to address breaches of confidentiality. Current law repeals these provisions relating to the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California on January 1, 2025. This bill would extend that repeal date to January 1, 2030. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California.

**Position**

**[AB 1857](#) ([Jackson D](#)) **State Air Resources Board: air quality regulation: valleys.****

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to improve air quality in population centers located in valleys and would require each local air district to implement those regulations with regard to stationary sources located within its jurisdiction. The bill would make those requirements inoperative on January 1, 2029, and would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2030, to submit a report to the Legislature and specified committees of the Legislature describing any air quality improvements resulting from those regulations.

**Position**

**[AB 1862](#) ([Chen R](#)) **Engineering, land surveying, and architecture: limited liability partnerships.****

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Professional Engineers Act and the Professional Land Surveyors' Act provides for the licensure and regulation of engineers and land surveyors by the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists. The Architects Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of architects by the California Architects Board. The Uniform Partnership Act of 1994 authorizes the formation of registered limited liability partnerships and foreign limited liability partnerships, as specified. Current law authorizes persons licensed to engage in the practice of engineering, land surveying, or architecture to form registered limited liability partnerships and foreign limited liability partnerships if specified conditions are met. Current law requires a registered limited liability partnership or foreign limited liability partnership providing architectural, engineering, or land surveying services to comply with requirements, as specified, for claims based upon acts, errors, or omissions arising out of those services. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026. This bill would extend the operation of the above-described provisions to January 1, 2034, and make conforming changes.

**Position**

**[AB 1865](#) (Patterson, Jim R) Personal income taxes: exclusion: homeownership savings accounts.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would, on and after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2030, exclude from gross income any amount accruing to a first-time homeownership savings account, as defined, whose beneficiary is a qualified taxpayer. The bill would also, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2030, exclude from gross income any amount withdrawn from a first-time homeownership savings account that is used to pay for qualified homeownership savings expenses of a qualified taxpayer who established the account. The bill would define a first-time homeownership savings account as an account with a financial institution that is designated as a first-time homeownership savings account by the person establishing the account that meets specified requirements.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the county assessor to consider, when valuing real property for property taxation purposes, the effect of any enforceable restrictions to which the use of the land may be subjected. Under existing law, these restrictions include, among other enumerated items, a recorded contract with a nonprofit corporation that meets prescribed requirements, including requirements that the nonprofit corporation has received a welfare exemption for properties intended to be sold to low-income families who participate in a special no-interest loan program, and that the contract includes a deed of trust on the property in favor of the nonprofit corporation to ensure compliance with the terms of the program, as described. This bill would, for purposes of valuing property by the county assessor, establish a rebuttable presumption that, at the time of purchase, an assessor shall not include the value of the above-described deed of trust. By changing the manner in which county assessors assess property for property taxation purposes, this bill would impose a state mandated local program. The bill would also make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

**Position**

**[AB 1878](#) (Garcia D) Housing programs: tribal housing program.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law sets forth the general responsibilities and roles of the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) and the California Housing Finance Agency in carrying out state housing policies and programs. The G. David Singleton California Indian Assistance Program requires the department to provide comprehensive technical assistance to tribal housing authorities, housing sponsors, and government agencies on reservations, rancherias, and on public domain to facilitate the planning and orderly development of suitable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing for American Indians residing in these areas. Upon request of the governing body of a reservation or rancheria, current law authorizes the department to act on behalf of the tribal housing authority and perform the functions thereof. This bill would remove the authority for the department to act on behalf of the tribal housing authority. The bill would also require the department to provide comprehensive technical assistance to tribes, designated tribal housing entities, and tribal housing departments on reservations, rancherias, and or public domain, and tribes that want to participate in tribal housing grant programs on fee simple land. The bill would additionally require the department to provide comprehensive technical assistance to facilitate the planning and orderly development of suitable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing for American Indians residing within a tribe's designated service area, as defined by the tribe.

**Position**

**[AB 1881](#) (Davies R) California Coastal Commission: scientific panel expertise: coastal erosion.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the California Coastal Commission and provides for the planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act requires the commission, if it determines that it has sufficient resources, to establish one or more scientific panels to review technical documents and reports, among other things. The act requires the panel or panels to be composed of, but not limited to,

persons with expertise and training in specified topics, including coastal geomorphology. This bill would include persons with expertise and training in the topic of coastal erosion as part of the composition of the panel described above.

**Position**

**[AB 1882](#) (Villapudua D) Disabled veterans.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law defines "disabled veteran" for purposes of the Vehicle Code as, among other things, a person who, as a result of injury or disease suffered while on active service with the Armed Forces of the United States, has a disability that has been rated at 100% by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Current law also defines a "disabled veteran" as a veteran who is unable to move without the aid of an assistant device. This bill would instead define a disabled veteran as a veteran who cannot walk without the use of an assistant device. The bill would expand the definition of "disabled veteran".

**Position**

**[AB 1883](#) (Calderon D) Insurance: home protection contracts.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/9/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law regulates home protection companies, which issue contracts for the repair or replacement of a component, system, or appliance of a home. Current law prohibits a person from issuing or offering a home protection contract unless the person holds a home protection company license issued by the Department of Insurance, as specified. This bill would, notwithstanding the above-described provisions, prohibit a person or entity from selling or offering any form of a home protection contract unless the person is licensed as an insurance agent or broker, falls under a specified exemption, or has been issued a license under the provisions described below. The bill would provide for the licensure of an applicant and require specified information be submitted to the Insurance Commissioner along with a written application, including an application fee, as specified, an a certificate by a home protection company or insurer stating that it is satisfied that the named applicant is trustworthy and competent to act as an agent on its behalf. The bill would authorize an endorsee, as defined, to act on behalf of, or under the supervision of, a licensee, as defined, in matter relating to selling or offering home protection contracts, if specified conditions are met. The bill would require the licensee to provide specified training to an endorsee prior to allowing the endorsee to sell or offer home protection contracts.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED



**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan that includes various elements, including land use, housing, and conservation elements, as specified. Current law requires the conservation element to consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction on natural resources located on public lands. This bill would additionally require the conservation element to consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction on the movement of wildlife and habitat connectivity. The bill would require the conservation element, upon the next update of one or more elements on or after January 1, 2028, to, among other things, identify and analyze connectivity areas, permeability, and natural landscape area within the jurisdiction, identify and analyze existing or planned wildlife passage features, and consider the impacts of development and the barriers caused by development to wildlife, as defined, and habitat connectivity. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to incorporate by reference into its general plan an existing plan, including a certified local coastal plan, that meets these requirements. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county preparing to update its conservation element to consider incorporating appropriate standards, policies, and feasible implementation programs, consult with specified entities, and consider relevant best available science and the most appropriately scaled scientific information on linkages, corridors, and other locations that are essential to maintain landscape connectivity.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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 make 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.

**Position**

**AB 1894 (Ta R) Nonvehicular air pollution: civil penalties.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with primary jurisdiction over the regulation of air pollution. Existing law generally designates air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Current law subjects violators of specified air pollution laws or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of a district or of the state board to specified civil penalties. This bill would require a district to provide a small business, as defined, with a period of not less than 30 days to rectify a violation before the small business may be subject to those civil penalties.

**Position**

**AB 1904 (Ward D) Transit buses: yield right-of-way sign.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a transit bus in the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District and the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority to be equipped with a yield right-of-way sign on the left rear of the bus if the applicable entity approves a resolution requesting that this section be made applicable to it. Current law requires the sign to be designed to warn a person operating a motor vehicle approaching the rear of the bus that the bus is entering traffic and be illuminated by a red flashing light when the bus is signaling in preparation for entering a traffic lane after having stopped to receive or discharge passengers. This bill would expand the authorization to equip transit buses, as described above, to apply to any transit agency if the transit agency approves a resolution that this

authorization be made applicable to it.

**Position**

**[AB 1918](#) (Wood D) Solar-ready and photovoltaic and battery storage system requirements: exemption.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to prescribe, by regulation, energy efficiency standards, including appliance efficiency standards. Under this authority, the Energy Commission has established building standards for the installation of photovoltaic systems meeting certain requirements for certain residential and commercial buildings. Current law requires any standard that has been adopted by the Energy Commission pursuant to these provisions to be submitted to the California Building Standards Commission for approval. This bill would exempt a building that is constructed in the service territory of a public utility district, as specified, and that receives all of its electricity pursuant to a preference right adopted and authorized by the United States Congress, if that electricity is carbon free, from the building standards adopted by the Energy Commission, as provided, that require new residential and commercial buildings to be solar ready or to have photovoltaic and battery storage systems installed.

**Position**

**[AB 1921](#) (Papan D) Energy: renewable electrical generation facilities: definition.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines a "renewable electrical generation facility" as a facility that uses biomass, solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, fuel cells using renewable fuels, small hydroelectric generation of 30 megawatts or less, digester gas, municipal solid waste conversion, landfill gas, ocean wave, ocean thermal, or tidal current, and that meets other specified requirements. Current law incorporates that definition into various programs, including the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from electrical generating facilities that meet the definition of "renewable electrical generation facility," and the net energy metering program, in which residential customers, small commercial customers, and commercial, industrial, or agricultural customers of an electrical utility, who use a renewable electrical generation facility, are eligible to participate, as specified. This bill would revise the definition of "renewable electrical generation facility" to include a facility that uses fuel cells or linear generators that use specified fuels.

**Position**

**[AB 1923](#) (Davies R) Green Assistance Program.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would establish the Green Assistance Program within the California Environmental Protection Agency to, among other things, assist small businesses and small nonprofit organizations in applying for moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The bill would authorize the Secretary for Environmental Protection to apply for and accept grants or contributions of funds from any public or private source for the program.

**Position**

**[AB 1932](#) (Ward D) Personal income tax: mortgage interest deduction.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Personal Income Tax Law allows various deductions in computing the income that is subject to the taxes imposed by that law, including, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, a deduction for a limited amount of interest paid on acquisition indebtedness, as defined, with respect to a qualified residence of the taxpayer. Current law limits the aggregate amount treated as acquisition indebtedness for these purposes to \$1,000,000, or \$500,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return. Current law specifies for these purposes that a qualified residence includes the taxpayer's principal residence and one other residence selected by the taxpayer, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, would disallow the deduction of acquisition indebtedness with respect to a qualified residence of a taxpayer other than the principal residence. This bill would require the Franchise Tax Board, in consultation with the Department of Finance, to estimate the amount of additional revenue resulting from the above-described modifications made with respect to the calculation of taxable income under the Personal Income Tax Law by this bill and to notify the Controller of that amount, as provided.

**Position**

**[AB 1933](#) (Calderon D) Wildfire risk models.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 2/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current Department of Insurance regulations set forth requirements and limitations for wildfire risk models used to measure or assess the wildfire risk associated with a residential or commercial structure for classifying structures according to their wildfire risk or estimating losses corresponding to wildfire risk classifications. On or before January 1, 2026, and on or before each January 1 thereafter, this bill would require the department to report to the Assembly Committee on Insurance and the Senate Committee on Insurance regarding wildfire risk models it regulates.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county, and to allow provider agencies and members of the personnel team to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. Current law, until January 1 2025, authorizes the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara, and Ventura to expand the goals of the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team to include facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of individuals at risk of homelessness, as defined, to housing and supportive services, and the expedited prevention of homelessness. This bill would additionally authorize the County of San Mateo to expand the goals of the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as specified above. The bill would also delete the January 1, 2025, repeal of these provisions, thereby making the provisions operative indefinitely.

**Position**

**[AB 1951](#) (Fong, Vince R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: roadside wildfire prevention projects.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**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. This bill would exempt from CEQA a project for wildfire prevention within 50 feet of either side of a roadway. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**[AB 1953](#) (Villapudua D) Vehicles: weight limits.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/12/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current federal law prohibits the maximum gross vehicle weight of a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas or powered primarily by means of electric battery power from exceeding 82,000 pounds. Current state law, to the extent expressly authorized by federal law, authorizes a near-zero-emission vehicle or a zero-emission vehicle, as defined, to exceed the weight limits on the power unit by up to 2,000 pounds. This bill would clarify that the power unit of a near-zero emission or zero-emission vehicle, as defined, is authorized to exceed the allowable gross weight limits by up to a maximum of 2,000 pounds, as specified. This bill would also clarify that the maximum gross vehicle weight for a near-zero-emission vehicle or a zero-emission vehicle is 82,000 pounds.

**Position**

**[AB 1957](#) (Wilson D) Public contracts: best value construction contracting for counties.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/2/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes a pilot program to allow the Counties of Alameda, Los Angeles,

Monterey, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Yuba to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as defined, for construction projects in excess of \$1,000,000. Current law also authorizes these counties to use a best value construction contracting method to award individual annual contracts, not to exceed \$3,000,000, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices, as specified. Current law establishes procedures and criteria for the selection of a best value contractor and requires that bidders verify specified information under oath. Current law requires the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit a report that contains specified information about the projects awarded using the best value procedures described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before March 1, 2024. Current law repeals the pilot program provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would instead authorize any county of the state to utilize this program and would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2030. The bill would instead require the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit the report described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before March 1, 2029.

**Position**

**[AB 1961](#) (Wicks D) End Hunger in California Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, under the control of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Under current law, the policy of the state is that every human being has the right to access sufficient, affordable, and healthy food. Current law establishes various food assistance programs, including, among others, the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with specified entities, to appoint and convene the End Hunger in California Master Plan Task Force to make recommendations for future comprehensive strategies aimed at addressing access to healthy and culturally relevant food for all Californians. The bill would require the task force to meet at least twice per year and to be composed of 25 members, from specified agencies and with specified knowledge and expertise in various food-related subject matters.

**Position**

**[AB 1965](#) (Rubio, Blanca D) Public health: Office of Tribal Affairs.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would establish the Office of Tribal Affairs within the State Department of Public Health to be led by a Tribal Health Liaison to assist in addressing the public health disparities impacting tribal communities. The bill would require the office to communicate needs and to propose specific solutions from tribal communities to the department and state entities, as specified. The bill would provide that the Tribal Health Liaison be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the State Public Health Officer and would require the State Public Health Officer to regularly consult with and consider input and information provided by the Tribal Health Liaison. The bill would require the Tribal Health Liaison, among other duties, to regularly consult with California tribal representatives, as specified, and oversee the department's tribal health equity meetings, advisory groups, and workgroups.

**Position**

**[AB 1978](#) (Sanchez R) Vehicles: speed contests.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/23/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would authorize a peace officer to not take a person into custody for a violation of obstructing or placing a barricade or obstruction upon a highway or in an offstreet parking facility for the purpose of facilitating or aiding a motor vehicle speed contest or exhibition of speed, as specified, if the peace officer causes the removal and seizure of the vehicle used to commit that offense.

**Position**

**[AB 1987](#) (Bennett D) Local government.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law sets forth provisions for the formation, duties, and other authorizations, among other things, relating to cities, counties, cities and counties, and other local agencies. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to local government.

**Position**

**AB 2005 (Ward D) California State University: faculty and employee housing.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Teacher Housing Act of 2016 authorizes a school district to establish and implement programs that address the housing needs of teachers and school district employees who face challenges in securing affordable housing, as specified. The act provides that the purpose of the act is to facilitate the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable rental housing for teachers and school district employees to allow teachers or school district employees to access and maintain housing stability. The act provides that it specifically creates a state policy supporting housing for teachers and school district employees as described by specified federal law and permits school districts and developers in receipt of local or state funds or tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to restrict occupancy to teachers and school district employees on land owned by school districts, so long as that housing does not violate any other applicable laws. The act defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would authorize the California State University to establish and implement programs that address the housing needs of faculty or California State University employees who face challenges in securing affordable housing, as specified. The bill would provide that the purpose of its provisions are to facilitate the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable rental housing for faculty or California State University employees to allow them to access and maintain housing stability.

**Position**

**AB 2007 (Boerner D) Homeless youth: transitional housing.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/31/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would, until January 1, 2029, and upon appropriation by the Legislature for these purposes, require the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish the Unicorn Homes Transitional Housing for Homeless LGBTQ+ Youth Program, to be administered by local community-based organizations that provide a majority of its services to the LGBTQ+ community. The bill would require the department to fund community-based organizations in up to 5 selected counties that provide transitional housing for LGBTQ+ youth, 18 to 24 years of age, inclusive, experiencing homelessness due to family rejection, with the ultimate goal of reunification with the youth's original family. The bill would require the community-based organization to place eligible youth with volunteer host families who meet specified criteria, pursuant to the results of a background check, and who are able to provide crisis intervention with a trauma-informed approach, as defined, to their care. The bill would also require the program to comply with the existing core components of Housing First.

**Position**

**AB 2022 (Addis D) Mobilehome parks: emergency preparedness.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Parks Act generally regulates various classifications of mobilehome and related vehicle parks and imposes enforcement duties on the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) and local enforcement agencies. Current law requires every park with 50 or more units to have a person who is responsible for, and will respond in a timely manner to, emergencies concerning the operation and maintenance of the park that resides in the park and has knowledge of emergency procedures relative to utility systems and common facilities under the ownership and control of the owner of the park, and familiarity with the emergency preparedness plans for the park. This bill would, starting January 1, 2027, require that person who is responsible for emergencies concerning the operation and maintenance of the park to have knowledge of emergency procedures relative to access to park entrances and exits.

**Position**

**AB 2023 (Quirk-Silva D) Housing element: inventory of land: substantial compliance: rebuttable presumptions.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**AB 2025 (Bennett D) Coastal resources: certification of local coastal programs.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 establishes the California Coastal Commission. The act specifies that it does not permit the commission to certify a local coastal program that provides for a lesser degree of environmental protection than that provided by the plans and policies of any state regulatory agency that are formally adopted by that agency, are used in the regulatory program of that agency, and are legally enforceable. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in that latter provision.

**Position**

**AB 2029 (Jackson D) Electric vehicle charging stations assessment.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** This bill would require the Energy Commission, beginning January 1, 2025, to biennially conduct an assessment, in consultation with applicable state and federal agencies, of the abundance of electric vehicle charging stations, as defined, with electric vehicle charging station-related accessibility requirements and related guidance from relevant state and federal agencies, as provided. The bill would require the biennial assessment to include a biennial report, and would require the Energy Commission to submit the report to the Legislature concurrently with the Energy Commission's updates to the statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2036.

**Position**

**AB 2030 (Davies R) Public contracts: small business participation.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Small Business Procurement and Contract Act authorizes a state agency to award a contract for goods, services, or information technology with an estimated value of greater than \$5,000 but less than \$250,000 to a certified small business, including a microbusiness and a disabled veteran business enterprise, without complying with certain competitive bidding requirements, if the agency obtains price quotations from 2 or more of those businesses, as specified. Current law requires a state agency to consider a responsive offer timely received from a responsible certified small business, including a microbusiness, or from a disabled veteran business enterprise. This bill would expand the above-described authorization to permit a state agency to award a contract for goods, services, or information technology with an estimated value of greater than \$5,000 but less than \$250,000 to an LGBT business enterprise, a minority business enterprise, or a women business enterprise, as defined

**Position**

**AB 2042 (Jackson D) Police canines: guidelines.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires all law enforcement agencies to maintain a use of force policy, as specified, and requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to implement courses of instruction for the training of law enforcement officers in the use of force. This bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2026, to develop guidelines, as specified, for the use of canines by law enforcement. The bill would authorize the commission to periodically update these guidelines. The bill would require law enforcement agencies with a canine unit, on or before July 1, 2027, to adopt a policy for the use of canines that, at a minimum, complies with the guidelines developed by the

commission.

**Position**

**AB 2054 (Bauer-Kahan D) Energy: employment, gifts, and rates.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), with jurisdiction over all public utilities, and provides for the composition and appointment of the PUC. Current law prohibits an executive of a public utility from serving as a commissioner on the PUC within 2 years after leaving the employment of the utility. This bill would prohibit a PUC commissioner from being employed by an entity subject to regulation by the PUC for a period of one year after the end of the commissioner's term of office. The bill would prohibit a PUC commissioner from accepting a gift from an entity subject to regulation by the PUC.

**Position**

**AB 2056 (Wallis R) Homelessness spending portal.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Governor to create a California Interagency Council on Homelessness to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California, among other things. Current law requires the council to create a statewide data system with a goal of matching data on homelessness to programs impacting homeless recipients of state programs. On or before July 1, 2025, this bill would require the Department of Finance, in coordination with the council, to create a public internet website portal that tracks and reports all state spending related to homelessness, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2059 (Flora R) Tenancy: obligations of landlords: repairs.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies. Current law requires the lessor of a building intended for human occupation to repair dilapidations, as specified, that render it untenable. Current law, with certain exceptions, does not impose this duty upon the landlord if the tenant is in substantial violation of specified affirmative obligations, or with regard to dilapidations relating to the presence of mold, as specified. This bill would prohibit a landlord from being liable for dilapidations rendering the premises untenable, unless the landlord receives written or oral notice of the dilapidations and the landlord is given a reasonable time to repair the dilapidations.

**Position**

**AB 2060 (Soria D) Lake and streambed alteration agreements: exemptions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person, a state or local governmental agency, or a public utility from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or depositing or disposing of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless prescribed requirements are met, including written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity. Current law requires the department to determine whether the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource and, if so, to provide a draft lake or streambed alteration agreement to the person, agency, or utility. Existing law prescribes various requirements for lake and streambed alteration agreements. Current law also establishes various exemptions from these provisions, including, until January 1, 2029, an exemption for the diversion of floodflows for groundwater recharge, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, exempt from these provisions the temporary operation of existing infrastructure or temporary pumps being used to divert water to groundwater recharge as long as certain conditions are met, including the use of protective screens on temporary pump intakes, as provided, for diversions directly from rivers or streams, and implementation of appropriate species protection measures, as provided.

**Position**

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[AB 2061](#) (Wilson D) Sales and Use Tax: exemptions: zero-emission public transportation ferries.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current sales and use tax laws impose a tax 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. This bill, beginning January 1, 2025, and until January 1, 2030, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, zero-emission public transportation ferries, as defined, sold to a public agency, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2064](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Community Violence Interdiction Grant Program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award competitive grants for the purpose of violence intervention and prevention. Current law establishes the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program within the Board of State and Community Corrections to grant funds, upon appropriation, to local jurisdictions and Indian tribes for the purpose of implementing trauma-informed diversion programs for minors, as specified. Current law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for the work. Existing law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided. Current law requires the State Department of Public Health, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, to establish a Public School Health Center Support Program, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist school health centers, which are defined as centers or programs, located at or near local educational agencies, that provide age-appropriate health care services at the program site or through referrals, as specified. This bill would create the Community Violence Interdiction Grant Program to be administered by the California Health and Human Services Agency to provide funding to local community programs for community-driven solutions to decrease violence in neighborhoods and schools. The bill would specify the types of programs the grant funds may be used for, including, but not limited to, programs that create and enhance recreation- and health-based interventions for youth during peak times of violence and the creation and operation of school-based health centers. The bill would require the agency to develop an application process and criteria for funding and would require the agency to administer the grant program, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2079](#) (Bennett D) Groundwater extraction: large-diameter, high-capacity water wells: permits.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans, except as specified. Current law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a model water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance implementing certain standards for water well construction, maintenance, and abandonment and requires each county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, to adopt a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds certain standards. Under current law, if a county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, fails to adopt an ordinance establishing water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment standards, the model ordinance adopted by the state board is required to take effect, and is required to be enforced by the county or city and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance. This bill would require a local enforcement agency, as defined, to perform specified activities at least 30 days before determining whether to approve a permit for a new large-diameter, high-capacity well, as defined. By imposing additional requirements on a local enforcement agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

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



**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law grants the State Department of Health Care Services the sole authority in state government to license adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities. The department is authorized to issue a license to specified types of facilities if certain criteria are met. Current law requires licensees to report specified events and incidents to the department, including, among others, the death of a resident at a licensed facility. Current law authorizes the department to investigate allegations of violations of governing law and take action upon a finding of a violation, as specified. This bill would require an operator of a licensed alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility or certified alcohol or other drug program to include on its internet website and intake form paperwork a disclosure that an individual may check the internet website of the State Department of Health Care Services to confirm whether the facility's license or program's certification has been placed in probationary status, been subject to a temporary suspension order, been revoked, or the operator has been given a notice of operation in violation of law.

**Position**

**AB 2082 (Carrillo, Juan D) State highways: State Route 138: reduction.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would authorize the California Transportation Commission to relinquish to the City of Palmdale all or a portion of State Route 138 within the city's jurisdiction and prescribe conditions that apply upon relinquishment.

**Position**

**AB 2083 (Berman D) Industrial facilities' heat application equipment and process emissions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt building design and construction standards and energy and water conservation standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, including energy associated with the use of water. The act requires those standards to be cost effective when taken in their entirety and when amortized over the economic life of the structure compared with historic practice. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2026, to evaluate opportunities to increase electrification of industrial heat processes to meet the state's industrial emissions reduction goals, as provided. The bill would, as part of the state board's next update to the scoping plan occurring on or after January 1, 2025, require the state board to assess the potential for the state to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from the state's industrial facilities' heat application equipment and processes, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2085 (Bauer-Kahan D) Planning and zoning: permitted use: community clinic.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[AB 2086](#) (Schiavo D) Transportation funding: California Transportation Plan: public dashboard.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Transportation to prepare the California Transportation Plan for submission to the Governor and the Legislature as a long-range planning document that incorporates various elements and is consistent with specified expressions of legislative intent. Current law requires the department to complete the 3rd update to the plan by December 31, 2025, and to update the plan every 5 years thereafter. This bill would require the California Transportation Plan to also include a financial element that summarizes the full cost of plan implementation through the first 10 years of the planning period and includes a summary of available revenues through the planning period and an analysis of what is feasible within the plan if constrained by a realistic projection of available revenues, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2087](#) (Alanis R) California Environmental Quality Act: disclosure: identity and interests.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/5/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**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 requires the courts to give an action or proceeding alleging noncompliance with CEQA preference over all other civil actions. CEQA requires superior courts in counties with a population of more than 200,000 people to designate one or more judges to develop expertise in CEQA and certain related laws so that those judges will be available to hear and quickly resolve actions or proceedings alleging noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require, in all actions or proceedings brought pursuant to the provisions of CEQA that a filing party include with the filing a disclosure of the identity and interests of the party, as provided. The bill would authorize a court to request more information as needed, including, but not limited to, financial statements and testimony, in the event a filing party that has previously brought an action or proceeding concerning a project makes a subsequent filing in an action or proceeding concerning the same project. Because the bill would impose additional duties on a lead agency that is a filing party to an action or proceeding, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Controller's Office, to the extent the office has completed the functionality necessary, and the Department of Human Resources, when collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians hired into state employment, to use additional collection categories and tabulations for specified Black or African American groups. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, require a city, county, or city and county, when collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of employees of the city, county, or city and county, to include the additional collection categories and tabulations for specified Black or African American groups, as described above. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

**Position**

**[AB 2090](#) (Irwin D) Office of Farm to Fork: food deserts: transportation.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Office of Farm to Fork to work with transportation agencies to increase the amount of agricultural products available to underserved communities and schools in the state, and to prioritize the Department of Food and Agriculture's efforts in food deserts, as defined, throughout the state, especially cities and counties that are most impacted by food insecurity, as defined. The bill would require the office to work to overcome those identified distribution barriers by also facilitating partnerships between statewide, regional, and local transportation agencies to address inadequate public transportation lines in urban and rural communities, with the aim of connecting all communities to adequate and nutritional food access, as provided. The bill would require the office to coordinate with school districts and representatives to assess access to school breakfast and lunch programs during scheduled academic calendar breaks and school closures.

**Position**

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[AB 2091](#) (Grayson D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: public access: nonmotorized recreation.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) a change in use approved by a lead agency that is a park district or the Great Redwood Trail Agency to allow public access to preexisting paved and natural surface roads, preexisting trails, preexisting pathways, and preexisting disturbed areas for vehicle parking, as specified, and rail lines converted by the Great Redwood Trail Agency into trails known as the Great Redwood Trail, in areas used exclusively for nonmotorized recreation, if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the lead agency to post notice of, and hold, a public meeting to consider and solicit public input on the change in use under consideration before making a determination to approve or carry out the change in use, as specified. The bill would require the lead agency, if the lead agency determines that a change in use is not subject to CEQA pursuant to this provision and determines to approve or carry out the activity, to file a notice with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research and with the county clerk of the county in which the land is located, as provided. By imposing duties on public agencies related to the exemption, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Great Redwood Trail Agency.

**Position**

**[AB 2092](#) (Mathis R) Energy: small modular reactors: feasibility study.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to conduct a feasibility study on the use of small modular reactors, as defined, for energy generation in the state, including, among other things, an evaluation of the benefits of small modular reactors in comparison with other renewable resources used, or planned for use, in the state. The bill would require the PUC to submit a report on the results of the feasibility study to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2027.

**Position**

**[AB 2114](#) (Irwin D) Building standards: exterior elevated elements: inspection.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Current law requires the board of an association of a condominium project to cause a visual inspection to be conducted, at least every 9 years, of the exterior elevated elements for which the association has maintenance or repair responsibility. Current law requires the inspection to be conducted by a licensed structural engineer or architect. This bill would additionally authorize a licensed civil engineer to conduct the inspection.

**Position**

**[AB 2116](#) (Grayson D) Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account: University of California: California State University: reports.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/5/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law creates the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. Current law provides for the deposit of various moneys, including revenues from certain fuel taxes and vehicle fees, for the program into the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account. Current law, after deducting certain appropriations and allocations, authorizes annual appropriations of \$5,000,000 of the moneys available for the program to the University of California to conduct transportation research and of \$2,000,000 of the available moneys to the California State University to conduct transportation research and transportation-related workforce education, training, and development, as specified. This bill would require the University of California and the California State University, on or before January 1 of each year, to each submit a report to the Transportation Agency and specified legislative committee detailing its expenditures of those moneys for the previous fiscal year, including, but not limited to, research activities and administration.

**Position**

**[AB 2117](#) (Patterson, Joe R) Development permit expirations: actions or proceedings.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning law generally requires that an action or proceeding challenging a public agency's decision on a variance, conditional use permit, or any other permit, among other decisions, be commenced, and service made on the legislative body of the agency, within 90 days after the legislative body's decision. This bill, for purposes of determining the period of time before a variance, conditional use permit, or any other development permit or project approval issued by a city, county, or state agency expires, would exclude the period of time during which an action or proceeding involving the approval or conditional approval of the permit or project approval is or was pending, except as specified.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

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

**Position**

**[AB 2135](#) (Schiavo D) Public works contracts: wage and penalty assessment.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to issue a civil wage and penalty assessment to a contractor or subcontractor, or both, if, after an investigation, the commissioner determines there has been a violation of the laws regulating public works contracts, including the payment of prevailing wages. Current law requires the assessment to be served not later than 18 months after the filing of valid notice of completion in the office of the county recorder in each county in which the public work or some part thereof was performed, or not later than 18 months after acceptance of the public work, whichever occurs last. This bill would extend the above-described time period to 24 months and would authorize an extension of an additional 18 months for good cause, including ongoing investigation and assessment.

**Position**

**[AB 2137](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Homeless and foster youth.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program authorizes a county office of education, or a consortium of county offices of education, to apply to the Superintendent for grant funding to operate an education-based foster youth services coordinating program. If sufficient funds are available, current law requires each foster youth services coordinating program to identify at least one person as the foster youth educational services coordinator, who is responsible for facilitating educational support, as specified, to any pupil in foster care residing or attending school in the county or consortium of counties. As a condition of receiving funds, current law requires a foster youth services coordinating program to develop and implement a foster youth services plan that includes, among other things, authorization of a school district, when specified conditions apply, to enter into a temporary agreement with the foster youth services coordinating program to provide tutoring, mentoring, and counseling services to pupils, as provided. This bill instead would authorize a foster youth services coordinating program to provide tutoring, mentoring, and counseling services to a foster youth pupil, if a foster youth educational services coordinator determines, as specified, that the foster youth services coordinator is unable to secure those services provided by the foster youth pupil's school district and if those services are established as needed and identified by the foster youth educational services coordinator.

**Position**

**[AB 2140](#) (Carrillo, Juan D) Housing: Building Home Ownership for All Program.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Treasurer, on or before December 31, 2025, and in consultation with the California Housing Finance Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and other stakeholders deemed relevant by those state bodies, to develop a framework for the Building Home Ownership for All Program in accordance with the goals and elements of the program, including, among other things, expanding access to homeownership by making it affordable for lower and moderate-income Californians, and submit a report, as specified, outlining the program framework to the Legislature. The bill would also make findings and declarations related to the program.

**Position**

**[AB 2144](#) (Grayson D) General plan: annual report.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**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 requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law requires that the annual report include, among other specified information, the progress in complying with specified laws. Current law requires a city or county to provide an option for an applicant to apply for and retrieve a postentitlement phase permit on the city's or county's internet website. The Permit Streamlining Act requires a city, county, or special district to maintain on its internet website, as applicable, a current schedule of fees, exactions, and affordability requirements imposed by the city, county, or special district, including any dependent special district, applicable to a proposed housing development project, all zoning ordinances and development standards, and annual fee reports or annual financial reports, as specified. Current law requires a city, county, or special district to provide on its internet website an archive of impact fee nexus studies, cost of service studies, or equivalent, as specified. This bill would require the planning agency to include in the annual report evidence of compliance with the above-described internet website requirements.

**Position**

**[AB 2145](#) (Wilson D) Driving privilege: suspension.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires a person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle to be suspended upon notification by a bank or financial institution that a check has been dishonored when that check was presented to the Department of Motor Vehicles for payment of specified fines or fees. Current law authorizes the department to cancel a driver's license certificate or endorsement under specified circumstances, including when the holder has failed to meet any requirements for issuance or retention of the certificate or endorsement. With respect to a driver's license, existing law defines "cancellation" as the termination of a driver's license certificate without prejudice and requires the holder to surrender the certificate. Prior to canceling the privilege for a dishonored check, this bill would require the department to provide a 30-day notice to a person that their privilege to operate a motor vehicle will be canceled because of the dishonored check. The bill would require the notice to include the date on which the privilege will be suspended if the fees are unpaid. The bill would authorize the person to pay any fees due within the 30-day period to avoid the cancellation or surrender the driver's license.

**Position**

**[AB 2147](#) (Mathis R) Clean Transportation Program: hydrogen-fueling stations: report: job creation and workforce development.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board to annually jointly review and report on progress toward establishing a hydrogen-fueling network that provides the coverage and capacity to fuel vehicles requiring hydrogen fuel that are being placed into operation in the state. Current law requires the commission and the state board to consider several things, including, but not limited to, the available plans of automobile manufacturers to deploy hydrogen-fueled vehicles in California and their progress toward achieving those plans in their report. This bill would require the commission and state board's joint review and report to also include information on the progress made on job creation and workforce development in support of hydrogen fueling, limited to the construction, operation, and maintenance of hydrogen-fueling stations that are funded by active commission agreements. The bill would require the report to include the number of related workforce training programs in the state, the number of participants in those workforce training programs, the number of graduates of those

workforce training programs, and the number of related jobs in the state that are created annually.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

**[AB 2171](#) (Bennett D) Water: Department of Water Resources.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources, which is under the control of the Director of Water Resources. Current law provides for the appointment of the director by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

**Position**

**[AB 2172](#) (Wallis R) Irrigation districts: Imperial Irrigation District: electricity: assessment and inventory of assets.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the California State Auditor's Office to conduct a comprehensive assessment and inventory of the Imperial Irrigation District's assets related to its distribution of electricity, as provided. The bill would require the California State Auditor, on or before September 30, 2025, to submit the assessment and inventory to the Legislature, as provided.

**Position**

**[AB 2182](#) (Haney D) Public works.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under current law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Commencing July 1, 2026, this bill would, until January 1, 2031, instead require the director, if the director determines during any semiannual period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, to make that change available to the awarding body and that decision would have exceptions to its finality, including authorizing a contractor, awarding body, or representative to file a petition to review the director's determination.

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**Position**

**[AB 2186](#) (Wallis R) Vehicles: impoundment.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/23/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law allows a peace officer to arrest a person and seize the motor vehicle of the person if a peace officer determines that the person was engaged in a motor vehicle speed contest, reckless driving, or an exhibition of speed on a highway. Current law allows a vehicle seized under this provision to be impounded for up to 30 days. This bill would expand this provision to include an exhibition of speed that occurs in an offstreet parking facility, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2187](#) (Bryan D) Office of Tenants' Rights and Protections.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law provides that there is in state government, in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, the Civil Rights Department under the direction of an executive officer known as the Director of Civil Rights, who is appointed by the Governor. Among other responsibilities, the department is required to issue publications that in its judgment will tend to promote goodwill and minimize or eliminate discrimination in housing, as specified. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, establish the Office of Tenants' Rights and Protections in the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency, administered by a director appointed by the Governor, and would require that office to create and maintain an up-to-date, digestible, and language-inclusive list of statewide tenants' rights and protections.

**Position**

**[AB 2188](#) (Ta R) Vehicles: pollution control devices.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person from installing, selling, offering for sale, or advertising any device, apparatus, or mechanism intended for use with, or as a part of, a required motor vehicle pollution control device or system that alters or modifies the original design or performance of the motor vehicle pollution control device or system. This bill would create an exception to this prohibition for a new aftermarket catalytic converter that has been approved for sale and use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2189](#) (Ortega D) County board of supervisors: members.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires each county to have a board of supervisors consisting of 5 members and requires that no more than 3 members be elected at the same general election. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

**Position**

**[AB 2190](#) (Mathis R) California Environmental Quality Act: expedited judicial review: infrastructure projects: hydrogen.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Governor to certify certain projects, including energy infrastructure projects that meet specified requirements, for streamlining benefits related to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), such as the requirement that judicial actions, including an potential appeals, challenging the certification of an EIR or the granting of approval by a lead agency for certified projects be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days after the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. Current law excludes from the definition of "energy infrastructure project" for these purposes any project using hydrogen as a fuel. This bill would delete that exclusion, thereby authorizing the Governor to certify energy infrastructure projects that use hydrogen as a fuel for streamlining benefits related to CEQA, as described above. Because the bill would impose additional duties on lead agencies in conducting the environmental review of energy infrastructure projects using hydrogen as a fuel that are certified by the Governor, including the concurrent preparation of the record of proceedings, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**[AB 2199](#) (Berman D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential or mixed-use housing projects.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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. Current law, until January 1, 2025, exempts from CEQA residential or mixed-use housing projects, as defined, located in unincorporated areas of a county meeting certain requirements, except for residential or mixed-use housing projects if certain conditions exist, as specified. Current law requires a lead agency, if the lead agency determines that a residential or mixed-use housing project qualifies for this exemption from CEQA and determines to approve or carry out the project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk in the county in which the project is located. This bill would extend the operation of that exemption until January 1, 2035. 2032.

**Position**

**[AB 2202](#) (Rendon D) Short-term rentals: disclosure: cleaning tasks.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law, commencing July 1, 2024, prohibits a place of short-term lodging, an internet website, application, or other similar centralized platform, or any other person from advertising, displaying, or offering a room rate that does not include all fees or charges required to stay at the short-term lodging, and requires that they include in the total price to be paid, all taxes and fees imposed by a government on the stay before the consumer reserves the stay. Current law makes a violation of these provisions subject to a specified civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 and authorizes an action to enforce these provisions to be brought by a city attorney, district attorney, county counsel or the Attorney General. This bill would require a place of short-term lodging, an internet website, application, or other similar centralized platform, or any other person to also disclose any additional fees or charges that will be added to the total price to be paid, or other penalty that will be imposed, if the consumer fails to perform certain cleaning tasks at the end of the stay, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2204](#) (Bennett D) Green hydrogen.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require, on and after an unspecified date, all hydrogen produced or used in California to be green hydrogen that excludes the use of any fossil fuel as a feedstock or as an energy source in the production process and that complies with any applicable requirements to show the use of new and incremental renewable generation resources, temporal matching of renewable generation resources, and geographic deliverability of renewable energy resources.

**Position**

**[AB 2208](#) (Zbur D) California Ports Development and Offshore Wind Infrastructure Bond Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would enact the California Ports Development and Offshore Wind Infrastructure Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$ 1,000,000,000, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to support activities related to the development of offshore wind energy generation, as provided. This bill would provide for the submission of the bond act to the voters at the next statewide election.

**Position**

**[AB 2210](#) (Petrie-Norris D) Driving under the influence: ignition interlock devices.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would establish a pilot program under the Department of Motor Vehicles that would, between July 1, 2025, and July 1, 2030, require the courts in the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and San Diego, to order the installation of a certified ignition interlock



device (IID) for any DUI conviction, as specified. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature, after the conclusion of the program, summarizing the effect of the program on reducing first-time and repeat DUI offenses.

**Position**

**AB 2212 (Lowenthal D) Energy: offshore wind workforce safety training facilities.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would enact, until January 1, 2045, the Offshore Wind Workforce Safety Training Facility Development Act. The bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to oversee the allocation and use of funds allocated for the development of offshore wind workforce safety training facilities, as defined, and to develop standardized training curricula tailored to the specific workforce safety needs of the offshore wind industry, as specified. The bill would require the commission to annually submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature summarizing the progress made in establishing and operating those training facilities, as provided.

**Position**

**AB 2213 (Rubio, Blanca D) Redevelopment: oversight boards.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/2/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies, subject to review by oversight boards, and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations and to perform obligations required pursuant to any enforceable obligation. In each county where more than 40 oversight boards were created, current law requires 5 oversight boards, as specified, and their respective jurisdictions to encompass the territory located within the respective borders of the first through 5th county board of supervisors districts, as those borders existed on July 1, 2018. If a successor agency has territory located within more than one county board of supervisors' district, existing law required the county board of supervisors, no later than July 15, 2018, to determine which oversight board shall have jurisdiction over that successor agency. This bill would instead require the oversight boards numbered one through 5, and their respective jurisdictions to encompass the same territory located within the respective boundaries of the first through 5th districts, as those district boundaries are determined and adjusted by the Citizens Redistricting Commission of that county. If a successor agency has territory located within more than one county board of supervisors' district, the bill would require, by July 15, 2025, and by July 15 of the year following a year that the county board of supervisors district boundaries are adjusted, the county board of supervisors to determine which oversight board has jurisdiction over that successor agency.

**Position**

**AB 2214 (Bauer-Kahan D) Ocean Protection Council: microplastics.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Ocean Protection Act establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government to coordinate activities of state agencies that are related to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems to improve the effectiveness of state efforts to protect ocean resources within existing fiscal limitations, among other duties. Current law requires, to the extent that funds are available from bonds or other sources, including from federal, state, academic, or other public or private entities, on or before December 31, 2024, the council to adopt and implement a Statewide Microplastics Strategy related to microplastic materials that pose an emerging concern for ocean health. This bill would require, on or before March 1, 2025, the council to establish and lead an interagency coordination group, and would require the council, in coordination with the interagency coordination group, to identify and recommend to the Legislature, on or before December 31, 2025, statutory changes that are needed to implement the recommendations described in the Statewide Microplastics Strategy, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2216 (Haney D) Tenancy: common household pets.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would prohibit a landlord, before the landlord has accepted a prospective tenant's application for a dwelling unit, from asking the prospective tenant or otherwise inquiring into whether the prospective tenant plans to own or otherwise maintain a common household pet in the tenant's

dwelling unit. The bill would require a prospective tenant, no later than 72 hours before entering into a rental agreement, to inform the landlord if the prospective tenant plans to own or otherwise maintain a common household pet.

**Position**

**AB 2219 (Wallis R) Personal income tax: credit: home security surveillance.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2030, in an amount equal to the amount paid or incurred, not to exceed \$250, during the taxable year for the purchase and installation of a security surveillance system at the taxpayer's primary single-family residence located in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

**AB 2221 (Carrillo, Juan D) Broadband projects: electric power design approval.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** This bill would require an electric utility, defined as an electrical corporation or a local publicly owned electric utility, to adopt, publish, and make easily accessible to the public rules, requirements, and standards applicable to its applications for approval of an electric power design related to the construction and operation of a broadband project, as defined. The bill would require an electric utility to approve or deny a complete application within 60 or 90 days, and, if the application is incomplete, would require the electric utility to provide written notice to the applicant that the application is incomplete and would establish a timeline and process by which the application could be made complete, as specified. If an application is approved, the bill would require the electric utility, within 30 days, to provide the applicant with a cost estimate, if applicable, for any necessary work required to accommodate the electric power design described in the application. If the applicant accepts the cost estimate within 30 days, the bill would require the electric utility to complete energization to the broadband project location within a commission-determined time period, as specified. The bill would prohibit an application from being subject to any rule, requirement, or standard that has not been published and made easily accessible to the public before the date of the application's submittal to an electric utility for review.

**Position**

**AB 2230 (Bennett D) Residential Housing Unfair Practices Act of 2023.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Cartwright Act makes every trust unlawful, against public policy, and void, subject to specified exemptions. A "trust" is defined for these purposes as a combination of capital, skill, or acts by 2 or more persons for certain designated purposes. A violation of the act is punishable as a crime. This bill would expand the definition of "trust" under the act to specifically include the capital, skill, or acts of all affiliated persons, as defined. For purposes of the act, the bill would define an "affiliated person" to include, among others, a natural person related within the 3rd degree of consanguinity or affinity to any other person, together with other specified persons with certain ownership interests. The bill would expand the purposes for a trust under the act to include creating or carrying out restrictions in residential housing, preventing or limiting competition in development or redevelopment construction, leasing, rental, or purchase of residential housing, among other specified acts.

**Position**

**AB 2232 (Maienschein D) Accessibility to emergency information and services: emergency shelters: persons with pets.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 6/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 6/11/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, provides that political subdivisions, as defined, have full power during a local emergency to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements. Existing law defines "emergency plan" for these purposes to mean official and approved documents that describe the principles and methods to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. Existing law requires that a county send a copy of its emergency plan to the Office of Emergency Services upon an update to the plan. This bill would specify that, upon the next update to a city or county's emergency plan, whenever a city or county designates any number of emergency

warming centers, that it also, to the extent practicable, designate at least one warming center that can accommodate persons with pets.

**Position**

**AB 2233 (Schiavo D) Building standards: toilet compartments.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Division of the State Architect, as part of the next intervening edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2025, to propose for adoption building standards that increase the total minimum number of ambulatory accessible toilet compartments to 5% of the total number of toilet compartments, with at least one ambulatory accessible toilet compartment. The bill would require that these standards be in addition to wheelchair accessible toilet compartment standards. The bill would also require the Division of the State Architect to consider additional changes to ambulatory accessible toilet compartment standards to improve accessibility.

**Position**

**AB 2234 (Boerner D) Vehicles: electric bicycles.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines an electric bicycle and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. Under existing law, a "class 1 electric bicycle" is a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under current law, a "class 2 electric bicycle" is a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under current law, a "class 3 electric bicycle" is a bicycle equipped with a speedometer and a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. Current law prohibits a person under 16 years of age from operating a class 3 electric bicycle. This bill, the San Diego Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program, would, until January 1, 2029, authorize a local authority within the County of San Diego, or the County of San Diego in unincorporated areas, to adopt an ordinance or resolution that would prohibit a person under 12 years of age from operating a class 1 or 2 electric bicycle. For the first 60 days following the adoption of an ordinance or resolution for this purpose, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a warning notice. After 60 days, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a fine of \$25, except as specified. This bill would make a parent or legal guardian with control or custody of an emancipated minor who violates the ordinance or resolution jointly and severally liable with the minor for the amount of the fine imposed.

**Position**

**AB 2235 (Lowenthal D) Public contracts: local agencies: wind infrastructure.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law generally requires public contracts to be awarded by competitive bidding pursuant to procedures set forth in the Public Contract Code, subject to various exceptions. Current law establishes requirements that apply when a public entity is required by statute or regulation to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project, and imposes various duties on the Labor Commissioner with respect to those requirements. This bill would authorize the City of Long Beach to procure contracts relating to the terminal development project at the Port of Long Beach, known as Pier Wind, and to enter into an alternative project delivery method contract for that purpose, as provided. The bill would require the city to prepare, publicly advertise, and issue solicitation documents to procure and award any contract, subject to prescribed requirements. For purposes of these provisions, the bill would authorize the city to perform various duties regarding the procurement and administration of these contracts, including amending those contracts, as prescribed.

**Position**

**AB 2240 (Arambula D) Farm labor centers: migratory agricultural workers.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, through its Office of Migrant Services, to assist in the development, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or operation of migrant farm labor centers, as provided. Current law authorizes the Director of Housing and Community Development to contract with specified local public and private entities, including

school districts and housing authorities, for the procurement or construction of housing or shelter and to obtain specified services, including education, for migratory agricultural workers. Current law authorizes a migrant farm labor center subject to these contracts to be operated for an extended period prior to or beyond the standard 180-day period, but not to exceed 275 days in any calendar year, if certain conditions are satisfied. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2026, to engage and solicit feedback from specified stakeholders on the definition of "migratory agricultural worker" for the purposes of updating the definition. The bill would also require the department, by July 1, 2027, to develop, and submit to specified committees, a report that analyzes the feasibility and impact of transitioning housing units at Office of Migrant Services centers to year-round availability. The bill would require the report to include specified criteria, including, among other things, the quantity of housing units at each center. The bill would require the department, by December 31, 2028, and following the completion of the report, to coordinate with the Department of General Services and the Department of Food and Agriculture to identify available excess sites in proximity to migrant farm labor centers and prioritize those locations for the development of permanent farmworker housing. The bill would prescribe various requirements on the department, including that the department conduct an annual inspection of each migrant farm labor center to determine whether health, safety, and infrastructure standards are properly met.

#### Position

#### **AB 2243 (Wicks D) Housing development projects: objective standards: affordability and site criteria.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Middle Class Housing Act of 2022 provides that a housing development project is an allowable use on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, or parking is a principally permitted use, if the proposed development complies with specified requirements. Under that act, one of those requirements is that the project site is 20 acres or less. This bill, if the site is a regional mall, as defined, would instead require that the project site not be greater than 100 acres.

#### Position

#### **AB 2247 (Wallis R) Mobilehome Parks Act: enforcement: notice of violations: Manufactured Housing Opportunity and Revitalization (MORE) Program: annual fee.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Parks Act establishes requirements for the construction, maintenance, occupancy, use, and design of mobilehome parks. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce the act, unless a city, county, or city and county has assumed responsibility for enforcement. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. Current law requires an enforcement agency to enter and inspect mobilehome parks to ensure enforcement of the act, as specified. Current law requires an enforcement agency in developing its mobilehome park maintenance inspection program to inspect the mobilehome parks that the enforcement agency determines have complaints that have been made to the enforcement agency regarding serious health and safety violations in the park. Current law requires enforcement agencies, not less than 30 days before an inspection, to provide individual written notice of the inspection to the registered owners of the manufactured homes or mobilehomes, the occupants thereof, and the owner or operator of the mobilehome park, as specified. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would extend that repeal date to January 1, 2030.

#### Position

#### **AB 2250 (Weber D) Social determinants of health: screening and outreach.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, to include coverage for screenings for social determinants of health, as defined. The bill would require providers to use standardized codes when documenting patient responses to questions asked in these screenings, and would require providers to use existing tools or protocols to conduct the screenings. The bill would require a health care service plan or health insurer to provide physicians who provide primary care services with adequate access to peer support specialists, lay health workers, social workers, or community health workers in counties where the plan or insurer has enrollees or insureds, as specified. The bill would authorize the respective departments to adopt guidance to implement its provisions until regulations are adopted, and would require the departments to coordinate in the development of guidance and regulations. Because a violation of the bill's requirements by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

#### Position

**[AB 2256](#) (Friedman D) Net energy metering.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires every electric utility, defined to include electrical corporations, local publicly owned electric utilities, and electrical cooperatives, to develop a standard contract or tariff for net energy metering, as defined, for generation by a renewable electrical generation facility, as defined, and to make this contract or tariff available to eligible customer-generators, as defined, upon request on a first-come-first-served basis until the time that the total rated generating capacity used by eligible customer-generators exceeds 5% of the electric utility’s aggregate customer peak demand. Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to have developed a 2nd standard contract or tariff for each large electrical corporation, as defined, to provide net energy metering to additional eligible customer-generators in the electrical corporation’s service territory and imposes no limitation on the number of new eligible customer-generators entitled to receive service pursuant to this 2nd standard contract or tariff. Current law authorizes the commission to revise the 2nd standard contract or tariff as appropriate. Pursuant to that authorization, the commission has instituted rulemakings and issued decisions relating to the 2nd standard contract or tariff. This bill would require the commission to conduct an independent cost-of-service analysis evaluating the standard contract or tariff developed by the commission in a specified decision.

**Position**

**[AB 2257](#) (Wilson D) Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[AB 2259](#) (Boerner D) Transportation: bicycle safety handbook.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the Transportation Agency to develop and distribute, on or before September 1, 2025, a bicycle safety handbook that includes information on, among other things, existing laws regulating bicycles and e-bikes. The bill would require the agency to make a downloadable electronic version of the bicycle safety handbook available on specified internet websites. In developing the handbook, the bill would require collaboration and consultation between the agency and prescribed state entities, including, among others, the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol.

**Position**

**[AB 2261](#) (Garcia D) Transportation: federal funding: tribes.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law provides for the use and allocation of various federal transportation funding sources, including, but not limited to, the Federal-Aid Secondary Highways Act, the Federal-Aid Combined Road Plan Act, and the Federal Aid for Safer Off-System Roads Act. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal and state law, require a federally recognized Native American tribe to be eligible for federal funding for a transportation project and authorize the tribe to be the lead agency for a transportation project that receives federal funding.

**Position**

**[AB 2262](#) (Reyes D) Small business.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law creates within the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development the Office of Small Business Advocate, which is led by the Small Business Advocate, to advocate the causes of small business and to provide small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. Current law requires the advocate to, among other duties, collaborate with the Office of Small Business and Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Services in their activities under the Small Business Procurement and Contract Act, including promoting small business certification. This bill would also require the advocate to collaborate with local agencies on the development and implementation of local strategies to increase small business participation in local procurement opportunities, as specified. In this connection, the bill would authorize a local agency, as defined, to establish a Small Business Utilization Program (SBUP) to increase small businesses’ participation in local agency procurement opportunities. The bill would require an SBUP, to facilitate the participation of small businesses in the provision of goods, information technology, and services to the local agency, to establish a small business certification process. As part of this process, the bill would require the SBUP to the extent feasible, to include all of specified criteria, including, among other things, a minimum goal of 25% procurement participation for small businesses certification.

**Position**

**[AB 2266](#) (Petrie-Norris D) California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project: vehicle eligibility.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The State Air Resources Board administers the California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project under which the agency issues a limited number of vouchers to incentivize the purchase and use of zero-emission commercial vehicles. This bill would require the state board to authorize a voucher issued under the program to be used for the acquisition of any zero-emission vehicle that meets specified requirements.

**Position**

**[AB 2267](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Youth Reinvestment Grant Program.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program within the Board of State and Community Corrections to grant funds, upon appropriation, to local jurisdictions and Indian tribes for the purpose of implementing trauma-informed diversion programs for minors, as specified. This bill would repeal these provisions. The bill would reestablish the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program, to be administered by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration, for the purpose of implementing a mixed-delivery system of trauma-informed health and development diversion programs for youth, as specified. The bill would create the Youth Reinvestment Fund to be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the office for the purposes of the program.

**Position**

**[AB 2276](#) (Wood D) Forestry: timber harvesting plans: exemptions.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Z’berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, as prescribed, including: (1), for a period of 5 years following the adoption of emergency regulations, the cutting or removal of trees on the person’s property that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for the purpose of reducing flammable materials and maintaining a fuel break, known as the Small Timberland Owner Exemption, (2), until January 1, 2026, the harvesting of those trees that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for specified purposes, known as the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, (3), until January 1, 2026, the cutting or removal of trees on the person’s property in compliance with specified defensible space requirements, as provided, and (4) the cutting or removal of trees to restore and conserve California black or Oregon white oak woodlands and associated grasslands. This bill would (1) repeal the Small Timberland Owner Exemption, (2) rename the Forest

Fire Prevention Exemption the Forest Resilience Exemption, revise the standards and criteria for qualifying for that exemption, extend that exemption until January 1, 2031, and (3) extend until January 1, 2031, the other exemption described above.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2030, prohibits an owner of residential real property from, over the course of any 12-month period, increasing the gross rental rate for a dwelling or a unit more than 5% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, or 10%, whichever is lower, of the lowest gross rental rate charged for that dwelling or unit at any time during the 12 months before the effective date of the increase, subject to specified conditions. Current law defines "percentage change in the cost of living" as the percentage change in the applicable Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for All Items, as specified. This bill would require the Attorney General to, by July 1 of each year, publish the maximum allowable rent increase on its internet website for each metropolitan area.

**Position**

**[AB 2283](#) ([Pacheco D](#)) **Civil actions: electronic service.****

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/18/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the service of documents in a civil action by electronic means pursuant to rules adopted by the Judicial Council. Current law requires a court, on and after July 1, 2024, to electronically transmit those documents to a party who is subject to mandatory electronic service, or who has consented to accept electronic service, as specified. This bill would extend the deadline for courts to comply with the requirement described above to July 1, 2025, and would make a conforming change to clarify that court's electronic transmittal of documents constitutes service of those documents.

**Position**

**[AB 2284](#) ([Grayson D](#)) **County employees' retirement: compensation.****

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act. PEPRA, among other things, establishes new defined benefit formulas and caps on pensionable compensation. The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties to establish retirement system pursuant to its provisions in order to provide pension benefits to their employees. CERL generally vests management of each retirement system in a board of retirement. CERL defines "compensation earnable" by a member, for the purpose of calculating benefits, to mean the average compensation, as determined by the board, for the period under consideration upon the basis of the average number of days ordinarily worked by persons in the same grade or class of positions during the period, and the same rate of pay, subject to certain exceptions. This bill would authorize a retirement system, to the extent it has not defined "grade" in the above-described circumstances, to define "grade" to mean a number of employees considered together because they share similarities in job duties, schedules, unit recruitment requirements, work location, collective bargaining unit, or other logical work-related group or class, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2285](#) ([Rendon D](#)) **Natural resources: equitable outdoor access: 30x30 goal: urban nature-based projects.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Current law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit, on or before March 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a report to the Legislature on the progress made in the prior calendar year toward achieving the goal to conserve 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Current law provides that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. This bill would provide that, to advance and promote environmental, conservation, and public access policies and budget actions,

the Governor's office, state agencies, and the Legislature, when distributing resources, shall aspire to recognize the coequal goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and Outdoors for All, and, to the extent practical, maximize investment in historically underserved urban communities consistent with those initiatives. The bill would encourage decisionmakers, when distributing resources to achieve the goals and benefits of the 30x30 goal and Outdoors for All, to consider factors that are unique to urban settings, including, among other things, higher land value acquisition and development costs per acre, the acute health needs of a local population due to historic lack of greenspace access and development externalities, local park needs assessment plans, current or impending loss of parks or greenspace as a result of state or federal infrastructure projects, and the availability of mobility options near a proposed land conservation site.

**Position**

**AB 2286 (Aguiar-Curry D) Vehicles: autonomous vehicles.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the operation of an autonomous vehicle on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle operated if specified requirements are satisfied. Current law prohibits the operation of an autonomous vehicle on public roads until the manufacturer submits an application to the Department of Motor Vehicles, as specified, and that application is approved. This bill would require a manufacturer of an autonomous vehicle to report to the department a collision on a public road that involved one of its autonomous vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more that is operating under a testing or deployment permit that resulted in damage of property, bodily injury, or death within 10 days of the collision.

**Position**

**AB 2289 (Low D) Vehicles: parking placards and special license plates for disabled veterans and persons with disabilities.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue a distinguishing placard to a qualified disabled veteran or person with a disability, upon application, to be displayed upon a parked vehicle for the purpose of identifying eligibility for certain parking privileges. Current law also authorizes the department to issue a special license plate to a disabled veteran or person with a disability, upon application. Current law authorizes the department to issue a temporary distinguishing placard bearing a specified symbol to a disabled veteran or person with a disability, as specified. Prior to issuing a placard or license plate, current law requires the submission of a certificate signed by a physician and surgeon, nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, or physician assistant, substantiating the disability, as specified, unless the applicant's disability is readily observable and uncontested. Prior to issuing a temporary distinguishing placard, current law requires the submission of a certificate substantiating the temporary disability and stating the date upon which the disability is expected to terminate. For the disability of a person who has lost, or has lost use of, one or more lower extremities or one hand, for a disabled veteran, or both hands, for a person with a disability, or who has significant limitation in the use of lower extremities, existing law additionally authorizes a licensed chiropractor to certify these disabilities. This bill, beginning on January 1, 2026, would additionally authorize a licensed physical therapist to certify the loss, or loss of use, of the lower extremities or hands, as described above.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

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



**Position**

**[AB 2291](#)**

**(Alanis R) Mobilehomes.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in administering the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program, to contract with one or more qualified and experienced nonprofit legal services providers and refer complaints selected for evaluation, and which are not resolved, to these nonprofit legal service providers for possible enforcement action, as specified. This bill would require the department to conduct regular surveys of complainants referred to a nonprofit legal services provider, as specified. The bill would require the department to monitor updates from a nonprofit legal services provider to detect any inappropriate denial of services and would require the department to respond immediately to correct any denials.

**Position**

**[AB 2298](#)**

**(Hart D) Coastal resources: Protecting Blue Whales and Blue Skies Program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government to, among other things, establish policies to coordinate the collection, evaluation, and sharing of scientific data related to coastal and ocean resources among agencies. Current law requires the council to develop and implement a voluntary sustainable seafood promotion program for the state, to consist of specified components, including a competitive grant and loan program for eligible entities, including, but not limited to, fishery groups and associations, for the purpose of assisting California fisheries in qualifying for certification to internationally accepted standards for sustainable seafood. This bill would, subject to the availability of funding, require the council to participate as a stakeholder, and in an advisory capacity, to the Protecting Blue Whales and Blue Skies Program with air pollution control districts and air quality management districts along the coast and other stakeholders, including the State Air Resources Board, to support, in an advisory capacity, coastal air districts in their efforts to implement a statewide voluntary vessel speed reduction and sustainable shipping program for the California coast in order to reduce air pollution, the risk of fatal vessel strikes on whales, and harmful underwater acoustic impacts

**Position**

**[AB 2302](#)**

**(Addis D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of 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.

**Position**

**[AB 2311](#)**

**(Bennett D) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: edible food.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources

Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as a part of the market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, upon appropriation, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance to promote the in-state development of infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste, sort and aggregate or process organic and other recyclable materials into new, value-added products, or divert items from disposal through enhanced reuse opportunities. Current law requires the grant program to provide eligible financial assistance for certain activities, including activities that expand and improve organic waste diversion and recycling, including, but not limited to, the recovery of food for human consumption and food waste prevention. Current law specifies eligible infrastructure projects for purposes of the program, including but not limited to, the construction of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations. This bill would expand the grant program to provide financial assistance for the recovery of edible food, as specified. The bill would specify that eligible infrastructure projects includes the construction or expansion of facilities to help develop, implement, or expand edible food waste recovery operations.

**Position**

**AB 2314 (Lee D) Tribal housing developments: use by right: density.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specific objective planning standards, including, among others, that the development proponent has committed to record, prior to the issuance of the first building permit, a land use restriction or covenant providing that any lower or moderate-income housing units required remain available at affordable housing costs or rent to persons and families of lower or moderate income, as specified. This bill would deem a tribal housing development that is located on a site owned in fee simple by the tribe an allowable use if it satisfies specified requirements, including that it is located on an infill lot and it is not located on an environmentally sensitive site, as specified. The bill would define "allowable use" for purposes of these provisions to mean that the development project is a permitted use regardless of zoning designation, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2320 (Irwin D) Wildlife Connectivity and Climate Adaptation Act of 2024: wildlife corridors: fish passage.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Natural Resources Agency, in implementing actions to achieve the goal to conserve at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030 established by executive order, to prioritize specified actions. Current law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit an annual report to the Legislature on the progress made during the prior calendar year toward achieving that goal, as provided. Current law requires that annual report to include certain information, including, among other information, the progress made in the prior calendar year to address equity as part of the above-described goal. This bill, the Wildlife Connectivity and Climate Adaptation Act of 2024, would additionally require the agency, as part of that report, to include an update on the state's progress towards addressing the priority wildlife corridors, as defined, identified in the Restoring California's Wildlife Connectivity report by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and goals for wildlife corridor protection in the next five years.

**Position**

**AB 2329 (Muratsuchi D) Energy: California Affordable Decarbonization Authority.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to jointly authorize the establishment of the California Affordable Decarbonization Authority as a nonprofit public benefit corporation and to take all necessary measures to create the authority. The bill would require the authority to be governed by an independent board of directors appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, and Senate Committee on Rules, as specified. The bill would require the authority to maintain open meeting standards and meeting notice requirements consistent with the requirements of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act and the California Public Records Act. The bill would establish the Climate Equity Trust Fund as a trust fund, separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of the state, and would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require that the moneys in the trust fund

be expended by the authority for the benefit of electricity customers and to promote affordable electricity rates, as specified. The bill would authorize disbursements from the trust fund to be made through direct credits on ratepayer bills, direct rebates or incentives to market participants, technology vendors, technology installers, and end-use customers, and reimbursement of eligible costs, including costs for building electrification programs and incentives, incurred by an electrical corporation, electric service provider, community choice aggregator, or local publicly owned electric utility in the form of matching funds. The bill would require the authority to submit annual and multiyear spending plans for review and approval to the PUC and the Energy Commission before disbursing trust fund moneys.

**Position**

**AB 2330 (Holden D) Endangered species: incidental take: wildfire preparedness activities.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) may authorize the take of listed species by certain entities through permits or memorandums of understanding for specified purposes. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Current law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, as provided. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or other local agency to submit to the department a wildfire preparedness plan to conduct wildfire preparedness activities on land designated as a fire hazard severity zone, as defined, that minimizes impacts to wildlife and habitat for candidate, threatened, and endangered species. The bill would require the wildfire preparedness plan to include, among other things, a brief description of the planned wildfire preparedness activities, the approximate dates for the activities, and a description of the candidate, endangered, and threatened species within the plan area. The bill would require the department, if sufficient information is included in the wildfire preparedness plan for the department to determine if an incidental take permit is required, to notify the local agency within 90 days of receipt of the wildfire preparedness plan if an incidental take permit or other permit is needed, or if there are other considerations, exemptions, or streamlined pathways that the wildfire preparedness activities qualify for, including, but not limited to, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's California Vegetation Treatment Program.

**Position**

**AB 2331 (Gabriel D) Voluntary carbon market disclosures.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Current law requires a business entity that is marketing or selling voluntary carbon offsets within the state to disclose on the business entity's internet website specified information about the applicable carbon offset project, including, among other things, the durability period for any project that the seller knows or should know that the durability of the project's greenhouse gas reductions or greenhouse gas removal enhancements is less than the atmospheric lifetime of carbon dioxide emissions. Current law defines "durability" for purposes of these provisions. Current law defines a "voluntary carbon offset" to mean any product sold or marketed in the state that makes specified claims. Current law also requires an entity that makes claims regarding the achievement of net zero emissions, claims regarding carbon neutrality, or other claims implying the entity, related or affiliated entity, or a product does not add net carbon dioxide or greenhouse gases to the climate or has made significant reductions to its carbon dioxide or greenhouse gas emissions, as described, to disclose on the entity's internet website specified information pertaining to all greenhouse gas emissions associated with its claims. Current law requires these disclosures to be updated no less than annually. Current law makes a person who violates these provisions subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$2,500 per day, as specified, for each violation, not to exceed a total amount of \$500,000, as provided. This bill would revise the definition of a "voluntary carbon offset" to mean a tradable instrument, rather than a product. The bill would delete the definition of "durability" and the requirement to disclose the durability period, as described above, and would instead require the disclosure of the period over which carbon storage is required by law or contract to be monitored for reversals and to have any reversals reported, verified, and compensated, as provided. The bill would define "reversals" for purposes of the bill. The bill would expand, revise, and clarify the information that a business entity is required to disclose.

**Position**

**AB 2333 (Santiago D) State highways: airspace leases: report.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to lease to public agencies or private entities areas above or below state highways, subject to any reservations, restrictions, and conditions that the department deems necessary to ensure adequate protection to the safety and the adequacy of highway facilities and to abutting or adjacent land uses. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, to submit a report to the Assembly and Senate Committees on Transportation with specified information on every airspace site leased by the department, including information about site inspections and each site's proximity to sensitive infrastructure, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2334](#) (Grayson D) Surplus land.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, a local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements before disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a written notice of availability for open-space purposes to specified entities. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provisions regarding written notice of availability for open-space purposes.

**Position**

**[AB 2338](#) (Jones-Sawyer D) Statewide Homelessness Coordinator.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

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

**Position**

**[AB 2344](#) (Petrie-Norris D) Fire prevention: grant programs: reporting.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, on or before July 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, to compile and post on its internet website specified information regarding identified state and federal grant programs relating to fire prevention and resilience, as provided.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[AB 2353](#)**

**(Ward D) Property taxation: welfare exemption: delinquent payments: interest and penalties.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Except as provided, the California Constitution requires that all property be taxed in proportion to its full value and assessed at the same percentage of fair market value. The tax imposed pursuant to these provisions is commonly referred to as an ad valorem property tax. Current property tax law, in accordance with the California Constitution, provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. Under current property tax law, property that meets these requirements that is used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities is entitled to a partial exemption, equal to that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units, in any year that any of certain criteria apply. Current law imposes various penalties and costs for delinquent payment of real property taxes. Current law, however, requires the cancellation of any delinquent penalty, cost, redemption penalty, interest, or redemption fee upon satisfactory proof, as described, that the penalty, cost, interest, or fee attached due to an error of the tax collector, the auditor, or the assessor or due to their inability to complete valid procedures initiated prior to the delinquency date, as specified. This bill would provide that a property owner is not liable for interest or penalties, and would prohibit the tax collector from taking or continuing any collection action, with respect to ad valorem property taxes levied upon a property if, annually while receiving the benefit, the facilities are in the course of construction, as defined, and the property owner supplies evidence to the tax collector that the property owner has submitted to the county assessor an application for an exemption pursuant to the above-described partial welfare exemption, except as provided, and that the property received a specified reservation of tax credits or award of funds. The bill would require the tax collector to provide the list of eligible properties to the assessor.

**Position**

**[AB 2360](#)**

**(Rendon D) Developmental services: family services: counseling.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act requires the State Department of Developmental Services to contract with regional centers to provide services and supports to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. In order to provide opportunities for children to live with their families, current law requires the department and regional centers to give a very high priority to the development and expansion of services and supports designed to assist families that are caring for their children at home, including respite for parents, homemaker services, counseling, and mental health services. This bill would require the department to establish a Family Wellness Pilot Program under which regional centers shall provide counseling and peer support group services to families of regional center consumers who are 3 years of age or younger.

**Position**

**[AB 2361](#)**

**(Davies R) Planning and zoning: regional housing needs: exchange of allocation: Counties of Orange and San Diego.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community

Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region. That law further requires the appropriate council of governments, or, for cities and counties without a council of governments, the department, to adopt a final regional housing plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county in accordance with certain requirements. This bill would establish a pilot program for the Counties of Orange and San Diego, and the cities therein. The bill would authorize a city or county within the pilot program, by agreement, to transfer all or a portion of its allocation of regional housing need to another city or county within the pilot program.

**Position**

**[AB 2367](#) (Lee D) Highways: supplemental destination signs: state special schools.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/18/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Transportation to place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, directional signs on freeways indicating the location of the freeway off ramp which may be used to reach a public or private postsecondary education institution having an enrollment of either 1,000 or more full-time students or the equivalent in part-time students, at the request of the institution. Current law establishes the California School for the Deaf, Northern California, and the California School for the Deaf, Southern California, known collectively as the California School for the Deaf, and the California School for the Blind, as the state special schools, under the administration of the State Department of Education. This bill would require the department in the next revision of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, to allow supplemental destination signs for a state special school that is located within 5 miles of the highway, regardless of whether the state special school is located in a major metropolitan area, urbanized area, or rural area

**Position**

**[AB 2368](#) (Petrie-Norris D) System reliability and outages.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Independent System Operator to ensure the efficient use and reliable operation of the transmission grid, as provided. This bill would authorize the Independent System Operator to amend its tariff, as deemed necessary and subject to approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to be consistent with the efficient use and reliable operation of the transmission grid.

**Position**

**[AB 2369](#) (Patterson, Jim R) Broadband: fixed wireless study: Little Hoover Commission.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Milton Marks "Little Hoover" Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy to promote economy, efficiency, and improved service in the transaction of the public business in the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the state government. This bill would require the Little Hoover Commission to conduct a study on the use of fixed wireless and other technologies to bridge the digital divide. The bill would require the Little Hoover Commission, on or before January 1, 2027, to submit a report to the Legislature with the commission's recommendations based on the study.

**Position**

**[AB 2373](#) (Rendon D) Mobilehomes: tenancies.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law makes it unlawful for a person to take various actions in connection with the construction and operation of a mobilehome park unless that person has a valid permit issued by the enforcement agency, as specified. The Mobilehome Residency Law governs the terms and conditions of residency in mobilehome parks and prescribes the content of a rental agreement for a tenancy. The Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Act, until January 1, 2027, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to provide assistance in resolving and coordinating the resolution of complaints relating to the Mobilehome Residency Law. Under the Mobilehome Residency Law, management of the mobilehome park may only terminate a tenancy for certain reasons. These specified reasons include nonpayment of rent, utility charges, or reasonable incidental charges, or change of use of the park or any portion thereof. This bill would prohibit a tenancy from being terminated and a notice of termination from being issued for the above-described reasons unless the park has a valid permit to operate issued by the enforcement agency in accordance with certain

provisions of the Mobilehome Parks Act.

**Position**

**[AB 2380](#) (McKinnor D) Land use.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Subdivision Map Act requires prescribed security from a developer if the act or a local ordinance authorizes or requires the furnishing of security in connection with the performance of any act or agreement, including a requirement that specified forms of security be recorded with the county recorder of the county in which the subject real property is located. Current law also requires any contract or security interest in real property entered into as security for performance, as described, to be recorded as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

**Position**

**[AB 2385](#) (Alanis R) Driver's licenses: instruction permits and provisional licenses.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Brady-Jared Teen Driver Safety Act of 1997 establishes a provisional licensing program and generally requires that a driver's license issued to a person at least 16 years of age, but under 18 years of age be issued pursuant to that provisional licensing program. Current law requires a person to hold an instruction permit for not less than 6 months prior to applying for a provisional license. During the first 12 months after issuance of a provisional license, existing law prohibits the licensee from driving between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. and transporting passengers who are under 20 years of age, as specified. Current law provides limited exceptions to these restrictions under which a licensee is authorized to drive under specified circumstances. A violation of these provisions is punishable as an infraction. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2027, expand the scope of the provisional licensing program by expanding the applicable age range for the program to persons at least 16 years of age, but under 21 years of age. The restrictions on provisional licensees described above would apply during the first 6 months after issuance of a provisional license to a licensee who is 18, 19, or 20 years of age, subject to specified exemptions.

**Position**

**[AB 2387](#) (Pellerin D) Mobilehome parks: additional lots: exemption from additional fees or charges.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Parks Act (act) generally regulates various classifications of mobilehome and related vehicle parks, and imposes enforcement duties on the Department of Housing and Community Development and local enforcement agencies. The act authorizes any person to file an application with the governing body of a city or county for a conditional use permit for a mobilehome park. The act requires a person, before operating a mobilehome park, and each year thereafter, to obtain a valid permit from the enforcement agency in order to operate the park. The act also requires the owner of a mobilehome park to obtain a permit to create, move, shift, or alter park lot lines. This bill would, subject to specified exceptions, authorize an owner of an existing mobilehome park that is subject to, or intends to qualify for, a valid permit to operate the park, to apply to the enforcement agency to add additional specified lots to the mobilehome park not to exceed 10% of the previously approved number of lots in the mobilehome park, if the owner has not had their permit to operate suspended. The bill would require the owner to apply to the enforcement agency for, and obtain from the enforcement agency, all required permits pursuant to the act before adding additional lots. The bill would exempt the additional lots from any business tax, local registration fee, use permit fee, or other fee, except those fees that apply to the existing lots in the park, and would prohibit the owner from reducing the size of, or interfering with, certain existing facilities without first complying with specified requirements for creating, moving, shifting, or altering lot lines.

**Position**

**[AB 2392](#) (Soria D) Vehicles: motorcycle: safety helmet exception.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires a driver and a passenger to wear a safety helmet meeting certain requirements when riding on a motorcycle, motor-driven cycle, or motorized bicycle. This bill would exempt from this requirement a person who wears a turban or patka as an expression of the person's religious belief and practice when riding on a motorcycle, motor-driven cycle, or motorized bicycle.

**Position**

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[AB 2394](#) (Grayson D) California Environmental Quality Act.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**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 makes various legislative findings and declarations regarding the maintenance of a quality environment for the people of this state and states the intent of the Legislature for state agencies to regulate activities so that major consideration is given to preventing environmental damage. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those findings and declarations, and to the statement of intent.

**Position**

**[AB 2396](#) (Reyes D) State Partnership for Affordable Housing Registries in California Grant Program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law creates the Department of Housing and Community Development and sets forth its powers and duties relating to the administration of housing programs. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the department to solicit participation in the State Partnership for Affordable Housing Registries in California Grant Program among eligible entities, as defined, through a notice of funding availability. The bill would require the department to disburse funds awarded to eligible entities, and require program administrators, as defined, to launch Phase 1 of the platforms, as specified. The bill would require the department to disburse funds to applicants in geographically diverse communities to the extent feasible.

**Position**

**[AB 2399](#) (Rendon D) Mobilehome park residences: rental agreements: Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Residency Law, governs the terms and conditions of residency in mobilehome parks and prescribes the content of a rental agreement for a tenancy. Current law requires that a copy of the Mobilehome Residency Law be provided as an exhibit and incorporated into the rental agreement by reference, as specified. Current law also requires that a copy of a specified notice containing the rights and responsibilities of homeowners and park managers be included in the rental agreement and requires management to provide a copy of the notice to all homeowners each year, as specified. The Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Act, until January 1, 2027, establishes the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program within the Department of Housing and Community Development, which requires the department to provide assistance in taking complaints, and helping to resolve and coordinate the resolution of those complaints, from homeowners relating to the Mobilehome Residency Law. This bill would require the above-specified notice to additionally include information about the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2400](#) (Rivas, Luz D) California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Existing sales and use tax laws impose 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 California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. The act authorizes, until January 1, 2026, the authority to provide financial assistance to a participating party in the form of specified sales and use tax exclusions for projects, including those that promote California-based manufacturing, California-based jobs, advanced manufacturing, reduction of greenhouse gases, or reduction in air and water pollution or energy consumption. The act prohibits the sales and use tax exclusions from exceeding \$100,000,000 for each calendar year, except as provided. The Sales and Use Tax Law, for the purposes of the taxes imposed pursuant to that law, until January 1, 2026, excludes the lease or transfer of title of tangible personal property constituting a project to any contractor for use in the performance of a construction contract for a participating party that will use that property as an integral part of the approved project. This bill



would extend the authorization to provide financial assistance in the form of a sales and use tax exclusion for qualifying projects to January 1, 2031, and would extend the sales and use tax exclusion to January 1, 2031. The bill would make other conforming changes.

**Position**

**[AB 2401](#) (Ting D) Clean Cars 4 All Program.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Clean Cars 4 All Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board, to focus on achieving reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, improvements in air quality, and benefits to low-income state residents through the replacement of high-polluter motor vehicles with cleaner and more efficient motor vehicles or a mobility option. Current law requires the implementing regulations to ensure that the program complies with certain requirements. This bill would require the implementing regulations for the Clean Cars 4 All Program to additionally ensure that, among other things, incentives provided under the program are available in all areas of the state and that, in those areas where a local air district has not elected to participate in the program, to manage the distribution of incentives within its jurisdiction, the state board manages the distribution of incentives to eligible residents of those areas. The bill would make certain conforming changes in that regard.

**Position**

**[AB 2403](#) (Bonta D) Community colleges: student equity plan.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law, the Seymour-Campbell Student Success Act of 2012, provides that the purpose of the act is to increase California community college student access and success by providing effective core matriculation services, including orientation, assessment and placement, counseling, other education planning services, and academic interventions. Existing law establishes the Student Equity and Achievement Program and requires a community college district, as a condition of the receipt of funds under the program, to comply with specified requirements, including the maintenance of a student equity plan to ensure equal educational opportunities and promote student success for all students, regardless of race, gender, age, disability, or economic circumstances. Existing law requires a student equity plan to be developed with the active involvement of all groups on campus as required by law, including, but not limited to, the academic senate, academic faculty and staff, student services, and students, and with the involvement of appropriate people from the community. This bill would require a student equity plan to also include a description of the active involvement of all groups on campus in developing the student equity plan for each community college in the community college district. To the extent that the bill would impose new duties on community college districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

**[AB 2404](#) (Lee D) State and local public employees: labor relations: strikes.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act and the Ralph C. Dills Act regulate the labor relations of employees and employers of local public agencies and the state, respectively. The acts grant specified employees of local public agencies and the state the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their choosing. This bill would provide, except as specified, that it is not unlawful or a cause for discipline or other adverse action against a public employee for that public employee to refuse to enter property that is the site of a primary strike, perform work for a public employer involved in a primary strike, or go through or work behind a primary strike line. The bill would prohibit a public employer from directing a public employee to take those actions. The bill would authorize a recognized employee organization to inform employees of these rights and encourage them to exercise those rights.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Office of Planning and Research, on or before January 1, 2026, to create and maintain, as specified, a permitting accountability transparency internet website (dashboard). The bill would require the dashboard to include a display for each permit to be issued by specified state

agencies for all covered projects. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would also require the dashboard to include, but not be limited to, information for each permit to be issued by a state agency that is required for the completion of the project, including, among other requirements, the permit application submission date. The bill would require each state agency with a responsibility for issuing a permit for a covered project to provide information in the appropriate time and manner as determined by the office. The bill would also make related findings and declarations.

**Position**

**AB 2413 (Rivas, Luz D) Public Utilities Act.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Public Utilities Act contains laws directing the commission's regulation of public utilities. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the law naming the act.

**Position**

**AB 2416 (Connolly D) Residential property insurance: wildfire risk.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law generally regulates classes of insurance, including property and fire insurance. Current law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and prescribes the department's powers and duties. Current department regulations prohibit an insurer from using a rating plan that does not take into account and reflect specified wildfire risk mitigation, including property-level building hardening measures. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2030, and every 5 years thereafter, to consider whether or not to update its regulations to include additional building hardening measures for property-level mitigation efforts and communitywide wildfire mitigation programs.

**Position**

**AB 2417 (Hoover R) Homelessness: California Interagency Council on Homelessness.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Governor to create the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, and specifies the duties of the coordinating council to include creating partnerships among state agencies and departments, local government agencies, and specified federal agencies and private entities, for the purpose of arriving at specific strategies to end homelessness. Current law requires agencies and departments administering state programs to collaborate with the California Interagency Council on Homelessness to adopt guidelines and regulations to incorporate core components of Housing First. This bill would repeal Housing First policies and related requirements, thereby removing the requirement on those state agencies and departments to incorporate core components of Housing First.

**Position**

**AB 2418 (Patterson, Jim R) Vehicular air pollution: heavy-duty trucks.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the state board to adopt and implement emission standards for new motor vehicles for the control of emissions from new motor vehicles that the State Air Resources Board finds to be necessary and technologically feasible, as provided. Current state regulations establish exhaust emissions standards and test procedures for 1985 and subsequent model heavy-duty engines and vehicles, as provided. Current law defines "heavy-duty" for purposes of laws governing air resources. This bill would exempt, notwithstanding any other law, a 2024 and subsequent model heavy-duty truck that meets federal exhaust emission standards from the state regulations described above governing exhaust emissions standards and test procedures for 1985 and subsequent model heavy-duty engines and vehicles.

**Position**

**AB 2421 (Low D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/17/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, and provisions relating to judicial employees, public

schools, higher education, the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District, the Sacramento Regional Transit District, and other public transit employees, prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organizations. This includes imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by existing law. This bill would also prohibit a local public agency employer, a state employer, a judicial employer, a public school employer, a higher education employer, or the district from questioning any employee or employee representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation.

**Position**

**[AB 2427](#) (McCarty D) Electric vehicle charging stations: permitting: curbside charging.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current law authorizes the governing body of a county or city to prescribe fees for permits, certificates, or other forms or documents required or authorized under the State Housing Law, and fees to defray the cost of enforcement required by the law to be carried out by local enforcement agencies. This bill, the California Private Permitting Review and Inspection Act, would require a building department of the county or city to prepare a schedule of the above-described fees and post the schedule on the county or city's internet website if the city or county prescribes the fees.

**Position**

**[AB 2440](#) (Reyes D) 30x30 goal: partnering state agencies: Department of Parks and Recreation.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources

Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Current law provides that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. Current law requires the Natural Resources Agency to prioritize specified actions, including partnering with federal agencies to leverage strategic funding and resources in achieving the 30x30 goal. This bill would also require the agency to prioritize promoting and supporting partnering state agencies and departments that acquire state land, including, but not limited to, the Department of Parks and Recreation, in the acquisition of new state land and responsible stewardship of state land, as feasible.

**Position**

**AB 2443 (Carrillo, Juan D) Transactions and use taxes: Cities of Lancaster, Palmdale, and Victorville.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes cities and counties, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general or specific purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law, including a requirement that the combined rate of all taxes that may be imposed in accordance with that law in the jurisdiction not exceed 2%. This bill would authorize the Cities of Lancaster, Palmdale, and Victorville to impose a transactions and use tax for the support of countywide transportation programs or general services, at a rate of no more than 1% that, in combination with other transactions and use taxes, would exceed the above-described combined rate limit of 2%, if certain requirements are met. The bill would provide that a transactions and use tax rate imposed pursuant to the bill will not be considered for purposes of the combined rate limit described above. The bill would repeal these authorizations on January 1, 2029, if an ordinance proposing the tax has not been approved by that date, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2448 (Jackson D) Electric Vehicle Economic Opportunity Zone: County of Riverside.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, establish an Electric Vehicle Economic Opportunity Zone (EVEOZ) for the County of Riverside, administered by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, for the purpose of creating programs to make electric vehicle manufacturing jobs and education more accessible to lower income communities. The bill would require the agency to collaborate with the County of Riverside in determining the geographical boundaries of the EVEOZ. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the agency to partner with educational institutions, electric vehicle manufacturing businesses, and local and national financial intuitions to develop EVEOZ education, training, and investment programs, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2451 (Cervantes D) Public works: prevailing wages.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires, except for public works projects of \$1,000 or less, that workers employed on public works be paid not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality that the public work is performed, and not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work fixed, as prescribed. Current law requires the Director of Industrial Relations to determine the applicable wage rates established by collective bargaining agreements and the rates that may have been predetermined for federal public works, within the locality and in the nearest labor market area. This bill would require the director to use the higher rate when rates arise from collective bargaining agreements that have overlapping crafts or classifications.

**Position**

**AB 2453 (Villapudua D) Weights and measures: electric vehicle supply equipment.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides that the Department of Food and Agriculture has general supervision of the weights and measures and weighing and measuring devices sold or used in the state, including devices used to measure electricity sold as a motor vehicle fuel. Current law regulates the use and repair of weighing or measuring devices. Current law authorizes a device to be placed in service only

by a sealer or a service agency. This bill would prohibit, until January 1, 2028, requiring electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) to be retested or placed in service by a service agency or sealer, if the EVSE has previously been placed in service by a service agency or sealer, before the EVSE is used after receiving maintenance, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2454 (Lee D) Drinking water: rental property: domestic well testing.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of drinking water in the State of California. The act requires the state board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water based upon specified criteria. Current law makes certain violations of the act a crime. This bill would require an owner of a domestic well that serves a rental property within the boundaries of a testing program, as defined, to participate in the testing program, as specified. The bill would require the state board to post certain information regarding applicable testing programs on its internet website. The bill would require the owner of a domestic well that serves a rental property to ensure that the test results, and information on how to read and understand the test results, are provided to current residents of the rental property within 10 days of receiving the test results. If the test results demonstrate an exceedance of any primary drinking water standard, and the owner of the domestic well or a resident served by the domestic well is eligible for a program for the provision of safe drinking water, the bill would require the domestic well owner to provide safe drinking water to the residents.

**Position**

**AB 2455 (Gabriel D) Whistleblower protection: state and local government procedures.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller to maintain a whistleblower hotline to receive calls from persons who have information regarding fraud, waste, or abuse by local government employees, as specified. Current law authorizes the auditor or controller to refer calls received on the whistleblower hotline to the appropriate government authority for review and possible investigation. During the initial review of a call, current law requires the auditor, controller or other appropriate governmental agency to hold in confidence information disclosed through the whistleblower hotline, as specified. Upon receiving specific information that an employee or local government has engaged in an improper government activity, existing law authorizes a city or county auditor or controller to conduct an investigative audit of the matter, as specified. Current law requires the identity of the individual or individuals reporting the improper government activity and the subject employee or employees to be kept confidential, except as specified. Current law defines "fraud, waste or abuse" to mean any activity by a local agency or employee that is undertaken in the performance of the employee's official duties, as described, that is in violation of any local, state, or federal law or regulation relating to, among other things, corruption. This bill would also authorize a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller to maintain a whistleblower hotline to receive calls from persons who have information regarding improper governmental activity, and would recast information regarding fraud, waste, or abuse by local government employees as improper governmental activity. The bill would instead authorize a city or county auditor or controller, or auditor's or controller's designee, to conduct an investigative audit of the matter upon receiving specific information that an employee or local government has engaged in a fraud, waste, or abuse or improper governmental activity, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2462 (Calderon D) Public Utilities Commission: written reports: energy.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to annually prepare and submit to the Governor and Legislature a written report that contains the commission's recommendations for actions that can be undertaken during the succeeding 12 months to limit utility cost and rate increases consistent with the state's energy and environmental goals, including goals for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and requires the commission, in preparing the report, to require certain electrical corporations and gas corporations to study and report on measures they recommend be undertaken to limit costs and rate increases. This bill would require that the report also contain recommendations that may take longer than 12 months to implement, but could lead to substantial reductions in monthly electricity and natural gas utility bills, and considerations of how the adoption of decarbonization policies, including electrification, may impact total energy costs borne by consumers, as provided.

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**Position**

**[AB 2465](#) ([Gipson D](#)) **Equity: socially disadvantaged groups and organizations: grants.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Farmer Equity Act of 2017, requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to ensure the inclusion of socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, defined as a member of a socially disadvantaged group, as defined, in the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of food and agriculture laws, regulations, and policies and programs, as specified. This bill would expand the definition of socially disadvantaged group to include descendants of enslaved persons in the United States.

**Position**

**[AB 2466](#) ([Carrillo, Wendy D](#)) **Medi-Cal managed care: network adequacy standards.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Director of Health Care Services to terminate a contract or impose sanctions if the director finds that a Medi-Cal managed care plan fails to comply with contract requirements, state or federal law or regulations, or the state plan or approved waivers, or for other good cause. Current law establishes, until January 1, 2026, certain time and distance and appointment time standards for specified Medi-Cal managed care covered services, consistent with federal regulations relating to network adequacy standards, to ensure that those services are available and accessible to enrollees of Medi-Cal managed care plans in a timely manner, as specified. Under this bill, a Medi-Cal managed care plan would be deemed to be not in compliance with the appointment time standards if either (1) fewer than 85% of the network providers had an appointment available within the standards or (2) the department receives information establishing that the plan was unable to deliver timely, available, or accessible health care services to enrollees, as specified. Under the bill, failure to comply with the appointment time standard may result in contract termination or the issuance of sanctions as described above.

**Position**

**[AB 2472](#) ([Alvarez D](#)) **State freeways: air space.****

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a public agency that has responsibility for the planning and development of public transportation systems to use airspace over or under an existing state freeway as a route for a public transportation system, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

**Position**

**[AB 2474](#) ([Lackey R](#)) **Retirement: County Employees Retirement Law of 1937: benefit payments and overpayments.****

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties and districts to establish retirement systems in order to provide pension benefits to their employees and their beneficiaries and prescribes the rights, benefits, and duties of members in this regard. CERL defines compensation and compensation earnable for purposes of its provisions. The Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) prescribed various limitations on public employees, employers, and retirement systems concerning, among other things, the types of remuneration that may be included in compensation that is applied to pensions. Under CERL, the board of retirement is required to comply with and give effect to a revocable written authorization signed by a retired member or beneficiary of a retired member, as described, authorizing the treasurer or other entity authorized by the board to deliver the monthly warrant, check, or electronic fund transfer for the retirement allowance or benefit to any specified bank, savings and loan institution, or credit union to be credited to the account of the retired member or survivor of a deceased retired member. This bill would also define "account of the retired member or survivor of a deceased retired member" to include an account held in a living trust or an income-only trust, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2479](#) ([Haney D](#)) **Housing First: core components.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires agencies and departments administering state programs related to homelessness to adopt guidelines and regulations to incorporate core components of Housing First, as defined. Under current law, Housing First includes time-limited rental or services assistance, so long as the housing and service provider assists the recipient, among other things, in accessing permanent housing. Current law defines "state programs" for this purpose as any program 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 provided. Under existing law, the core components of Housing First include, among others, services that are informed by a harm-reduction philosophy that recognizes drug and alcohol use and addiction as a part of tenants' lives, where tenants are engaged in nonjudgmental communication regarding drug and alcohol use, and where tenants are offered education regarding how to avoid risky behavior and engage in safer practices, as well as connected to evidence-based treatment if the tenant so chooses. This bill would clarify, pursuant to that core component, that state departments or agencies may allow programs to fund recovery housing, as defined, that use substance use-specific services, peer support, and physical design features supporting individuals and families on a path to recovery from addiction that emphasizes abstinence, so long as the state program meets specified requirements.

**Position**

**AB 2480 (Garcia D) Zero-emission schoolbus replacement grants: private contractors.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law appropriates, for the 2023–24 fiscal year, \$375,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Air Resources Board for the Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Voucher Incentive Project to fund grants to local educational agencies, as defined, for zero-emission schoolbuses to replace heavy-duty internal combustion schoolbuses owned by local educational agencies, as specified, and \$125,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to fund grants to local educational agencies for zero-emission schoolbus charging or fueling infrastructure and related activities, including, but not limited to, charging or fueling stations, equipment, site design, construction, and related infrastructure upgrades, in order to complement those vehicle investments, as specified. This bill would also make the above-described grants available to a private contractor, defined as an entity under contract with a school district, county office of education, or charter school with ownership of title for a schoolbus that is used to provide transportation services for the school district, county office of education, or charter school, as provided. By expanding the scope of eligibility for purposes of an appropriation, the bill would make an appropriation.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department), in consultation with each council of governments, where applicable, to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, at least 2 years prior to the scheduled revision of the housing element, as specified. That law requires the department's determination to be based upon population projections produced by the Department of Finance and regional population forecasts developed by the council of governments and used for the preparation of the regional transportation plan, 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 a 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, requires the department, after consultation with the council of governments, to make determinations on the data assumptions and the methodology the department will use to determine the region's housing need, as specified. That law requires the department to provide its determinations to the council of governments, as specified. This bill would for the 8th and subsequent revisions of the housing element require the department to convene and engage stakeholders to consider improvements to the process of determining the existing and projected housing need for each region before determining any region's existing projected housing need. The bill would require the department, prior to finalization of the regional determination, as specified, to publish on the department's internet website a summary of the information the department considered and determinations made by the department to improve the

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

process of determining the existing and projected housing need for each region.

**Position**  
Sponsor

**AB 2487 (Fong, Mike D) Deputy Secretary for Climate.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law, upon appropriation by the Legislature, establishes the position of Deputy Secretary for Climate within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, to be appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate, for the purpose of assisting in the oversight of California's workforce transition to a sustainable and equitable carbon-neutral economy. Current law requires the deputy secretary to perform specified duties, including creating or coordinating programs with other state agencies to retrain and upskill workers for, among other jobs, clean energy jobs, as specified. On or before January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, current law requires the deputy secretary to submit a report to the Legislature on key findings and recommendations regarding the development and implementation of the workforce transition to a sustainable and equitable clean energy economy. This bill would also require the deputy secretary to create and maintain a green jobs website that serves as the central hub for employment opportunities related to the transition to carbon-neutral jobs.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of very low, low, and moderate income. Current law requires the legislative body to establish a public financing authority, defined as the governing board of the enhanced infrastructure financing district, at the same time the resolution to form an enhanced infrastructure financing district is adopted. Current law requires the public financing authority to adopt an infrastructure financing plan that includes specified information, including a finding that the development and financial assistance are of communitywide significance and provide significant benefits to an area larger than the area of the district. This bill would authorize the City and County of San Francisco to designate one downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing district for the purpose of financing commercial-to-residential conversion projects with incremental tax revenues generated by commercial-to-residential conversion projects within the district.

**Position**

**AB 2489 (Ward D) Local agencies: contracts for special services and temporary help.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law relating to the government of counties authorizes a county board of supervisors to contract for certain types of special services on behalf of the county, any county officer or department, or any district or court in the county. Current law requires those special services contracts to be with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform those services. This bill would require the board or a representative, at least 10 months before beginning a procurement process to contract with persons for special services that are currently, or were in the previous 10 years, performed by employees of the county represented by an employee organization, to notify, in writing, the exclusive employee representative of the workforce affected by the contract of its determination to begin that process. The bill would provide that this 10-month notice requirement does not apply in the event of an emergency, as defined. The bill would require persons with whom the board of supervisors enter into a contract for special services to perform functions that are currently, or were in the previous 10 years, performed by employees of the county, any county officer or department, or any district or court in the county represented by an employee organization to use employees who meet or exceed the minimum qualifications and standards required of bargaining unit civil service employees who perform or performed the same job functions, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2495 (Muratsuchi D) Electricity: state policy: joint report.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes a state policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-



carbon resources supply 90% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035, as provided. Current law requires the PUC, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), and the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with all California balancing authorities, as defined, as part of a public process, to issue, on or before January 1, 2021, and at least every 4 years thereafter, a joint report to the Legislature containing certain information, including, among other information, the barriers to, and benefits of, achieving the state policy, as specified. This bill would additionally require the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the Energy Commission, and the State Air Resources Board, in each joint report issued on or after January 1, 2026, to additionally include an evaluation identifying the geographic locations for development of certain renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources, a review of certain decarbonization needs from the building, heavy industry, and transportation sectors, and a statewide transmission plan, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2498](#) ([Zbur D](#)) **Housing: the California Housing Security Act.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program and the homeless youth emergency service pilot projects to provide assistance to homeless persons. This bill would, upon appropriation of the Legislature, establish the California Housing Security Program to provide counties with funding to administer a housing subsidy to eligible persons, as specified, to reduce housing insecurity and help Californians meet their basic housing needs. To create the program, the bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, by January 1, 2026, to establish a 2-year pilot program, as specified, and to issue suggested guidelines to establish the program that include, among other things, criteria for program eligibility. The bill would specify that the subsidy would not be considered income for purpose of determining eligibility or benefits for any other public assistance program, nor would participation in other benefits exclude a person from eligibility for the subsidy. Under the bill, an undocumented person, as specified, who otherwise qualifies for the subsidy would be eligible for the subsidy.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

**[AB 2503](#) ([Lee D](#)) **California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: passenger rail projects.****

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements certain transportation-related projects if specified requirements are met, including that a local agency, as defined, is carrying out the project and that the project will be completed by a skilled and trained workforce, as provided. CEQA includes within these exempt transportation-related projects a public project for the institution or increase of bus rapid transit, bus, or light rail service, which will be exclusively used by low-emission or zero-emission vehicles, on existing public rights-of-way or existing highway rights-of-way. Current law requires the lead agency, if it determines that a transportation-related project is exempt from CEQA and determines to carry out the project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk in which the project is located. This bill would expand that exemption from CEQA to include a public project for the institution or increase of other passenger rail service, which will be exclusively used by zero-emission trains, located entirely within existing rail rights-of-way or existing highway rights-of-way. Because the bill would increase the duties of the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**[AB 2506](#) ([Lowenthal D](#)) **Property taxation: local exemption: possessory interests: publicly owned housing****

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would authorize a county board of supervisors to exempt from property taxation any possessory interest held by a tenant of publicly owned housing, as defined, with a value so low that the total taxes and applicable subventions on the property would amount to less than the cost of assessing and collecting them, except as provided. The bill would provide that there is a rebuttable presumption that the property taxes and applicable subventions on a possessory interest held by a tenant in publicly owned housing are less than the costs of assessing and collecting those taxes and applicable subventions. The bill would set forth procedures for granting or denying those exemptions and for implementing the exemption. The bill would provide that the board shall be deemed to have agreed with the rebuttable presumption and the exemption shall be deemed granted if the board does not take any action, if the board agrees, by a majority vote, to grant the exemption at a public hearing, or if the board fails to reach a majority vote for or against the exemption at the public hearing. By imposing additional duties on county boards of supervisors and local tax officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**[AB 2507](#) (Friedman D) Student financial aid: Students at Risk of Homelessness Emergency Pilot Program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/5/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would, until January 1, 2029, establish the Students at Risk of Homelessness Emergency Pilot Program under the administration of the commission to award interest-free loans for housing and college attendance costs to eligible undergraduate students attending the University of California, Los Angeles, the University of California, Merced, the California State University, Northridge, and Glendale Community College who demonstrate financial need, as defined. The bill would require the commission to enter into a contract with a nonprofit organization that has existed for more than 50 years and operates an interest-free loan program virtually in the state for the nonprofit organization to award loans to eligible students. The bill would create the Emergency Students Facing Housing Crisis and Homelessness Revolving Fund as the initial depository of all moneys appropriated, donated, or otherwise received for the program, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, would require the commission to distribute moneys in the fund to the nonprofit organization to award loans to eligible students. The bill would require the nonprofit organization to annually report to the commission the number of students who qualified for a loan and the number of students awarded a loan. The bill would require the commission to submit an annual report to the Legislature that includes this information.

**Position**

**[AB 2517](#) (Fong, Vince R) Water: irrigation districts: long-term maintenance agreements.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/17/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Irrigation District Law provides for the formation of irrigation districts with prescribed powers. The law authorizes an irrigation district to control, distribute, store, spread, sink, treat, purify, recapture, and salvage any water, as specified. Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to give information so far as it may be practicable to persons contemplating the formation of districts. This bill would require the department to respond to a request to enter into a long-term maintenance agreement, as defined, with an irrigation district within 120 days and to prioritize responding to long-term maintenance agreement requests for waterways that already have existing regular-term maintenance agreements, as defined.

**Position**

**[AB 2520](#) (Ramos D) Housing: youth-specific processes and coordinated entry systems.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program, administered by the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law requires the council, upon appropriation, to distribute certain amounts, as specified, for purposes of the program. Current law requires an applicant to submit an application containing specified information in order to apply for a program allocation. Current law requires an applicant to prioritize funds received to specific programs, including to create youth-specific coordinated entry systems and improve assessment tools. This bill would require a continuum of care, upon appropriation and

beginning with the 2026–27 fiscal year, to create or maintain a youth-specific process with their respective coordinated entry system, as specified, implement a youth-specific assessment tool, create a body or identify an existing body composed of youth with lived experience of homelessness that the continuum of care and other Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program grantees must consult with regularly, and create an array of youth-specific housing inventory. The bill would require the continuum of care to document in their application how the housing assessment is youth-specific and their prioritization policy if the continuum of care states they already maintain a youth-specific coordinated entry system.

**Position**

**AB 2522 (Carrillo, Wendy D) Air districts: governing boards: compensation.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides for the creation of the South Coast Air Quality Management District in those portions of the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino included within the area of the South Coast Air Basin, as specified. Current law provides that the south coast district is governed by a district board consisting of 13 members and that each member of the board shall receive compensation of \$100 for each day, or portion thereof, but not to exceed \$1,000 per month, while attending meetings of the board or any committee thereof or, upon authorization of the board, while on official business of the district, and the actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing the member's official duties. This bill would raise the limits of the above-described compensation each member of the board receives to up to \$200 for each day, or portion thereof, but not to exceed \$2,000 per month, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2525 (Zbur D) State highways: property leases.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to offer leases to the City of Los Angeles on a right of first refusal basis for any airspace under a freeway or certain real property acquired for highway purposes located in the city for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program for a lease amount, for up to 10 parcels, of \$1 per month, and a payment of an administrative fee not to exceed \$500 per year, as specified. This bill would expand the purposes for which these leases may be issued to include an emergency shelter or feeding program, a secure vehicle lot program, or any combination of those purposes. The bill would define "secure vehicle lot program" to mean the use of the leased property to store a vehicle belonging to a person receiving services from the lessee or other governmental agency for the purpose of relieving homelessness. The bill would specify conditions for a vehicle stored in a secure vehicle lot program. The bill would also increase the number of parcels that may be leased for \$1 per month to 25 parcels.

**Position**

**AB 2528 (Arambula D) Williamson Act contracts: cancellation: energy projects.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, otherwise known as the Williamson Act, authorizes a city or county to enter into contracts with owners of agricultural land to preserve the land for agricultural use, as specified, in return for reduced property tax assessments. The act authorizes a landowner to petition the city council or board of supervisors, as applicable, for cancellation of the Williamson Act contract under specified circumstances and imposes a cancellation fee equal to 12.5% of the fair market value of the land without the restriction of the Williamson Act contract. The act also authorizes a landowner of specified agricultural land to petition the board to cancel the Williamson Act contract in order to designate the land as a farmland security zone, whereby the land is eligible for a specified property tax valuation and taxed at a reduced rate for specified special taxes. The act authorizes a landowner to petition the council or board, as applicable, to cancel a farmland security zone contract under specified circumstances and imposes a cancellation fee equal to 25% of the fair market value of the land without the restriction of the contract. This bill would authorize a landowner, if their land is located in the Counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, or Tulare, with a water basin in condition of critical overdraft, to petition the board or council to cancel a Williamson Act contract or a farmland security zone contract if the land meets specified criteria, including, among other things, not having permanent access to sufficient water to support commercially viable irrigated agricultural use on the land, and the landowner would be subject to a land use entitlement for specified energy projects. The bill would authorize a board or council to approve the cancellation if the board or council finds that the land does not have permanent access to sufficient water to support commercially viable irrigated agricultural use and the landowner would be subject to a land use entitlement for the specified energy projects that would use less water than the

agricultural use on the land. The bill would require special energy projects to provide a community benefits package, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2530](#) (Lee D) State Architect: housing for public school employees.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes in the Department of General Services the Office of the State Architect and provides that the State Architect has general charge, under the Department of General Services, of the erection of all state buildings. This bill would require the Office of the State Architect to establish a program to provide technical assistance to public school districts to build housing for school employees.

**Position**

**[AB 2535](#) (Bonta D) Trade Corridor Enhancement Program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the California Transportation Commission, under a program commonly known as the Trade Corridor Enhancement Program, to allocate, upon appropriation by the Legislature, revenues from a specified portion of the state excise tax on diesel fuel and certain federal funds to infrastructure projects located on or along specified transportation corridors. Under current law, eligible projects under the program include, among others, highway improvements to more efficiently accommodate the movement of freight and environmental and community mitigation or efforts to reduce environmental impacts of freight movement. Under the program, existing law requires the commission to adopt a program of projects from projects nominated by the Department of Transportation and local agencies. In adopting the program of projects, existing law requires the commission to evaluate the total potential economic and noneconomic benefits of the program of projects to California's economy, environment, and public health, and to specifically assess localized impacts in disadvantaged communities. Current law also requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities, and, pursuant to that requirement, the agency has developed a tool to identify those communities, commonly known as CalEnviroScreen. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2025, require the commission, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the State Air Resources Board to create guidance for the programming of projects under the Trade Corridor Enhancement Program that expand the physical footprint of a highway in a community in the highest 10% of CalEnviroScreen communities. Commencing January 1, 2028, the bill would require this guidance to be incorporated into the programming cycle.

**Position**

Watch

**[AB 2536](#) (Hoover R) Vehicles: local registration fees.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 6/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 6/13/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a county, upon the adoption of a resolution by its board of supervisors, to impose a specified fee, in addition to other fees imposed for the registration of a vehicle, to be expended in part to fund programs to deter, investigate, and prosecute vehicle theft crimes. This bill would, for purposes of this requirement, define vehicle theft crimes to include the theft of vehicle parts or components.

**Position**

**[AB 2537](#) (Addis D) Energy: Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Program: community capacity funding activities and grants.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Program, which is administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purpose of supporting state activities that complement and are in furtherance of federal laws related to the development of offshore wind facilities. Current law creates, and continuously appropriates moneys in, the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Fund for purposes of the program and the Private Donations Account, which is created in the fund. Current law authorizes the commission to accept federal and private sector moneys for purposes of the program and requires the private sector moneys to be deposited into the donations account and the federal moneys to be deposited into the fund. Current law requires the commission to post a report on its internet website, within 30 days of receiving a donation, about specified information regarding each donation received. Existing law authorizes the commission to allocate moneys in the

fund or donations account for specified purposes, including workforce development grants. This bill would additionally authorize the commission to allocate moneys in the fund or donations account for capacity funding activities and grants within local communities and tribal communities to engage in the process of offshore wind energy development.

**Position**

**AB 2539 (Connolly D) Mobilehome parks: sale: notice: right of first refusal.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Residency Law requires the owner of a mobilehome park who enters into a written listing agreement with a licensed real estate broker for the sale of the mobilehome park or who offers to sell the mobilehome park to any party to provide written notice of the owner's intention to sell to specified members of a resident organization formed by homeowners for purposes of converting the mobilehome park to condominium or stock cooperative ownership interests and for purchasing the mobilehome park. Current law requires the owner to provide this notice not less than 30 days nor more than one year before entering into the listing agreement or offering to sell the mobilehome park. Current law prohibits an offer to sell a park from being construed as an offer unless it is initiated by the park owner or their agent. Current law provides various exceptions to this notice requirement, including that no notice is required unless the resident organization has first furnished the park owner or park manager with a written notice of the name and address of the president, secretary, and treasurer of the resident organization, as specified. This bill would require the owner to provide the above-described notice if they accept an offer from any buyer. The bill would also require the owner to provide the above-described notice to all residents of the mobilehome park and the Department of Housing and Community Development not less than 120 days nor more than one year before entering into the listing agreement or offering to sell the mobilehome park. The bill would grant the resident organization a right of first refusal to the mobilehome park and give them 120 days from the time they receive the above-described notice to make an offer.

**Position**

**AB 2550 (Gabriel D) Business establishments: building standards: retail food safety.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Current law requires the commission to publish the California Building Standards Code every 3 years, and, in intervening periods, supplements, as necessary. This bill, to be known as the Neighborhood Restaurant Relief Act, would require the commission, as part of the next triennial update of the California Building Standards Code that occurs on or after January 1, 2025, to adopt specified building standards for business establishments, including, among other things, standards authorizing (A) a business establishment that is takeout only to operate without providing customer restrooms; (B) a business establishment with a maximum occupancy of 100 occupants to operate without drinking fountains; and (C) a business establishment to operate cooking equipment, for the purpose of baking, that does not produce cooking odors, smoke, grease, or vapor without installing a Type 1 hood, as described in specified regulations, over the cooking equipment.

**Position**

**AB 2553 (Friedman D) Housing development: major transit stops: vehicular traffic impact fees.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**AB 2557 (Ortega D) Local agencies: contracts for special services and temporary help: performance**

reports.

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require, as of July 1, 2025, each county board of supervisors that solicits for and enters into a specified contract for special services, except as specified, to post that contract and any related documents, as specified, on its internet website. The bill would require, as of July 1, 2026, each contract, as described above, to include, among other things, the objectives, desirables, and goals of the contract. The bill would require, before beginning a procurement process to contract for functions, duties, responsibilities, or services, as specified, the board of supervisors, or its representative, to give reasonable written notice to the exclusive employee representative of the workforce affected by the contract of its determination to begin that process. The bill would also require, at least 30 days before the modification or renewal of the above-described contract, the board of supervisors, or its representative, to notify, as specified, the exclusive employee representative of the workforce affected by the contract of the intent to modify or renew the contract.

**Position**

**[AB 2558](#) (Hart D) Department of Transportation: projects: fish passage.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law, through the year 2025, requires the Department of Transportation to prepare an annual report to the Legislature describing the status of the department's progress in locating, assessing, and remediating barriers to fish passage. Current law requires the department to pursue development of a programmatic environmental review process with appropriate state and federal regulatory agencies for remediating barriers to fish passage that will streamline the permitting process for projects. This bill would extend this annual reporting requirement until the year 2030 and would require the reports to include other specified information. The bill would impose a deadline of January 1, 2026, for the department to implement the programmatic environmental review process.

**Position**

**[AB 2559](#) (Petrie-Norris D) Local planning: electric vehicle service equipment: permitting delays.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law creates the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) and requires GO-Biz to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. Existing law requires every city, county, and city and county to administratively approve an application to install electric vehicle charging stations through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit and requires the review of an application to install an electric vehicle charging station to be limited to the building official's review of whether it meets all health and safety requirements of local, state, and federal law. Existing law requires an electric vehicle charging station to comply with, among other things, all applicable rules of the Public Utilities Commission regarding safety and reliability, as specified. This bill would require GO-Biz to create and maintain a publicly accessible internet website that contains a landing page with functionality to collect information and report delays and denials regarding all applicable forms of permitting for zero-emission vehicle infrastructure, as specified. The bill would prohibit GO-Biz from publicly displaying any submissions received under these provisions. The bill would require GO-Biz in a new or existing working group, as specified, to evaluate the data it receives from the internet website and direct the working group to determine recommended solutions to address permitting delays. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2026, GO-Biz to submit to the Legislature and publish on its internet website a comprehensive report regarding the challenges identified throughout the data collection process, as specified. The bill would also require GO-Biz to establish a permit streamlining specialist to assist authorities having jurisdiction with permit delays and denials related to these provisions.

**Position**

**[AB 2560](#) (Alvarez D) Density Bonus Law: California Coastal Act of 1976.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976, regulates development, as defined, in the coastal zone, as defined, and requires a new development to comply with specified requirements. The Density Bonus Law provides that its provisions do not supersede or in any way alter or lessen the effect or application of the act, and requires that any density bonus, concessions, incentives, waivers or reductions of development standards, and parking ratios to which an applicant is entitled under the Density Bonus Law be permitted in a manner consistent with the act. This bill would instead provide that, in the coastal zone, the Density Bonus Law does not relieve a project from the requirement to

obtain a coastal development permit, as specified. The bill would require any density bonus, concessions, incentives, waivers or reductions of development standards, and parking ratios to which an applicant is entitled to be permitted in a manner that is consistent with the Density Bonus Law and does not result in significant adverse impacts to coastal resources and public coastal access, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2561 (McKinnor D) Local public employees: vacant positions.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**AB 2569 (Connolly D) Climate change.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to improve California's response to climate change.

**Position**

**AB 2570 (Patterson, Joe R) Department of Housing and Community Development: annual report: Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 7/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Under current law, grants under the HHAP program are allocated in 4 rounds of funding, administered by the associated staff within the Interagency Council on Homelessness, as provided. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to submit an annual report to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. Current law requires that the report include, among other things, the number of units assisted by those programs and the number of individuals and households served and their income levels. This bill would additionally require that this report include an evaluation of the HHAP program.

**Position**

**AB 2571 (Papan D) School district and community college district bonds: school facilities.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The bill would define, for these purposes, "school facilities" to mean buildings, facilities, structures, or real property improvements used or operated in conjunction with one or more public schools or community colleges, including, but not limited to, classrooms, academic buildings, auditoriums, libraries, laboratories, research or training facilities, administrative offices or buildings, health offices or facilities, dormitories, dining halls, student centers or unions, housing for students, faculty, or school or district employees, sports facilities, maintenance, storage, or utility facilities, other related buildings, facilities, structures, or real property improvements used for student instruction, conducting research, or training, or for operating a school facility, and all necessary, usual, or useful

attendant and related buildings, facilities, structures, or real property improvements, including, but not limited to, streets, parking, and supportive services facilities or structures, required or useful for the operation of another school facility. The bill would declare that its provisions are severable and are to be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes. To the extent the bill creates additional duties for school districts, community college districts, and local elections officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

**Position**

**AB 2574 (Valencia D) Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment programs and facilities: disclosures.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law grants the sole authority in state government to the State Department of Health Care Services to certify alcohol or other drug programs and to license adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities. Current law requires certified programs and licensed facilities to disclose specified information to the department, including ownership or a financial interest in a recovery residence, as defined, and contractual relationships with entities that provide recovery services to clients of certified programs or licensed facilities if the entity is not a part of a certified program or a licensed facility. This bill would require a program or a licensed facility to disclose to the department if any of its agents, partners, directors, officers, or owners own or have a financial interest in a recovery residence and whether it has contractual relationships with entities that provide recovery services to clients of certified programs or licensed facilities if the entity is not a part of a certified program or a licensed facility.

**Position**

**AB 2575 (Boerner D) Broadband: state oversight.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/17/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Technology, which is supervised by the Director of Technology, within the Government Operations Agency. Current law requires the department, in consultation with the public, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), and the California Broadband Council, by January 1, 2024, to develop a state digital equity plan that includes specified elements, including the identification of barriers to digital equity faced by covered populations in this state. This bill would create the Broadband and Digital Equity Commission with specified membership, and would, on July 1, 2027, repeal the California Broadband Council and establish the members of the council as a committee of the commission, as specified. The bill would provide that each member of the commission excluding ex officio members, receive compensation of \$100 per day, but not to exceed \$400 for any commission business authorized by the commission during any month, and the necessary expenses incurred by the member in the performance of the member's duties. The bill would establish the Department of Broadband and Digital Equity in the Government Operations Agency for the purpose of promoting ubiquitous and universal broadband deployment in unserved and underserved areas of the state and to increase broadband adoption throughout the state for the benefit of all Californians.

**Position**

**AB 2577 (Irwin D) Organic waste: reduction regulations.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, and include in those regulations, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025. This bill would require the department to include in those recovered edible food requirements, product labeling requirements that reduce food waste.

**Position**

**AB 2579 (Quirk-Silva D) Inspections: exterior elevated elements.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)



**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides authority for an enforcement agency to enter and inspect any buildings or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with or prevent a violation of the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code and other rules and regulations that the enforcement agency has the power to enforce. Current law requires an inspection, by January 1, 2025, and by January 1 every 6 years thereafter, of exterior elevated elements and associated waterproofing elements, as defined, including decks and balconies, for buildings with 3 or more multifamily dwelling units, as specified. Current law that provides that, if the property was inspected within 3 years prior to January 1, 2019, as specified, no new inspection is required until January 1, 2025. This bill would extend the deadline for initial inspection until January 1, 2026.

**Position**

**AB 2583 (Berman D) School zones: speed limits.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes a prima facie speed limit of 25 miles per hour when approaching or passing a school building or grounds contiguous to a highway or when the school grounds are not separated from the highway, as specified. Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to reduce the prima facie speed limit based on an engineering and traffic survey, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2028, instead establish a prima facie speed limit of 25 miles per hour in a school zone, as defined, subject to specified conditions, including, among others, when a school speed limit sign states "when children are present" and children are present, as defined, and when a school speed limit sign states specific hours, as specified. The bill would, notwithstanding the above provision and until January 1, 2028, authorize a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to determine and declare a prima facie speed limit of 20 miles per hour in a school zone. The bill would, beginning on January 1, 2028, establish a prima facie speed limit of 20 miles per hour in a school zone subject to conditions similar to those described above.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would prohibit a business entity, as defined, that has an interest in more than 1,000 single-family residential properties from purchasing, acquiring, or otherwise obtaining an ownership interest in another single-family residential property and subsequently leasing the property, as specified. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action for a violation of these provisions, and would require a court in a civil action in which the Attorney General prevails to order specified relief, including that the business entity pay a civil penalty of \$100,000 for each violation and that the business entity sell the property to an independent third party within one year of the date that the court enters judgment. The bill would require that these provisions be the exclusive means of enforcement of these provisions.

**Position**

**AB 2585 (Bonta D) Employee Housing Act: permanent single-family housing.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Employee Housing Act requires a person operating employee housing to obtain a permit to operate that employee housing from the enforcement agency, as defined, unless otherwise exempted by the act. The act authorizes a permit to operate employee housing consisting only of permanent single-family housing to, if approved by the enforcement agency, be issued for a longer period of time not to exceed 5 years. This bill would instead authorize that permit to be issued for a period of time not to exceed 6 years.

**Position**

**AB 2590 (Reyes D) San Bernardino County Transportation Authority: contracting.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law creates the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority with various powers and duties relative to transportation planning and funding in the County of San Bernardino. Current law requires the authority's contracts for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and materials, and the construction of all facilities and works, to be let to the lowest responsible bidder when the expenditure required exceeds \$25,000. Current law also requires the authority to obtain a minimum of

3 quotations, either written or oral, that permit prices and terms to be compared whenever the expected expenditure required exceeds \$1,000 but not \$25,000. This bill would authorize a contract for the purchase of supplies, equipment, or materials with a required expenditure that exceeds \$100,000 to be let to the lowest responsible bidder, or, in the authority's discretion, to the responsible bidder who submitted a proposal that provides the best value to the authority on the basis of the factors identified in the solicitation.

**Position**

**AB 2591 (Quirk-Silva D) Local government: youth commissions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/9/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the governing board of a school district maintaining one or more high schools to include within its membership one or more pupil members if pupils submit a petition for pupil representation to the governing board, as provided. Current law requires the pupil member to be chosen by the pupils enrolled in the high school or high schools of the school district in accordance with procedures prescribed by the governing board of the school district. Current law requires the pupil member to have preferential voting rights. Current law prohibits a pupil member from being included in determining the vote required to carry any measure before the governing board. This bill would require a city or county, as described, to establish a youth commission in response to petitions from youth 13 to 18 years of age, inclusive, residing in their jurisdiction, as specified. Because the bill would add to the duties of cities and counties to respond to petitions from youth, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. This bill would require the governing board of the city or county to prescribe the policies and procedures for the selection of members of the youth commissions and the rights and responsibilities of the youth commissions, subject to specified requirements.

**Position**

**AB 2592 (Grayson D) Local planning: housing elements: water and sewer services.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires that the housing element adopted by the legislative body of the city, county, or city and county and any amendments made to that element be delivered to all public agencies or private entities that provide water or sewer services, as described, within the territory of the legislative body. Current law requires each public agency or private entity providing water or sewer services to grant a priority for the provision of these services to proposed developments that include housing units affordable to lower income households. Existing law also requires a public agency or private entity providing water or sewer services to adopt written policies and procedures not later than July 1, 2006, and at least once every 5 years thereafter, with specific objective standards for provision of services, as described. This bill would instead require each public agency or private entity providing water or sewer services to grant a priority for the provision of these services to proposed housing developments, which the bill would define for these purposes to include both housing developments that include units sold or rented to lower income households, as provided in existing law as described above, and housing developments constructed pursuant to specified laws providing for ministerial approval of certain housing developments or subdivision maps. The bill would also update the compliance date to adopt written policies and procedures to July 1, 2025, and continue to require the adoption of those written policies and procedures at least once every 5 years thereafter.

**Position**

**AB 2597 (Ward D) Planning and zoning: revision of housing element: regional housing need allocation appeals: Southern California Association of Governments.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department), in consultation with the council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. Current law requires the council of governments or delegate subregion, as applicable, to adopt a final regional housing needs plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county. Current law requires each council of governments and delegate subregion to distribute a draft allocation of regional housing needs to each local government in the region or subregion. Current law authorizes, within 45 days following receipt of the draft allocation, a local government within the region or the delegate subregion or the department to appeal to the council of governments or the delegate subregion for a revision of the share of the regional housing

need proposed to be allocated to one or more local governments, as specified. This bill would reduce the period to appeal from 45 days following receipt of the draft allocation to 30 days.

**Position**

**[AB 2599](#) (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) Water: public beaches: discontinuation of residential water service.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Department of Public Health, by regulation, to establish, maintain, and amend as necessary minimum standards for the sanitation of public beaches, as provided. Current law requires the regulations to do certain things, including requiring the testing of the waters adjacent to all public beaches for microbiological contaminants, as provided. Current law authorizes a local health officer to meet the testing requirements by utilizing test results from other parties conducting microbiological contamination testing of the waters under their jurisdiction. This bill would provide that the local health officer may only rely on data from test results from other parties if that data meets the same quality requirements that apply to local agencies pursuant to specified regulations and standards. The bill would also require that test results used by the local health officer be made available to the public.

**Position**

**[AB 2601](#) (Ramos D) Energy Savings Assistance Program: energy-efficient appliances.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Public Utilities Act requires the Public Utilities Commission, by December 31, 2020, to ensure that all eligible low-income electricity and gas customers are given the opportunity to participate in low-income energy efficiency programs, including customers occupying apartments or similar multiunit residential structures. Current law requires these programs to be designed to provide long-term reductions in energy consumption at the dwelling unit based on an audit or assessment of the dwelling unit and authorizes these programs to include, among other things, energy-efficient appliances. This bill would require energy-efficient appliances provided pursuant to the Energy Savings Assistance Program to only replace natural gas appliances with electric appliances. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes.

**Position**

**[AB 2610](#) (Garcia D) Protected species: authorized take: System Conservation Implementation Agreement**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife, if certain conditions are fulfilled to authorize the take of species, including fully protected species, resulting from impacts attributable to implementation of the Quantification Settlement Agreement on specified lands and bodies of water. This bill would additionally authorize the department, if certain conditions are fulfilled, to authorize the take of species resulting from impacts attributable to the implementation of any System Conservation Implementation Agreement between the United States Bureau of Reclamation and the Imperial Irrigation District to implement the Lower Colorado River Basin System Conservation and Efficiency Program, as provided, on the specified lands and bodies of water.

**Position**

**[AB 2614](#) (Ramos D) Water policy: California tribal communities.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters in the state and makes certain legislative findings and declarations. Existing law defines the term "beneficial uses" for the purposes of water quality as certain waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation, to include, among others, domestic, municipal, agricultural, and industrial supplies. This bill would add findings and declarations related to California tribal communities and the importance of protecting tribal water use, as those terms are defined. The bill would add tribal water uses as waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation for purposes of the defined term "beneficial uses."

**Position**

**AB 2615 (McKinnor D) Alcoholic beverages: COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization: airside terminal space.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law, until July 1, 2026, authorizes the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to permit licensees to exercise license privileges in an expanded license area authorized pursuant to a COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization, as specified. Current law includes duplicative provisions relating to COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorizations. This bill would authorize an on-sale licensee located in an airport terminal to, under a COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization, sell alcoholic beverages for on-sale consumption in an expanded license area that includes the airside terminal space if certain requirements are complied with. Those requirements include, among others, the licensee receiving written approval from the airport operator, serving the alcoholic beverages in distinguishable and labeled containers, selling no more than 2 containers to each customer per transaction, and posting appropriate signage regarding open container laws, as specified. The bill would make all licensees holding a COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization within a shared common licensed area jointly liable for compliance with laws that may subject their license to discipline in that shared common licensed area. The above-described provisions of the bill would be repealed on July 1, 2026. The bill would repeal the duplicative COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization provisions.

**Position**

**AB 2617 (Carrillo, Juan D) Local government registration of bonds.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the treasurer of a local agency having the duty of paying the interest on an issue of ad valorem special assessment district improvement bonds, upon the direction of the legislative body, to keep a register. Current law requires that upon presentation of an interest coupon of the bond that the treasurer enter in the register the name and address of the owner or holder of the interest coupon and the number and amount of the bond. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

**Position**

**AB 2619 (Connolly D) Net energy metering.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

**AB 2621 (Gabriel D) Law enforcement training.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines a "hate crime" as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion,

disability, and sexual orientation. Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, in consultation with specified subject-matter experts, to develop a course of instruction that trains law enforcement on, among other things, indicators of hate crimes and techniques, responses to hate crime waves against certain groups, including Arab and Islamic communities, and methods to handle incidents of hate crimes in a noncombative manner. This bill would require instruction to include identifying when a gun violence restraining order is appropriate to prevent a hate crime and the procedure for seeking a gun violence restraining order.

**Position**

**[AB 2626](#) (Dixon R) Advanced Clean Fleets regulations: local governments.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 8/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/26/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and of any land outside its boundaries that relates to its planning. Current law authorizes the legislative body, if it deems it to be in the public interest, to amend all or part of an adopted general plan, as provided. Current law also authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from treating a thrift retail store, as defined, differently from a nonthrift retail store engaged in the sale of new items that are similar to items sold by a thrift retail store for purposes of zoning, development standards, or permitting, except as specified. The bill would allow a local agency to require that thrift retail stores meet certain aesthetic or design standards, as prescribed.

**Position**

**[AB 2638](#) (Ward D) Housing programs: financing.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/5/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing and to provide housing assistance and home loans. Current law sets forth various general powers of the department in implementing these programs, including authorizing the department to enter into long-term contracts or agreements of up to 30 years for the purpose of servicing loans or grants or enforcing regulatory agreements or other security documents. Current law, unless an extension of a department loan, the reinstatement of a qualifying unpaid matured loan, the subordination of a department loan to new debt, or an investment of tax credit equity would result in a rent increase for tenants of a development, authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to approve an extension, reinstatement, subordination, payoff, extraction, or investment pursuant to specified rental housing finance programs, as specified, or if the department determines that a project has, or will have after rehabilitation or repairs, a potential remaining useful life equal to or greater than the term of the restructured loan. Current law authorizes the department to charge a monitoring fee to cover the aggregate monitoring costs in years the loan is extended and a transaction fee to cover its costs for processing restructuring transactions, and requires developer fee limitations to be consistent with specified laws and regulations, including regulations by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee. This bill would revise and recast these provisions, including additionally authorizing the department to approve the payoff of a department loan in whole or part before the end of its term and the extraction of equity from a development for purposes approved by the department. The bill would specify eligible uses of loan and equity sources, if the department determines that a project has, or will have after rehabilitation or repairs, a potential remaining useful life equal to or greater than the term of the department's regulatory agreement for purposes of approving an extension, reinstatement, subordination, payoff, extraction, or investment, as described above.

**Position**

**[AB 2639](#) (Patterson, Joe R) Forestry: timber operations: maintenance of timberlands for fuels reduction.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Current law defines "timber operations" for purposes of the act. The act provides that any person who willfully violates any provision of the act or rule or regulation of the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the definition of "timber operations" to include the maintenance of timberlands through fuels reduction paid in part or in whole with public funds. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that timber operations for the maintenance of timberland, paid in part or in whole with public funds, may, as an alternative to obtaining an approved timber harvesting plan, comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

**Position**

**[AB 2645](#) (Lackey R) Electronic toll collection systems: information sharing: law enforcement.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a transportation agency, as defined, from selling or otherwise providing to any other person or entity, with certain exceptions, personally identifiable information of a person who subscribes to an electronic toll collection system or who uses a toll bridge, toll lane, or toll highway that employs an electronic toll collection system. Current law authorizes a law enforcement agency to request the Department of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to activate the Emergency Alert System within the appropriate area if that agency determines that a child 17 years of age or younger, or an individual with a proven mental or physical disability, has been abducted and is in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death, and there is information available that, if disseminated to the general public, could assist in the safe recovery of that person. Current law also authorizes the CHP, upon the request of a law enforcement agency, to activate various other alerts for missing individuals meeting certain criteria and alerts following an attack upon a law enforcement officer or a hit-and-run fatality. This bill would authorize a transportation agency that employs an electronic toll collection system to provide the date, time, and location of a vehicle license plate read captured by the system to a peace officer in response to one of these alerts.

**Position**

**[AB 2648](#) (Bennett D) Environmentally preferable purchasing: single-use plastic bottles.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/24/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law generally governs the state procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, and services. Existing law also provides various procedures and requirements pertaining to the purchase of recycled items by the state, including minimum content requirements for recycled plastic products. Existing law requires the Department of General Services, in consultation with specified parties, to provide state agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing, including, but not limited to, the promotion of environmentally preferable purchasing and the development and implementation of a strategy to increase environmentally preferable purchasing. This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit state agencies from entering into, modifying, amending, or renewing a contract, on or after January 1, 2025, to purchase single-use plastic bottles, as defined, for internal use or resale and would require state agencies to take appropriate steps to replace the use of single-use plastic bottles at food service facilities with nonplastic, recyclable, and reusable alternatives, as specified. The bill would require the Department of General Services to ensure that any new, modified, or renewed agreements, contracts, or procurements undertaken by a food service facility as part of a contract or agreement with the Department of General Services comply with the bill, as specified. The bill would require state agencies to submit a report, on or before January 1, 2026, to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, confirming its compliance with these requirements.

**Position**

**AB 2649 (Wicks D) State government: housing projects.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would designate an unspecified state entity with permitting authority for housing projects of statewide significance, and would make related findings and declarations.

**Position**

**AB 2658 (Bains D) Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste: reduction regulations: exemption.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to implement a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a reduction in statewide emissions of methane by 40% by 2030. Current law requires the methane emissions reduction goals to include a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations to achieve these organic waste reduction goals that include, among other things, requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20% of edible food that is currently disposed of be recovered for human consumption by 2025 and that may include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance, as provided. This bill would exempt from the above-referenced organic waste reduction goal requirements and regulations, food processing establishments, as defined, that do not divert organic waste to landfills.

**Position**

**AB 2661 (Soria D) Electricity: Westlands Water District.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would authorize the Westlands Water District to provide, generate, and deliver solar photovoltaic or hydroelectric electricity and to construct, operate, and maintain works, facilities, improvements, and property necessary or convenient for generating and delivering that electricity. The bill would require the district to use the electricity for the district's own purposes, and the bill would authorize the district to sell surplus electricity to a public or private entity engaged in the distribution or sale of electricity. The bill would also authorize the district to construct, operate, and maintain energy storage systems and electric transmission lines, and to construct, operate, and maintain works, facilities, improvements, and property necessary or convenient for the operation of the energy storage system and electric transmission lines, within the boundaries of the district, as specified. The bill would require the district to report the amount of income, and the purposes for expenditure of that income, from these electricity facilities in a specified report. The bill would require the district to establish a community benefits agreement plan for a specified electrical infrastructure development plan and related transmission and other electrical projects, as provided. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Westlands Water District.

**Position**

**AB 2663 (Grayson D) Inclusionary housing: fees: reports.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would, commencing on January 1, 2026, would require a local agency that collects inclusionary housing in-lieu fees and has an internet website to annually post on its internet website the amount of those fees collected in the previous year and whether those fees are intended to be used for a project, if any. The bill would define "inclusionary housing in-lieu fees" to mean fees imposed as an alternative means of compliance with an inclusionary housing requirement. The bill, commencing on January 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, would require a local agency that collects inclusionary housing in-lieu fees to post on its internet website the amount of those fees collected in the past 5 years and the project those fees were spent on.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would establish, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Mixed Income Revolving Loan Program within the California Housing Finance Agency to provide zero-interest construction loans to qualifying residential, infill housing developers for purposes of constructing deed-restricted affordable housing. The bill would require the agency to administer the program pursuant to specified requirements, including that any loans provided under the program be for the development of multifamily housing projects where a portion of the housing units in the project are set aside to ensure affordability, as specified. The bill would require the agency to be the administrator of the program and to promulgate rules and regulations deemed necessary for the administration and implementation of its provisions.

**Position**

**[AB 2667](#) (Santiago D) Affirmatively furthering fair housing: housing element: reporting.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a public agency to administer its programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing, and take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. Current law requires a housing element to include a program that sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period, each with a timeline for implementation such that there will be beneficial impacts of the programs within the planning period, that the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake to implement the policies and achieve the goals and objectives of the housing element through, among other things, the administration of land use and development controls and the provision of regulatory concessions and incentives. Current law requires this program to affirmatively further fair housing and consist of specified components, including a summary of fair housing issues in the jurisdiction and an assessment of the jurisdiction's fair housing enforcement and fair housing outreach capacity. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a standardized reporting format for programs and actions taken with regards to the local agency affirmatively further fair housing that enables the reporting of the assessment components described above, as specified. The bill would require local governments to utilize the standardized reporting format for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element. This bill would require a planning agency, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, to make a draft of its inventory of sites required under the Housing Element Law available to the department and the public, post the draft inventory on its internet website, and send a notification email to individuals and organizations that have previously requested notices at least 90 days before the initial adoption of the housing element and at least 7 days before any subsequent adoption submittal if changes have occurred to the inventory of sites.

**Position**

**[AB 2669](#) (Ting D) Toll bridges: tolls.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides for the construction and operation of various toll bridges by the state the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District, and private entities that have entered into a franchise agreement with the state. This bill would prohibit a toll from being imposed on the passage of a pedestrian, bicycle, or personal micromobility device over these various toll bridges, unless the bridge was under construction on or after January 1, 2025, and the tolls are used to fund the cost of constructing the bridge.

**Position**



**[AB 2672](#) (Petrie-Norris D) California Alternate Rates for Energy program: public housing authority owned or administered Homekey housing facilities.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires that specified funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses. This disbursement scheme is referred to as Homekey. This bill would require that the CARE program include public housing authority owned or administered Homekey housing facilities where the residents of the facility substantially meet the CARE program's income eligibility requirements, as determined by the commission, and the account is in the name of Homekey, a nonprofit funded by Homekey, or the public housing authority that owns or administers the facility. The bill would require the commission to authorize electrical corporations and gas corporations to offer discounts to those facilities and to establish a feasible process for certifying that the assistance is used for the direct benefit of the residents of those facilities.

**Position**

**[AB 2674](#) (Schiavo D) The California Affordable and Foster Youth Housing Finance Innovation Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the California Housing Finance Agency within the Department of Housing and Community Development, and authorizes the agency to, among other things, make loans to finance affordable housing, including residential structures, housing developments, multifamily rental housing, special needs housing, and other forms of housing, as specified. This bill would establish the California Affordable and Foster Youth Housing Finance Innovation Program and would require the agency to issue credit instruments, as defined, to qualified housing sponsors, as defined, for the construction, acquisition, and renovation of qualified projects, as defined. For all dwelling units in a qualified project that are reserved for specified tenants, the bill would require the qualified housing sponsor to, upon request of the agency, verify each tenant that satisfies specified provisions is either a current or former foster youth or a low-income household and would prohibit the qualified housing sponsor from charging such tenants a rent that exceeds the fair market rent, as specified.

**Position**

**[AB 2675](#) (Low D) Planning and zoning: regional housing needs: exchange of allocation.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region. That law further requires the appropriate council of governments, or, for cities and counties without a council of governments, the department, to adopt a final regional housing plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county in accordance with certain requirements. This bill would authorize a city or county, by agreement, to transfer all or a portion of its allocation of regional housing need to another city or county. The bill would allow the transferring city to pay the transferee city or county an amount determined by that agreement, as well as a surcharge to offset the impacts and associated costs of the additional housing on the transferee city.

**Position**

**[AB 2676](#) (Gabriel D) Housing elements.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires a city, county, or city and county to submit a draft housing element or draft amendment to its housing element to the Department of Housing and Community Development for a determination as to whether the draft complies with state law governing housing elements. Current law imposes certain requirements on an action brought by an interested party to review the conformity of a housing element with applicable state law. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision imposing certain requirements on those actions.

**Position**

**[AB 2678](#) (Wallis R) Vehicles: high-occupancy vehicle lanes.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current state law authorizes the Department of Transportation to designate certain lanes for the exclusive use of high-occupancy vehicles (HOVs). Current federal law authorizes, until September 30, 2025, a state to allow specified alternate fuel and plug-in electric or hybrid vehicles to use lanes designated for HOVs. Current state law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue decals or other identifiers to qualified vehicles, as specified. Current state law allows a vehicle displaying a valid decal or identifier issued pursuant to these provisions to be operated in a lane designated for the exclusive use of HOVs regardless of the occupancy of the vehicle. These existing state laws, by operation of their provisions, become inoperative on the date the federal authorization expires. Current state law also repeals these provisions on September 30, 2025. This bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions until January 1, 2027.

**Position**

**[AB 2683](#) (Boerner D) Public Advocate's Office: advocating for lower rates.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities. Current law establishes within the commission the independent Public Advocate's Office to represent and advocate on behalf of the interests of public utility customers and subscribers within the commission's jurisdiction, as provided. Under current law, the goal of the office is to obtain the lowest possible rate for service consistent with reliable and safe service levels. This bill would revise and recast the above-described goal to instead require the office to advocate for lower rates before the commission and for service consistent with reliable and safe service levels.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/30/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effect of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. This bill would require a city or county, upon the next update of one or more of the elements included in the general plan on or after January 1, 2028, to review and update its safety element as necessary to address the hazard of extreme heat, as specified. The bill would authorize a city or county that has adopted an extreme heat action plan or other document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives to use that information in the safety element, as specified, and, upon doing so, would require the city or county to summarize and incorporate into the safety element the other plan or document.

**Position**

**[AB 2687](#) (Flora R) Automated traffic enforcement systems.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** This bill would, until January 1, 2030, authorize a city or county to establish an automated traffic enforcement system for a period of 5 years if, among other things, the system meets the criteria specified above. The bill would require a violation of any traffic law that is recorded by an automated traffic enforcement system to be subject only to a civil penalty, and would prohibit the Department of Motor Vehicles from suspending or revoking the privilege of a violator to drive a motor vehicle. The bill would require a notice of violation to be in writing and issued to the registered owner of the vehicle within 15 calendar days of the date of the violation.

**Position**

**[AB 2694](#) (Ward D) Density Bonus Law: residential care facilities for the elderly.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[AB 2695](#) (Ramos D) Law enforcement: criminal statistics.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law requires specified entities and individuals to maintain records required for the correct reporting of statistical data and to report that data to the Department of Justice at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Attorney General. This bill would require the above-described entities and individuals to disaggregate that data based on whether the incidents took place in Indian country, as defined. By expanding the duties of local law enforcement, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

**[AB 2696](#) (Rendon D) Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor and subcontractor.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2022, a direct contractor making or taking a contract in the state for the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of a building, structure, or other private work, to assume, and be liable for, any debt owed to a wage claimant or third party on the wage claimant’s behalf, incurred by a subcontractor at any tier acting under, by, or for the direct contractor for the wage claimant’s performance of labor included in the subject of the contract between the direct contractor and the owner. Current law extends, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2022, the direct contractor’s liability to penalties, liquidated damages, and interest owed by the subcontractor on account of the performance of the labor, except as provided. Current law authorizes a joint labor-management cooperation committee, established as specified, to bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against a direct contractor or subcontractor at any tier to enforce liability for any unpaid wage, fringe or other benefit payment or contribution, penalties or liquidated damages, and interest owed by the subcontractor on account of the performance of the labor on a private work, as provided. This bill would additionally authorize a joint labor-management cooperation committee, established as specified, to bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against a direct contractor to enforce liability for any unpaid wage, fringe or other benefit payment or contribution, penalties or liquidated damages, and interest owed by the direct contractor on account of the performance of the labor on private work.

**Position**

**[AB 2697](#) (Irwin D) Transportation electrification: electric vehicle charging stations: network roaming standards.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits persons desiring to use an electric vehicle charging station that requires payment of a fee from being required to pay a subscription fee to use the station and from being required to obtain membership in any club, association, or organization as a condition of using the station. Current law requires the total actual charges for the use of an electric vehicle charging station, including any additional network roaming charges for nonmembers, to be disclosed to the public at the point of sale. Current law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt interoperability billing standards for network roaming payment methods for electric vehicle charging stations if no interoperability billing standards have been adopted by a national standards organization by January 1, 2015. This bill would require the commission to apply any network roaming standards it adopts only to major electric vehicle charging network operators, as defined.

**Position**

**[AB 2698](#) (Ta R) Route 405: Little Saigon Freeway.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would specify that Route 405 from Bolsa Chica Road to Bolsa Avenue in the County of Orange shall be known and designated as the Little Saigon Freeway, and would require the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate signs showing that special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover the cost, to erect those signs, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2699 (Carrillo, Wendy D) Hazardous materials: reporting: civil liability.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** (1)Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a certified unified program agency, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law defines "unified program agency" to mean a certified unified program agency or its participating agencies, as provided. This bill would require this reporting to be made to the California Environmental Protection Agency instead of the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would delete the requirement on the Office of Emergency Services to adopt regulations, and would instead require the California Environmental Protection Agency to be responsible for the adoption and revision of the regulations and for the oversight of the enforcement of the regulations. The bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, on or before January 1, 2028, to review and revise the regulations that implement the reporting requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

**AB 2700 (Gabriel D) Emergency medical services: alternate destinations.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a local EMS agency to develop a community paramedicine or triage to alternate destination program that, among other things, selects providers to triage individuals to mental health facilities and sobering centers as alternates to emergency departments. Current law requires the Emergency Medical Services Authority to develop and, after approval by the Commission on Emergency Medical Services, adopt regulations and establish minimum standards for the development of those programs. This bill would require the state to survey and analyze the facilities in each county that can serve as an alternate destination facility. The bill would require a local emergency medical services agency to annually report to the Emergency Medical Services Authority regarding the development of triage to alternate destination programs in its jurisdiction, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2707 (Fong, Mike D) Community colleges: student housing: study.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct a study evaluating the demographics and unique issues and barriers that housing-insecure community college students 25 years of age and older and students with dependents, as defined, face in securing housing. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2026, with the results of the study, including, among other things, policy recommendations, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2708 (Patterson, Jim R) Office of Broadband and Digital Literacy: reports.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 7/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Office of Broadband and Digital Literacy to oversee the acquisition and management of contracts for the development and construction of, and for the maintenance and operation of, a statewide open-access middle-mile broadband network, as defined. Current law requires the office, in consultation with the Department of Technology and the Department of Finance, to annually report to both budget committees of the Legislature on the broadband network, as

specified. This bill would require additional information to be included in the annual report, including, the total cost to complete the statewide open-access middle-mile broadband network, the total available funding for the statewide open-access middle-mile broadband network, and the projected completion date for the statewide open-access middle-mile broadband network.

**Position**

**AB 2712 (Friedman D) Preferential parking privileges: transit-oriented development.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**AB 2717 (Alvarez D) Planning and zoning: housing element: annual progress report.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** This bill would require each planning agency, in their above-described annual report, to include the number of rental housing units and for-sale units that have been completed, as evidenced by the project's certificate of occupancy, pursuant to the above-described assessment and inventory.

**Position**

**AB 2719 (Wilson D) Vehicles: commercial vehicle inspections.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would authorize a public transit agency, as defined, to request the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to conduct an annual inspection and certification of its fleet. The bill would authorize the Commissioner of the CHP to issue stickers or other devices as evidence of certification. The bill would exempt any public transit agency vehicle that has been certified through that inspection from the requirement to stop at a roadside inspection.

**Position**

**AB 2728 (Gabriel D) Planning and zoning: housing development: independent institutions of higher education and religious institutions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/17/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the city's or county's planning agency, after the legislative body has adopted a general plan, to submit an annual report to the legislative body, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Housing and Community Development. This bill would require a local government to include in the annual report specified information relating to housing development projects under the act, including the number of applications submitted and the total number of building permits issued under the act.

**Position**

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[AB 2737](#) (Alanis R) Motor vehicle conditional sale contracts: guaranteed asset protection waivers.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** This bill would require, if a conditional sale contract is assigned specific to securitization, as specified, and the seller of the conditional sale contract and guaranteed asset protection waiver remains the point of contact with the buyer, as specified, the entity who received the assignment from the seller to notify the consumer in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require the seller to assume the legal liability of the holder for violations of these provisions, as described, if the holder does not comply with the specified notice requirements.

**Position**

**[AB 2743](#) (Pacheco D) Insurance: personal vehicle sharing.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/14/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits classifying a private passenger motor vehicle as a commercial vehicle, for-hire vehicle, permissive use vehicle, or livery solely because its owner allows it to be shared, if specified criteria are met, including if the annual revenue received by the vehicle's owner generated by the personal vehicle sharing of the vehicle does not exceed the annual expenses of owning and operating the vehicle. Current law requires a personal vehicle sharing program, for each vehicle that it facilitates the use of, among other things, to provide insurance coverages for the vehicle and operator of the vehicle that are equal to or greater than the insurance coverages maintained by the vehicle owner, but no less than 3 times the minimum coverage amounts for private passenger vehicles. Current law requires an owner or operator of a motor vehicle, or an owner of a vehicle used to transport passengers for hire not regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, to maintain liability insurance coverage for the named insured and any other person using the vehicle with permission in the amount of \$15,000 for the bodily injury or death of any one person, \$30,000 for the bodily injury or death of all persons, and \$5,000 for damage to the property of others resulting from any one accident. Current law increases these minimum amounts to \$30,000, \$60,000, and \$15,000, respectively, on January 1, 2025. This bill would require a personal vehicle sharing program to provide, instead, insurance coverages for the vehicle and operator at a minimum of \$45,000 for bodily injury or death of one person, \$90,000 for bodily injury or death for all persons, and \$15,000 for property damage, and, on and after January 1, 2031, to provide liability coverage at least 3 times the minimum insurance requirements for private passenger vehicles. The bill would require a personal vehicle sharing program to disclose to a vehicle owner and any person that operates the vehicle specified information, including the minimum mandatory coverage and limits that the personal vehicle sharing program is required to provide and the coverages and limits provided.

**Position**

**[AB 2747](#) (Haney D) Tenancy: credit reporting.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would require a landlord of a dwelling unit of residential real property to offer any tenant obligated on a lease the option of having the tenant's positive rental payment information, as defined, reported to at least one nationwide consumer reporting agency, as specified. The bill would require, for leases entered into on and after April 1, 2025, the offer of positive rental payment information reporting to be made at the time of the lease agreement and at least once annually thereafter, and for leases outstanding as of January 1, 2025, the offer of positive rental payment information reporting to be made no later than April 1, 2025, and at least once annually thereafter. The bill would authorize a tenant to request, and would require a landlord to provide, additional copies of the written election of positive rental payment information reporting at any time. The bill would authorize a tenant who elects to have positive rental payment information reported as described in these provisions to subsequently file a written request to stop that reporting and would require the landlord to comply with that request. The bill would prohibit a tenant who stops positive rental payment information reporting from electing reporting again for at least 6 months. The bill would authorize a landlord to charge a tenant that elects to have positive rental payment information reported the lesser of \$10 per month or the actual cost to the landlord to provide the service, unless the landlord does not incur any actual cost to provide positive rental payment reporting. The bill would prohibit a landlord from taking certain actions if a tenant fails to pay the landlord's rent reporting charge. The bill would exempt from these provisions a landlord of a residential rental building that contains 15 or fewer dwelling units, unless specified conditions are met, and an assisted housing development, as defined.

**Position**

**[AB 2751](#) (Haney D) Employer communications during nonworking hours.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** This bill would require a public or private employer to establish a workplace policy that provides employees the right to disconnect from communications from the employer during nonworking hours, except as specified. The bill would define the "right to disconnect" to mean that, except for an emergency or for scheduling, as defined, an employee has the right to ignore communications from the employer during nonworking hours. The bill would require nonworking hours to be established by written agreement between an employer and employee. The bill would authorize an employee to file a complaint of a pattern of violation of the bill's provisions with the Labor Commissioner, punishable by a specified civil penalty.

**Position**

**AB 2762 (Friedman D) Recycling: reusable beverage containers.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require, for certain beverage manufacturers, by January 1, 2031, that no less than 5% of the volume of beverages that a beverage manufacturer sells in beverage containers in California be sold in reusable beverage containers, and that by January 1, 2032, no less than 60% of that 5% be sold in reusable beverage containers that were returned for reuse. The bill would provide for periodic increases to those percentages. The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2030, and annually thereafter, a beverage manufacturer to report certain information to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery regarding the sale of beverages in beverage containers and reusable beverage containers, as specified. The bill would require a beverage manufacturer to make those reports publicly available on the beverage manufacturer's internet website. The bill would require, beginning in 2031, the department to aggregate the information provided by beverage manufacturers into an annual report, as specified. The bill would authorize one or more beverage manufacturers to form a reusable beverage container management system and to submit a plan to the department regarding their plan to comply with the requirements of this bill, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2801 (Friedman D) Tenancy: security deposits.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies, including limitations on the demanding or receiving of security, as defined, from a tenant and charging amounts against the tenant or the security. Current law limits the landlord's claim of the security to only those amounts as are reasonably necessary for specified purposes, including, but not limited to, the repair of damages to the premises, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear, caused by the tenant or by a guest or licensee of the tenant, and the cleaning of the premises upon the termination of the tenancy necessary to return the unit to the same level of cleanliness it was in at the inception of the tenancy. Current law prohibits a landlord from asserting a claim against the tenant or the security for damages to the premises or any defective conditions that preexisted the tenancy, for ordinary wear and tear or the effects thereof, or for the cumulative effects of ordinary wear and tear occurring during any one or more tenancies. This bill would limit claims against the tenant or the security for materials or supplies and for work performed by a contractor, the landlord, or the landlord's employee to the amount necessary to restore the premises back to the condition it was in at the inception of the tenancy, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear.

**Position**

**AB 2802 (Maienschein D) Transitional housing placement providers.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/14/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Community Care Facilities Act requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate transitional housing placement providers pursuant to the act. Under existing law, a transitional housing placement provider is an organization licensed by the department to provide transitional housing to foster children at least 16 years of age and not more than 18 years of age and to nonminor dependents to promote their transition to adulthood. Current law requires a transitional housing unit to include, among other things, a host family certified by a transitional housing placement provider or other designated entity, as prescribed. Current law requires the department to adopt regulations governing transitional housing placement living arrangements requirements for minors and nonminor dependents, as prescribed. Under existing law, a violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill would require those regulations to include allowing a minor or nonminor dependent participant to share a bedroom or unit in a transitional housing placement with a nonparticipant roommate, sibling, or coparent, as specified. The bill would also require the regulations to allow a minor or nonminor dependent participant to share their living arrangement with another

participant, including a participant sibling or coparent, as specified. The bill would require the regulations to require counties and program contracts to allow individual program participants and individuals sharing their living arrangements to share bedrooms, bathrooms, and units together, regardless of gender identity and would require county program contracts to allow providers and participants to make best matches to allow for gender flexibility.

**Position**

**AB 2807 (Villapudua D) Vehicles: sideshows and street takeovers.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/23/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person from engaging in a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway or aiding or abetting in a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway. Upon conviction, existing law punishes a person by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 90 days, by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Current law, commencing July 1, 2025, authorizes the court to order the privilege to operate a motor vehicle suspended for 90 days to 6 months and restrict the person's operation of a motor vehicle for the purposes of their employment if the violation occurred as part of a sideshow, as defined. Current law requires the court to consider a person's hardships, as specified, when deciding to either suspend or restrict a driver's license. This bill would clarify that a "sideshow" is also known as a "street takeover."

**Position**

**AB 2815 (Petrie-Norris D) Clean Transportation Program: electric vehicle chargers.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/2/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Clean Transportation Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. Current law limits funding under the program to specified categories of programs and projects. Current law creates the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, to be administered by the commission, and requires the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the commission to implement the program. This bill would add to the categories of programs and projects eligible for funding under the Clean Transportation Program a program to repair or replace nonoperational electric vehicle chargers that are at least 5 years old and that are located in a publicly available parking space, as provided. The bill would require the commission to allocate at least 50% of the funding allocated for the repair or replacement program to low-income communities and disadvantaged communities.

**Position**

**AB 2825 (Boerner D) Accessory dwelling units: inspections: housing purposes.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency, by ordinance, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. Current law requires ministerial approval of ADUs, as specified, if the local agency does not adopt an ordinance governing ADUs. Under current law, a local agency is also required to ministerially approve an application for a building permit within a residential or mixed-use zone to create any of specified variations of ADUs. Current law also authorizes a local agency to provide for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs) in single-family residential zones, as specified. This bill would authorize a local agency to adopt an ordinance that allows the local agency to inspect an ADU or JADU to ensure that the unit is used for dwelling purposes consistent with specified requirements.

**Position**

**AB 2892 (Low D) Vehicles: financial responsibility: self-insurance.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles, upon application, to issue a certificate of self-insurance to an applicant who has, among other requirements, more than 25 motor vehicles registered in their name. Current law authorizes the director of the department to adopt and enforce rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Vehicle Code relating to the department. Current regulations provide for the requirements to qualify as a self-insurer, including that the applicant provide an audited financial statement of the applicant's net worth as specified, that the audited financial statements cover a 3-year period immediately preceding the date of application, and that the audited financial statements include an opinion of the applicant's net



worth and reflect a net worth of not less than \$2,200,000 on the date of application. This bill would place in the Vehicle Code specified requirements to qualify as a self-insurer, including an option for an applicant to provide a cash deposit or surety bond in specified amounts. The bill would require the applicant to maintain an insurance policy with certain entities, including a company licensed to provide insurance in California and nonadmitted insurers, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 2893 (Ward D) The Supportive Recovery Residence Program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness to oversee the implementation of Housing First guidelines and regulations, and, among other things, identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. Current law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Current law specifies the core components of Housing First, including services that are informed by a harm-reduction philosophy that recognizes drug and alcohol use and addiction as a part of tenants' lives and where tenants are engaged in nonjudgmental communication regarding drug and alcohol use. This bill would authorize state programs to fund supportive recovery residences, as defined, that emphasize abstinence under these provisions as long as the state program meets specified criteria, including using at least 90% of its funds in each county for housing or housing-based services using a harm-reduction model. The bill would specify requirements for applicants seeking funds under these programs and would require the state to perform periodic monitoring of select supportive recovery residence programs to ensure that the supportive recovery residences meet certain requirements, including that core outcomes of the supportive recovery housing emphasize long-term housing stability and minimize returns to homelessness. The bill would also prohibit eviction on the basis of relapse, as specified.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the owner of qualifying residential property, as defined, that provides parking with the qualifying residential property to unbundle parking from the price of rent, as specified. Current law defines "unbundled parking" as the practice of selling or leasing parking spaces separate from the lease of the residential use. Current federal law provides housing assistance to low-income individuals and households in the form of vouchers, commonly known as Housing Choice Vouchers. This bill would exempt any residential unit that is leased to a tenant who receives a federal Housing Choice Voucher, including a federal Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing voucher, from the above-described requirement to unbundle parking.

**Position**

**AB 2910 (Santiago D) State Housing Law: City of Los Angeles: conversion of nonresidential buildings.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Current law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code, which is required to be published once every 3 years. The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. That law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce within its jurisdiction the provisions of the California Building Standards Code, the provisions of the State Housing Law, and specified other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to that law. That law authorizes a city or county to adopt alternative building regulations for the conversion of commercial or industrial buildings to joint living and work quarters, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the City of Los Angeles (city) to adopt alternative building regulations for the conversion of nonresidential buildings to residential uses, as specified. The bill would prohibit these alternative building regulations from applying to nonresidential buildings with industrial uses.

**Position**

**AB 2916 (Friedman D) Environmental health: floating devices: expanded polystyrene.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would, on and after January 1, 2026, prohibit the sale, distribution, installation, or arrangement of the installation of an overwater structure, excluding a floating home, that contains expanded polystyrene, as defined, or other plastic foam that is not fully enclosed and contained in a shell made of aluminum, concrete, steel or plastic with a minimum thickness of 0.15 inches. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2026, prohibit the sale, distribution, installation, or arrangement of the installation of a block or float that contains, or is comprised of, expanded polystyrene or other plastic foam that is not fully enclosed and contained in a shell made of aluminum, concrete, steel or plastic with a minimum thickness of 0.15 inches. The bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt rules to implement, administer, and enforce these provisions and to maintain and revise a list of materials that are approved to fully enclose and contain expanded polystyrene or other plastic foam used in an overwater structure, block, or float, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to revise or disqualify a material if the state board determines the material is not sufficient to prevent the release of expanded polystyrene or other plastic foam into the environment. The bill would also authorize the state board to approve a new material for use if the state board determines that the material is sufficient to prevent the release of expanded polystyrene or other plastic foam into the environment and is safe for use in the aquatic environment. The bill would require that, beginning January 1, 2026, an overwater structure that contains, or a block or float that contains or is comprised of, expanded polystyrene or other plastic foam, sold or installed before January 1, 2026, and that is repaired or maintained on or after that date, be fitted with a shell made of aluminum, concrete, steel or plastic with a minimum thickness of 0.15 inches, or other material as the state board may approve, that fully encloses and contains all expanded polystyrene or other plastic foam.

**Position**

**AB 2933 (Low D) Multiunit residential structures and mixed-use residential and commercial structures: water conservation.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, and makes the moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation, to state entities to carry out various related provisions, as specified. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose the adoption, amendment, or repeal of building standards to the California Building Standards Commission, and the department to adopt, amend, and repeal other rules and regulations for the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of the occupant and the public governing the erection, construction, enlargement, conversion, alteration, repair, moving, removal, demolition, occupancy, use, height, court, area, sanitation, ventilation, and maintenance of all hotels, motels, lodging houses, apartment houses, and dwellings, and buildings and structures accessory thereto, as specified. Current law authorizes those standards to include voluntary best practice and mandatory requirements related to environmentally preferable water using devices and measures. Current law requires the department and the commission to research, develop, and propose building standards to reduce potable water use in new residential and nonresidential buildings, including consideration of requiring installation of water reuse systems and consideration of requiring preplumbing of buildings to allow future use of recycled water, onsite treated graywater, or other alternative water sources. This bill would enact the California Multiunit Residential Structure and Mixed-Use Residential and Commercial Structure Water Conservation Act. The bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature relating to wasted water due to plumbing leaks. The bill would require the department to investigate whether additional water conservation and efficiency measures are warranted for existing and new multifamily residential construction and mixed use commercial structures, including, but not limited to, point-of-use systems, as defined. The bill would authorize the department, if it determines that changes to the California Green Building Standards are warranted, to develop voluntary or mandatory proposals to be submitted to the commission for consideration.

**Position**

**AB 2945 (Alvarez D) Reconnecting Communities Redevelopment Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Constitution, with respect to any taxes levied on taxable property in a redevelopment project established under the Community Redevelopment Law, as it then read or may be amended, authorizes the Legislature to provide for the division of those taxes under a redevelopment plan between the taxing agencies and the redevelopment agency, as provided. Current law dissolved redevelopment agencies as of February 1, 2012, and designates successor agencies to act as successor entities to the dissolved redevelopment agencies. This bill, the Reconnecting Communities Redevelopment Act, would authorize a city or county, or two or more cities acting jointly, to propose the formation of a reconnecting communities investment agency by adoption of a resolution of intention that meets specified requirements, including that the resolution of intention include a passthrough provision and an override passthrough provision, as defined. The bill would

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require the city or county to submit that resolution to each affected taxing entity and would authorize an entity that receives that resolution to elect to not receive a passthrough payment, as provided. The bill would require the city or county that adopted that resolution to hold a public hearing on the proposal to consider all written and oral objections to the formation, as well as any recommendations of the affected taxing entities, and would authorize that city or county to adopt a resolution of formation at the conclusion of that hearing.

**Position**

**AB 2967 (Ting D) Teacher Housing Act of 2016: nonprofit organization employees.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Teacher Housing Act of 2016 authorizes a school district to establish and maintain programs, as provided, that address the housing needs of teachers and school district employees who face challenges in securing affordable housing. The act restricts programs established under its provisions to teachers and school district employees, with certain exceptions. The act defines the term "teacher or school district employee" for these purposes to mean any person employed by a unified school district maintaining prekindergarten, transitional kindergarten, and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, an elementary school district maintaining prekindergarten, transitional kindergarten, and grades 1 to 8, inclusive, or a high school district maintaining grades 9 to 12, inclusive, including, but not limited to, certificated and classified staff. The act creates a state policy supporting housing for teachers and school district employees and permits school districts and developers in receipt of local or state funds or tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to restrict occupancy to teachers and school district employees, as specified. This bill would expand the authority provided under the act to include programs that address the housing needs of nonprofit organization employees who face challenges in securing affordable housing. The bill would define "nonprofit organization employee" for these purposes to include employees of a nonprofit organization operating early childhood, prekindergarten, or schoolage childcare, classrooms, or programs, or expanded learning classrooms and programs, on school district property with funding from the State Department of Education, the federal Head Start program, or other public funding targeted to children from families of low and moderate income.

**Position**

**AB 2986 (Carrillo, Wendy D) County of Los Angeles: East Los Angeles: report.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 provides the exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for cities and districts, except as specified. The act continues in existence in each county a local agency formation commission (LAFCO) that consists of members appointed, as specified, and that oversees those changes of organization and reorganization. The act authorizes a LAFCO to, among other things, review and approve with or without amendment, wholly, partially, or conditionally, or disapprove proposals for changes of organization or reorganization, including incorporation of a city or formation of a district, as specified. Current law requires each county to have a board of supervisors and provides for the organization and powers of the board of supervisors. This bill would require the County of Los Angeles, no later than March 1, 2025, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes specified information, including, among other things, for East Los Angeles, the feasibility of forming a municipal advisory council, a local town council, or a coordinating council that could represent the comprehensive interests of the entire East Los Angeles community. If the county has produced a report that contains substantially similar information to the information required by the above-described provisions, this bill would authorize the county to submit that report in lieu of completing a separate report.

**Position**

**AB 2993 (Grayson D) Home improvement and home solicitation: right to cancel contracts: loan financing regulation.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Contractors State License Law defines and regulates the activities of contractors and provides for their licensure, regulation, and discipline by the Contractors State License Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Current law requires specific provisions and requirements for home improvement contracts, as defined. This bill would prohibit a contractor from requesting or accepting full payment from a lender or financier until the contractor, lender, or financier has received a written confirmation from the owner or tenant acknowledging that a home improvement project has been completed in accordance with the contract and is operational or fit for its intended use, and the lender has confirmed with the contractor that final approval has been provided by all permitting agencies.

**Position**

**AB 3006 (Zbur D) Energy: offshore wind generation.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in coordination with specified agencies, to develop a strategic plan for offshore wind energy developments installed off the California coast in federal waters, and require the Energy Commission to submit the strategic plan to the Natural Resources Agency and the Legislature on or before June 30, 2023, as specified. Current law requires the Energy Commission, in coordination with relevant state and local agencies, to develop a plan to improve waterfront facilities that could support a range of floating offshore wind energy development activities, as specified. The California Infrastructure Planning Act requires the Governor to annually submit a 5-year infrastructure plan to the Legislature in conjunction with the Governor’s Budget. Under existing law, “infrastructure” means real property, including land and improvements to the land, structures and equipment integral to the operation of structures, easements, rights-of-way, and other forms of interest in property, roadways, and water conveyances. This bill would amend the definition of “infrastructure” described above to include port infrastructure for offshore wind energy development, and would require the 5-year infrastructure plan to include, beginning in the 2026–27 fiscal year, an assessment of funding needs for port infrastructure for offshore wind energy development.

**Position**

**AB 3019 (Bains D) Oil and gas wells: Hazardous and Idle-Deserted Well Abatement Fund.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Geologic Energy Management Division in the Department of Conservation, under the direction of the State Oil and Gas Supervisor, who is required to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells, as provided. Current law requires the operator of any idle well to either (1) no later than May 1 of each year, for each idle well that was an idle well at any time in the last calendar year, file with the supervisor an annual fee according to a specified schedule of fees based on the length of time a well has been idle, or (2) file a plan with the supervisor to provide for the management and elimination of all long-term idle wells. Current law also establishes the Hazardous and Idle-Deserted Well Abatement Fund in the State Treasury for the deposit of those idle well fees, and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the department for expenditure to mitigate a hazardous or potentially hazardous condition, by well plugging and abandonment, decommissioning the production facilities, or both, at a well of an operator, as provided. Current law establishes requirements that apply when a public entity is required by statute or regulation to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project, as provided. This bill would require the department to make available at least 25% of the funds to be expended each year from the Hazardous and Idle-Deserted Well Abatement Fund to a county in which there are at least 100 orphaned or deserted oil and gas wells and that attests to the department that it can plug and abandon those wells more quickly than the department can, as provided.

**Position**

**AB 3025 (Valencia D) County employees’ retirement: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act. PEPRA, among other things, establishes new defined benefit formulas and caps on pensionable compensation. The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties to establish retirement system pursuant to its provisions in order to provide pension benefits to their employees. CERL generally vests management of each retirement system in a board of retirement. CERL authorizes a board of retirement to correct errors in the calculation of a retired member’s monthly allowances or other benefits under CERL in certain circumstances, including if the member caused their final compensation to be improperly increased or otherwise overstated at the time of retirement, and the system applied that overstated amount as the basis for calculating the member’s monthly retirement allowance or benefits under CERL, subject to certain limitations. The Public Employees’ Retirement Law (PERL) also authorizes its board of administration to adjust retirement payments due to errors or omissions, including for cases in which the retirement systems that the benefits of a member or annuitant are, or would be, based on disallowed compensation that conflicts with PEPRA and other specified laws and is thus impermissible. This bill would require a retirement system established under CERL, upon determining that the compensation reported for a member is disallowed compensation, to require the

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employer, as defined, to discontinue reporting the disallowed compensation. The bill would require, for an active member, the retirement system to credit all employer contributions made on the disallowed compensation against future contributions to the benefit of the employer that reported the disallowed compensation, and return any member contribution paid by, or on behalf of, that member, to the member directly or indirectly through the employer that reported the disallowed compensation, except in certain circumstances in which a system has already initiated a process, as defined, to recalculate compensation. The bill would require the system, for a retired member, survivor, or beneficiary whose final compensation was predicated upon the disallowed compensation, to credit the employer contributions made on the disallowed compensation against future contributions, to the benefit of the employer that reported the disallowed compensation, to return any member contributions paid by, or on behalf of, that member, to the member directly, and to permanently adjust the benefit of the affected retired member, survivor, or beneficiary to reflect the exclusion of the disallowed compensation. The bill would establish other conditions required to be satisfied with respect to a retired member, survivor, or beneficiary when final compensation was predicated upon disallowed compensation, including, among others, requiring a specified payment to be made by the employer that reported contributions on the disallowed compensation to the retired member, survivor, or beneficiary, as appropriate.

**Position**

**AB 3035 (Pellerin D) Farmworker housing.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Employee Housing Act generally regulates employee housing, as defined. Among other things, the act authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial process, as specified, and is not subject to a conditional use permit if certain requirements are met, including that the development is located on land designated as agricultural in the applicable city or county general plan, and that the development is an eligible agricultural employee housing development. The act defines eligible agricultural housing development as, among other things, an agricultural employee housing development that consists of no more than 36 units or spaces designed for use by a single family or household and is not ineligible for state funding under a provision that prohibits state funding from being provided to an employer who employs at least one H-2A worker, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a development that would be subject to the above-described conditions, if the development is located on land in the County of Santa Clara or the County of Santa Cruz that is within 15 miles of an area designated as farmland or grazing by the Department of Conservation and is not a site or adjoined to a site where more than 1/3 of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use, as specified. The bill would also increase the maximum number of units in an eligible agricultural employee housing development from 36 units to 150 units if the development is located with the County of Santa Clara or the County of Santa Cruz.

**Position**

**AB 3036 (Rendon D) Los Angeles River: river ranger program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to collaborate with the Department of Parks and Recreation, the California Conservation Corps, and the State Lands Commission to develop a permanent river ranger program to provide a network of river rangers who provide assistance to the public at sites along the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. The bill would require the river ranger program to have specific objectives, including improving public safety for visitors to the Los Angeles River. The bill would make various findings and declarations relating to the river ranger program.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 8/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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 an 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.

**Position**

**AB 3061 (Haney D) Vehicles: autonomous vehicle incident reporting.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Would, commencing July 31, 2025, require a manufacturer of autonomous vehicles to report to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) a vehicle collision or disengagement, as defined, that occur when a manufacturer's vehicle is operating in autonomous mode on California public roads regardless of whether the vehicle is in the testing or deployment phase. The bill would require these reports to contain specified information and to be submitted, at minimum, on an annual basis, as specified. The bill would require these reports to be submitted on timelines adopted by the DMV that do not exceed reporting deadlines required by the federal National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The bill would additionally, commencing July 31, 2025, require a manufacturer to submit quarterly reports to the department that summarize the vehicle miles traveled, vehicle immobilizations, and certain traffic violations, as specified. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2025, require the DMV to maintain all reports submitted pursuant to the above-described provisions and make the reports available to local and state transportation authorities upon request. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2028, require the department to publish reports in an electronic, open, and machine-readable format on the department's internet website within 90 days of receipt, but would require the department to redact the personal information of any passengers, drivers, or other road users, and any information that divulges trade secrets identified by the autonomous vehicle manufacturer prior to releasing these reports. The bill would authorize the department to establish additional reporting requirements for purposes of these provisions by regulation. The bill would also authorize the department to establish and assess fees to recover costs reasonably incurred by the department for implementing these provisions by regulation.

**Position**

**AB 3068 (Haney D) Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**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.

**Position**

**AB 3085 (Gipson D) Vehicles: removal and impoundment.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/23/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**AB 3093 (Ward D) Land use: housing element.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development. The annual report is required to include, among other things, the city's or county's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs, as specified. This bill would require a city or county to include in the report on the progress in meeting the city's or county's share of regional housing need the progress in meeting the need for the 6th and previous revisions of the housing element.

**Position**

**AB 3100 (Low D) Assumption of mortgage loans: dissolution of marriage.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would require a conventional home mortgage loan originated on or after January 1, 2027, and secured by owner-occupied residential real property containing 4 or fewer dwelling units with multiple borrowers to include provisions to allow for any of the existing borrowers to purchase the property interest of another borrower on the loan by assuming the seller's portion of the mortgage under specified circumstances if the assuming borrower qualifies for the underlying loan, as determined by the lender.

**Position**

**AB 3111 (Calderon D) Distributed energy resources and aggregated distributed energy resources: reporting.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with the exclusive authority to certify all electrical transmission lines and thermal powerplants, and their sites, in the state, as specified. This bill would require, as part of an application submitted for a permit to install or interconnect a distributed energy resource or an aggregated distributed energy resource, or at the time an aggregated distributed energy resource program is initiated, the applicant or aggregator to provide notice to the Energy Commission that contains specified information about the distributed energy resources, aggregated distributed energy resources, or aggregation program, as provided. The bill would require the commission to share the information in those notices with the Public Utilities Commission, the Independent System Operator, and electrical corporations or local publicly owned electric utilities, as provided.

**Position**

**AB 3116 (Garcia D) Housing development: density bonuses: student housing developments.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**AB 3121 (Petrie-Norris D) Public utilities: incentive programs.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Multifamily Affordable Housing Solar Roofs Program. Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), as part of the program, to authorize the award of monetary incentives for qualifying solar energy systems, as defined, that are installed on multifamily residential properties of at least 5 rental housing units that are operated to provide deed-restricted low-income residential housing, as defined, and that meet one or more specified requirements, as provided. Current law requires the PUC to annually authorize the allocation of \$100,000,000 or 66.67% of available funds, whichever is less, beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2016, and ending with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, to the program from certain greenhouse gas allowance revenues received by electrical corporations and set aside for clean energy and energy efficiency projects, as provided. Current law requires the PUC to continue authorizing the allocation of these funds through June 30, 2026, if the PUC determines that revenues are available after 2020 and that there is adequate interest and participation in the program. Current law requires the PUC to evaluate the program every 3 years and requires the PUC to make necessary adjustments to the program to ensure that the goals of the program are being met, as specified. Current law authorizes the PUC to credit uncommitted funds back to ratepayers if the PUC, upon review, finds that there is insufficient participation in the program. This bill would require the PUC to credit no more than 1/2 of the program funds that are unencumbered as of January 1, 2025, back to the residential retail customers of electrical corporations, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 3138 (Wilson D) License plates and registration cards: alternative devices.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would authorize any vehicle, beginning on January 1, 2027, to be offered an alternative device to a license plate or registration card that includes vehicle location technology. The bill would specify requirements for how vehicle location technology is disabled or enabled and prohibit an alternative device from recording or transmitting personal identifiable information, as specified. The bill would require the department to delete data from an alternative device or the provider of an alternative device that the department is not authorized to receive. The bill would expand the types of specialized license plates that may be replicated on an alternative device.

**Position**

**AB 3141 (Gipson D) Property taxation: possessory interests: seaport environmental improvements.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current property tax law requires that all property subject to tax be assessed at its full cash value, and includes certain possessory interests among those property interests that are subject to tax. Current property tax law defines a taxable possessory interest to be a use that is independent, durable, and exclusive. Current property tax law specifies, for purposes of the definition of a taxable possessory interest, various types of possession or use that are not considered independent possession or use of land, including when that possession or use is a tenancy in a residential unit of a publicly owned housing project by a low-income household, as specified. This bill would provide, for the 2025–26 fiscal year to the 2029–30 fiscal year, inclusive, that there is no independent or exclusive possession or use of land or improvements if that possession or use is of any infrastructure at a public seaport, as defined, that is newly constructed on or after January 1, 2025, as described, as part of a nonrevenue-generating environmental improvement, as defined. The bill would, among other things, deem the construction or installation made or used for the operation of any fully automated cargo handling equipment, as defined, to be independent, durable, and exclusive, as specified.



**Position**

**[AB 3160](#) ([Gabriel D](#)) Insurance, income, and corporation taxes: credits: low-income housing.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee provides procedures and requirements for the allocation, in modified conformity with federal law, of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts to qualified low-income housing projects that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and farmworker housing. Current law limits the total annual amount of the state low-income housing credit for which a federal low-income housing credit is required to the sum of \$70,000,000, as increased by any percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, any unused credit for the preceding calendar years, and the amount of housing credit ceiling returned in the calendar year. Current law provides for an additional allocation of \$500,000,000 in low-income housing tax credits for the 2020 calendar year and up to \$500,000,000 for the 2021 calendar year and thereafter. Existing law provides that the additional amount for the 2021 calendar year and thereafter is available only if the Budget Act or related legislation specifies an amount available for allocation. This bill would instead require that this additional allocation of low-income housing tax credits be \$500,000,000 for the 2020 calendar year through the 2030 calendar year, and up to \$500,000,000 for the 2031 calendar year and every year thereafter.

**Position**

**[AB 3168](#) ([Gipson D](#)) Department of Motor Vehicles: confidential records.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/12/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits the disclosure of the home addresses of certain public employees and officials that appear in records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, except to a court, a law enforcement agency, an attorney in a civil or criminal action under certain circumstances, and certain other official entities. Current law requires that following termination of office or employment, a confidential home address be withheld from public inspection for 3 years, unless the termination is the result of conviction of a criminal offense. Current law provides that if a termination or separation from office or employment is the result of the filing of a criminal complaint, the confidential home address shall be withheld from public inspection during the time in which the terminated individual may file an appeal from termination, while an appeal from termination is ongoing, and until the appeal process is exhausted. If the termination or separation is upheld, current law grants employing agencies with discretion to maintain the confidentiality of the terminated individual's home address. This bill would authorize an employing agency to request that the department remove the confidentiality protections described above following the termination of employment if no appeal to the termination is filed or if the termination or separation is upheld. The bill would require an employing agency in its request to certify that no appeal to the termination has been filed or that the termination or separation has been upheld.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[AB 3182](#) ([Lackey R](#)) Land conservation: California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act: County of San Bernardino.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires an applicant receiving state funds under the California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act to maintain any property acquired in perpetuity, as specified, and use the property only for the purposes stated in the act and to make no other use, sale, or other disposition of the property except as authorized by a specific act of the Legislature. Current law authorizes the County of San Bernardino to sell or exchange property it owns within the Chino Agricultural Preserve that was purchased with grant funds if it meets certain conditions. Among those conditions, current law requires the county to preserve all lands and conservation easements acquired or dedicated as authorized by the act in perpetuity for open-space conservation purposes or agricultural preservation, and specifies that open-space conservation includes community gardens, agricultural heritage projects, agricultural and wildlife education or wildlife habitat. This bill would additionally authorize preservation of those lands or easements for park and recreational purposes, and would explicitly include, to the extent they are consistent with the purposes of the act, playgrounds, recreational venues, sporting venues, amphitheaters, and preservation of historical resources as appropriate purposes.

**Position**

Support

**[AB 3227](#) ([Alvarez D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: stormwater facilities: routine maintenance.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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. This bill would, if certain conditions are met, exempt from the provisions of CEQA the routine maintenance of stormwater facilities that are fully concrete or that have a conveyance capacity of less than a 100-year storm event. The bill would, if the lead agency determines that a project is not subject to CEQA pursuant to these provisions and determines to approve or carry out the project, require the lead agency to file a notice with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research and with the county clerk in the county in which the project will be located, as provided, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**[AB 3238](#) ([Garcia D](#)) California Environmental Quality Act: electrical infrastructure projects.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

**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. The CEQA exempts certain projects from its requirements, including actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency. Current law prohibits an electrical corporation from beginning the construction of a line, plant, or system, or extensions of those facilities without first having to obtain from the Public Utilities Commission a certificate that the present or future convenience and necessity require or will require the construction. Current law specifies that the certificate is not required for the extension, expansion, upgrade, or other modification of existing electrical transmission facilities. This bill would, for electrical infrastructure projects, as defined, designate the commission as the lead agency for purposes of the CEQA, would require the commission to prescribe procedures for the preparation of the appropriate environmental review document for those projects, and would specify the manner in which the environmental review for those projects is to be conducted. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2035.

**Position**

**[AB 3243](#) ([Ta R](#)) Vehicle registration fees: penalties.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to impose a registration fee for vehicles registered for use in California. Existing law imposes penalties for the failure of a person to pay the registration fee. Current law permits the department to suspend, cancel, or revoke the

registration of a vehicle when the department determines that the required fee has not been paid. Current law requires, prior to the expiration of the registration of a vehicle, if that registration is not to be renewed prior to its expiration, the owner of the vehicle to file a specified certification that the vehicle will not be operated, moved, or left standing upon a highway without first making an application for registration of the vehicle, including full payment of all fees, except as specified. Current law authorizes certifications to be filed after the expiration of the registration, but not later than 90 days after the expiration date, subject to the payment of specified filing fees and delinquency penalties. This bill would, notwithstanding any law, prohibit a person who is subject to these delinquency penalties and has been determined to have a current income level that meets the eligibility requirements for specified public social services programs, including, among others, the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, from being required to pay the delinquency penalty in order to renew the registration of their vehicle.

**Position**

**AB 3268 (Low D) Property taxation: low-value exemption: possessory interests in publicly owned streets and sidewalks.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature, with the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house, to allow a county board of supervisors to exempt from property taxation those properties having a value too low to justify the costs of assessment and collection. Current property tax law implementing this authority generally limits any exemption granted under this constitutional provision by a county board of supervisors to real property with a total base year value, or personal property with a full value, not exceeding \$10,000, or \$50,000 for lien dates occurring on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, in the case of possessory interests and, in the case of certain possessory interests, for lien dates occurring on or after January 1, 2025. This bill would instead apply the above-described authority for an exemption of \$50,000 to lien dates occurring on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2030, in the case of possessory interests and, in the case of certain possessory interests, to lien dates occurring on or after January 1, 2030.

**Position**

**AB 3278 (Committee on Transportation) Transportation: omnibus bill.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/12/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Transportation Agency of Monterey County to provide regional transportation planning and development for the area of the County of Monterey. Existing law authorizes the agency to be known by any other name it chooses. This bill would change each reference to the "Transportation Agency of Monterey County" in code to the "Transportation Agency of Monterey County."

**Position**

**ABX1 1 (Ting D) Oil refineries: maintenance.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Refinery and Chemical Plant Worker Safety Act of 1990 requires, among other things, every petroleum refinery employer to submit to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health full schedule of planned turnarounds, meaning a planned, periodic shutdown of a refinery process unit or plant to perform maintenance, overhaul, and repair operations and to inspect, test, and replace process materials and equipment, as provided. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to ensure that only one oil refinery in the state is undergoing scheduled maintenance at a time.

**Position**

**ABX1 2 (Fong, Vince R) Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law: suspension of tax.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would suspend the imposition of the tax on motor vehicle fuels for one year. The bill would require that all savings realized based on the suspension of the motor vehicle fuels tax by a person other than an end consumer, as defined, be passed on to the end consumer, and would make the violation of this requirement an unfair business practice, in violation of unfair competition laws, as provided. The bill would require a seller of motor vehicle fuels to provide a receipt to a purchaser that indicates the amount of tax that would have otherwise applied to the transaction.

**Position**

**ACA 10 (Aguiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: vote approval.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 6/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 6/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1 of the 2023–24 Regular Session (ACA 1) would, if adopted by the people, amend Section 4 of Article XIII A, Section 2 of Article XIII C, and Section 3 of Article XIII D of, and would add Section 2.5 of Article XIII C to, the California Constitution, relative to local finance. Under these provisions, ACA 1 would condition the imposition, extension, or increase of a sales and use tax or transactions and use tax imposed in accordance with specified law or a parcel tax by a local government for the purposes of funding the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, including downpayment assistance, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, on the proposition proposing that tax being approved by a majority vote of the membership of the governing board of the local government and by 55% of its voters voting on the proposition and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. ACA 1 would also make conforming changes. This measure would remove the above-described provisions of ACA 1 relating to special taxes and make conforming changes in other provisions of ACA 1.

**Position**

**ACA 16 (Bryan D) Environmental rights.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

**ACR 137 (Pacheco D) Cities Week.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 5/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/14/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would proclaim the week of April 14, 2024 to April 20, 2024, to be Cities Week, and would encourage all Californians to be involved in their communities and be civically engaged with their local government.

**Position**

**SB 7 (Blakespear D) Regional housing need: determination.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

Watch

**[SB 37](#)**

**(Caballero D) Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Act.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes various programs to address homelessness, including requiring the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness and establishing the Homeless Emergency Aid program for the purpose of providing localities with one-time grant funds to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law commits to the Department of Housing and Community Development the administration of various housing assistance programs, including provisions relating to residential hotel rehabilitation and tasks the department, in consultation with each council of governments, with the determination of each region's existing and projected housing need. This bill would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, require the Department of Housing and Community Development, commencing January 1, 2025, to begin developing the Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Pilot Program.

**Position**

Watch

**[SB 74](#)**

**(Dodd D) Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2029, establishes the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development in state government within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to study, test, and advise regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires within the state. For those purposes, current law requires the office to among other things, develop a balanced, multimodal research and development program designed to identify, research, test, and evaluate emerging technologies and tools designed to improve the state's preparation for, and response to, wildfires in the state, as specified. This bill would delete the January 1, 2029, sunset date described above.

**Position**

**[SB 106](#)**

**(Wiener D) Budget Acts of 2022 and 2023.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would amend the Budget Act of 2022 and the Budget Act of 2023 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.

**Position**

**[SB 233](#)**

**(Skinner D) Practice of medicine: Arizona physicians: abortions and abortion-related care for Arizona patients.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 5/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/23/2024-S. CHAPTERED

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

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**Position**

**SB 251 (Newman D) Candidates' statements: false statements.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 1/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

**SB 294 (Wiener D) Health care coverage: independent medical review.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Current law provides for the regulation of disability insurers by the Department of Insurance. Current law establishes the Independent Medical Review System within each department, under which an enrollee or insured may seek review if a health care service has been denied, modified, or delayed by a health care service plan or disability insurer and the enrollee or insured has previously filed a grievance that remains unresolved after 30 days. This bill, commencing January 1, 2026, would require a health care service plan or a disability insurer that upholds its decision to modify, delay, or deny a health care service in response to a grievance or has a grievance that is otherwise pending or unresolved upon expiration of the relevant timeframe to automatically submit within 24 hours a decision regarding a disputed health care service to the Independent Medical Review System, as well as the information that informed its decision, if the decision is to deny, modify, or delay specified services relating to mental health or substance use disorder conditions for an enrollee or insured up to 26 years of age. The bill would require a health care service plan or disability insurer, within 24 hours after submitting its decision to the Independent Medical Review System to provide notice to the appropriate department, the enrollee or insured or their representative, if any, and the enrollee's or insured's provider.

**Position**

**SB 308 (Becker D) Net zero greenhouse gas emissions goal: carbon dioxide removal: regulations.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to adopt a regulation that establishes a system of market-based declining annual aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit greenhouse gases, applicable from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2030, inclusive, as specified. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of those emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. Current law requires the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond. The act also declares the policy of the state both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045 and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 85% below the 1990 levels. This bill would require the state board to develop and adopt regulations, or utilize existing programs and regulations, to ensure the state achieves carbon dioxide removals equivalent to at least 100% of statewide greenhouse gas emissions in calendar year 2045, and all subsequent years, in order to achieve the net zero and net negative greenhouse gas emissions goals. As part of those efforts, the bill would require the state board to establish separate interim targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions and carbon dioxide removals, to be applicable beginning no later than calendar year 2030, and to report on progress toward achieving those targets.

**Position**

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[SB 347](#) (Newman D) Subdivision Map Act: exemption: hydrogen fueling stations and electric vehicle charging stations.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Subdivision Map Act excludes various projects from its provisions, including the leasing of, or the granting of an easement to, a parcel of land, or any portion of the land, in conjunction with the financing, erection, and sale or lease of a solar electrical generation device on the land, if the project is subject to review under other local agency ordinances regulating design and improvement or if the project is subject to discretionary action by the advisory agency or legislative body. This bill would also exempt from the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act, the leasing of, or the granting of an easement to, a parcel of land or any portion of the land in conjunction with a hydrogen fueling station or an electric vehicle charging station, as those terms are defined, if the project is subject to discretionary action by the advisory agency or legislative body.

**Position**

**[SB 382](#) (Becker D) Single-family residential property: disclosures.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would, on or after January 1, 2026, require a seller of a single-family residential property to deliver a specified disclosure statement to the prospective buyer regarding the electrical systems of the property, except as specified, and to disclose, in writing, the existence of any state or local requirements relating to the future replacement of existing gas-powered appliances that are being transferred with the property, as specified.

**Position**

**[SB 393](#) (Glazer D) Civil actions: housing development projects.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides that in a civil action brought by a plaintiff to challenge a housing development project that meets or exceeds the requirements for low- or moderate-income housing, a defendant may seek an order requiring the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking as security for costs and damages that may be incurred by the defendant if the bringing of the action or seeking by the plaintiff of particular relief, including injunctive relief, would result in a delay in carrying out the development project. Current law requires this motion to be made on the grounds that (1) the action was brought in bad faith, vexatiously, to delay or thwart the low- or moderate-income nature of the housing development project and (2) the plaintiff will not suffer undue economic hardship by filing the undertaking. If the court determines, after hearing, that the grounds for the motion have been established, existing law requires the court to order the plaintiff to file an undertaking that may not exceed \$500,000 as security for the defendant's costs and damages. This bill would require the motion described above to be made on the grounds that the action is without merit and that the action was brought in bad faith, vexatiously, for the purpose of delay, or to thwart the low- or moderate-income nature of the housing development project. The bill would permit the plaintiff, in responding to the motion, to seek to limit the amount of the undertaking by presenting evidence that filing the undertaking will cause the plaintiff to suffer undue economic hardship.

**Position**

Support

**[SB 422](#) (Portantino D) Unemployment compensation: motion picture industry: loan-out companies.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/30/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Employment Development Department, administered by the Director of Employment Development who is vested with certain duties relating to unemployment compensation. Current unemployment insurance law requires any employing unit that is a motion picture payroll services company, as defined, to be treated as an employer of a motion picture production worker, as defined, and to file a statement of intent with the Employment Development Department. Current law makes specified violations of unemployment insurance law a misdemeanor. This bill would specify that a loan-out company is the employer of its employee-owners or members who are engaged to provide services to a motion picture production company or to an allied motion picture services company for purposes of remitting employment taxes and related obligations, as specified. The bill would prohibit a loan-out company or an individual whose services are provided by a loan-out company from being considered an employee of a motion picture payroll services company. The bill would require a motion picture payroll services company to file a quarterly report with the Director of Employment Development relating to payments made to a loan-out company, as specified.

The bill would define "loan-out company" for these purposes.

**Position**

**[SB 440](#) (Skinner D) Regional Housing Finance Authorities.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The San Francisco Bay Area Regional Housing Finance Act establishes the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the San Francisco Bay area, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for tenant protection, affordable housing preservation, and new affordable housing production. The Los Angeles County Regional Housing Finance Act similarly establishes the Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency to increase the supply of affordable housing in Los Angeles County, as specified. This bill, the Regional Housing Finance Act, would authorize 2 or more local governments, as defined, to establish a regional housing finance authority to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the jurisdiction of the authority, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for affordable housing development, including new construction and the preservation of existing housing to serve a range of incomes and housing types. The bill would require an authority to be governed by a board composed of at least 3 directors who are elected officials representing the local governments that are members of the authority.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[SB 477](#) (Committee on Housing) Accessory dwelling units.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 3/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 3/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides for the creation by local ordinance, or by ministerial approval if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of accessory dwelling units to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law also provides for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes and reorganize various provisions relating to the creation and regulation of accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units, including the provisions described above, and would make related nonsubstantive conforming changes.

**Position**

**[SB 479](#) (Durazo D) Termination of tenancy: no-fault just cause: natural person.**



**Current Text:** Chaptered: 3/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 3/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law, after a tenant has continuously and lawfully occupied a residential real property for 12 months, prohibits the owner of the residential real property from terminating the tenancy without just cause and requires that just cause to be stated in the written notice to terminate tenancy. Current law distinguishes between at-fault just cause and no-fault just cause and defines no fault just cause to mean intent to occupy the residential real property by the owner or the owner's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, or grandparents, withdrawal of the residential real property from the rental market, the owner complying with specified government orders that necessitate vacating the real property, and intent to demolish or to substantially remodel the residential real property. Current law defines "owner" for these purposes to mean either a natural person who has at least a 25% recorded ownership interest in the property or a natural person who has any recorded ownership interest in the property if 100% of the recorded ownership is divided among owners who are related to each other as sibling, spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, or grandchild. Current law defines "natural person" for these purposes to include a natural person who is a settlor or beneficiary of a family trust or, if the property is owned by a limited liability company or partnership, a natural person with a 25% ownership interest in the property, as specified. This bill would revise the definition of "natural person" to instead include, if the property is owned by a limited liability company or partnership, a natural person who is a beneficial owner, as defined, with least a 25% ownership interest in the property.

**Position**

**SB 517**

**(Gonzalez D) Economic development: movement of freight.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/22/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes GO-Biz to undertake various activities relating to economic development, including the provision of prescribed information. Current law requires the Transportation Agency to prepare a state freight plan that provides a comprehensive plan to govern the immediate and long-range planning activities and capital investments of the state with respect to the movement of freight. This bill would authorize GO-Biz to serve as the coordinating entity to steer the growth, competitiveness, and sustainability for freight and the supply chain across the state and to promote and assess the continued economic vitality, economic competitiveness, and sustainability of the freight sector. The bill would also authorize GO-Biz to provide freight and supply chain economic competitiveness information.

**Position**

Support

**SB 532**

**(Wiener D) Parking payment zones.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law allows a local authority to establish parking meter zones and fix the rate of fees for those zones by ordinance. Current law prohibits a local authority from requiring payment of parking meter fees by a mobile device, as specified. This bill would instead authorize, until January 1, 2033, in the City and County of San Francisco, City of Long Beach, and City of Santa Monica, a local authority to require payment of parking fees by a mobile device, if it meets certain requirements, such as adopting an accessible and equitable parking cash payment plan that does not utilize parking meters or payment centers in parking payment zones to provide reasonably accessible alternative means for payment of parking fees using cash. The bill would also authorize the local authority in the City and County of San Francisco, City of Long Beach, and City of Santa Monica to operate the above-described parking zones for 5 years following the date of creation, in each of the respective entities, or the first mobile device parking payment zone, or until January 1, 2033, whichever is sooner.

**Position**

**SB 537**

**(Becker D) City or County of Los Angeles: memorial to forcibly deported Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides for various memorials and monuments on the grounds of the State Capitol. Current law requires the Department of General Services to maintain state buildings and grounds. Existing law, the Apology Act for the 1930s Mexican Repatriation Program, makes findings and declarations regarding the unconstitutional removal and coerced emigration of United States citizens and legal residents of Mexican descent, between the years 1929 and 1944, to Mexico from the United States during the 1930s "Mexican Repatriation" Program. Current law expresses the apology of the State of California to those individuals who were illegally deported and coerced into emigrating to Mexico and requires that a plaque to commemorate those individuals be installed and maintained by

the Department of Parks and Recreation in an appropriate public place in the City or County of Los Angeles. This bill would authorize a nonprofit organization representing Mexican Americans or Mexican immigrants to enter into negotiations to plan, construct, and maintain a memorial to Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants who were forcibly deported from the United States during the Great Depression, as provided. The bill would require the memorial to be located at an appropriate public place in the City or County of Los Angeles. The bill would require the nonprofit organization to enter into negotiations with the Department of General Services and the state agency with jurisdiction over the state property where the memorial is proposed, where applicable, if the nonprofit organization proposes to locate the memorial on state property.

**Position**

**SB 547 (Blakespear D) District agricultural associations: real property: affordable housing.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/5/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would, by April 30, 2024, require the 22nd District Agricultural Association to execute a legally binding lease of specified parcels of real property to the City of Del Mar for the purposes of constructing a residential development that provides at least 61 units that are affordable to lower income households. The bill would provide that the rent for a lease executed pursuant to these provisions be \$1 per year and would authorize the City of Del Mar to sublease the real property to a private entity for the purpose of developing and constructing the affordable housing units. The bill would authorize the lease to include a requirement that a minimum percentage of the units constructed be reserved for employees of the 22nd District Agricultural Association, provided that no more than 10% are reserved for those employees. The bill would provide that the lease not be subject to the approval of the Department of General Services. By requiring the City of Del Mar to execute a lease with the 22nd District Agricultural Association, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**SB 689 (Blakespear D) Local coastal program: bicycle lane: amendment.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires the issuance of a coastal development permit if the proposed development is in conformity with the certified local coastal program. The act provides for the certification of local coastal programs by the California Coastal Commission. This bill would provide that an application by a local government to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or a pedestrian walkway shall not require a traffic study for the processing of either a coastal development permit or an amendment to a local coastal program. The bill would require, if a proposal to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or a pedestrian walkway within the developed portion of an existing road right-of-way requires an amendment to a local coastal program, that the amendment be processed in accordance with the procedures applicable to de minimus local coastal program amendments if the executive director of the commission makes specified determinations.

**Position**

**SB 768 (Caballero D) California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Housing and Community Development: vehicle miles traveled: study.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for certification and adoption proposed revisions to guidelines establishing criteria, for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state. This bill would require the department, in consultation with local governments and other interested parties, as specified, by January 1, 2028, and subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, to conduct and post on its internet website a study on how vehicle miles traveled is used as a metric for measuring transportation impacts of housing projects pursuant to CEQA. The bill would require the study to include, among other things, an analysis of the differences in the availability and feasibility of mitigation measures to housing projects for vehicle miles traveled in rural, suburban, urban, and low vehicle miles traveled areas. The bill would repeal those provisions on January 1, 2029.

**Position**

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[SB 769](#) (Gonzalez D) Local government: fiscal and financial training.****Current Text:** Amended: 6/22/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position****[SB 792](#) (Smallwood-Cuevas D) State property.****Current Text:** Amended: 3/21/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of General Services to maintain a complete and accurate statewide inventory of all real property held by the state, to update the inventory annually, and to categorize that inventory by agency and geographical location. This inventory is required to include specified information furnished by state agencies and the University of California. This bill would require that this inventory be completed and updated by January 1 of each year.

**Position****[SB 834](#) (Portantino D) Vehicles: preferential parking: residential, commercial, or other development project.****Current Text:** Amended: 2/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to adopt ordinances establishing requirements for parking, and permits variances to be granted from the parking requirements of a zoning ordinance for nonresidential development if the variance will be an incentive to the development and the variance will facilitate access to the development by patrons of public transit facilities. Current law prohibits a public agency from imposing any minimum automobile parking requirement on any residential, commercial, or other development project, as defined, that is located within 1/2 mile of public transit, as defined. Current law, notwithstanding the above-described prohibition, authorizes a city, county, or city and county to impose or enforce minimum automobile parking requirements on a housing development project if specified conditions are met. Current law authorizes a local authority to authorize preferential parking for designated groups to park on specified streets if the local authority determines that use of the permits will not adversely affect parking conditions for residents and merchants in the area. This bill would prohibit a local authority from issuing any permit conferring preferential parking privileges to any residents or vendors of any developments within 1/2 mile of public transit and exempt from parking minimums. The bill would require the local authority to revise the boundaries of any such preferential parking district to exclude those developments from its boundaries. The bill would make related findings and declarations, and state that it is the intent of the Legislature to discourage car use by incentivizing development near public transit.

**Position****[SB 867](#) (Allen D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Location:** 7/3/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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 project 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.

**Position****[SB 892](#) (Padilla D) Public contracts: automated decision systems: procurement standards.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/20/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires all contracts for the acquisition of information technology goods and services related to information technology projects, as defined, to be made by or under the supervision of the Department of Technology. Current law requires all other contracts for the acquisition of information technology goods or services to be made by or under the supervision of the Department of General Services. Under current law, both the Department of Technology and the Department of General Services are authorized to delegate their authority to another agency, as specified. The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information, as defined, that is collected by a business, as defined, including the right to request that a business delete personal information about the consumer that the business has collected from the consumer. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA. The CCPA, as amended, establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the CCPA. This bill would require the Department of Technology to develop and adopt regulations to create an automated decision system (ADS) procurement standard. To develop those regulations, the bill would require the department to consider principles and industry standards addressed in specified publications regarding AI risk management.

**Position**

**[SB 893](#)**

**(Padilla D) California Artificial Intelligence Research Hub.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Government Operations Agency, the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, the California Privacy Protection Agency, and the Department of Technology to collaborate to establish the California Artificial Intelligence Research Hub (hub) in the Government Operations Agency, as prescribed. The bill would require the hub to serve as a centralized entity to facilitate collaboration between government agencies, academic institutions, and private sector partners to advance artificial intelligence research and development that seeks to harness the technology's full potential for public benefit while safeguarding privacy, advancing security, and addressing risks and potential harms to society, as prescribed.

**Position**

**[SB 898](#)**

**(Skinner D) Criminal procedure: sexual assault resentencing.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to ensure that specified procedures are performed in the investigation and prosecution of sexual abuse incidents, including, among others, that an employee must be terminated if an investigation confirms that the employee sexually abused an inmate. Current law requires administrators to report criminal sexual abuse by staff to law enforcement authorities. This bill would require the department to monitor for 90 days an incarcerated person who reports sexual abuse, and the incarcerated person reported to have suffered the abuse, by a staff person at a department facility for possible retaliation.

**Position**

**[SB 903](#)**

**(Skinner D) Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would, beginning January 1, 2032, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a product that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined, unless the Department of Toxic Substances Control has made a determination that the use of PFAS in the product is a currently unavoidable use, the prohibition is preempted by federal law, or the product is previously used. The bill would specify the criteria and procedures for determining whether the use of PFAS in a product is a currently unavoidable use, for renewing that determination, and for revoking that determination. The bill would require the department to maintain on its internet website a list of each determination of currently unavoidable use, when each determination expires, and the products and uses that are exempt from the prohibition. The bill would impose an administrative penalty for a violation of the prohibition, as specified. The bill would establish the PFAS Penalty Account and require all administrative penalties received to be deposited into that account and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be used for the administration and enforcement of these provisions, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 908** **(Cortese D) Fentanyl: child deaths.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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 require 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 provision: on January 1, 2029.

**Position**

**SB 910** **(Umberg D) Treatment court program standards.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**SB 915** **(Cortese D) Local government: autonomous vehicle service.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

**SB 917** **(Skinner D) Budget Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2024–25 fiscal

year.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/24/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a landlord of an assisted housing development, as defined, to offer tenants obligated on the lease of units in the development the option of having their rental payments reported to at least one consumer reporting agency through a written election of rent reporting, as specified. Existing law authorizes a landlord to charge a tenant that elects to have rent reported the lesser of \$10 per month or the actual cost to the landlord to provide the service, as specified. Current law requires the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation to select an independent evaluator and requires the evaluator to report annually on the impact of these provisions, as specified. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would permit a landlord, upon the agreement of the tenant, to provide the offer of rent reporting to the tenant by first-class United States mail or email.

**Position**

**[SB 925](#) (Wiener D) City and County of San Francisco: merchandising sales.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Under current law, knowingly buying or receiving stolen property or property that has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, as specified, is punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony if the value of the property exceeds \$950. Current law authorizes a local authority to, by ordinance or resolution, adopt requirements regulating the time, place, and manner of sidewalk vending if the requirements are directly related to objective health, safety, or welfare concerns. Current law prohibits a local authority from regulating sidewalk vendors, except in accordance with certain provisions. This bill, until January 1, 2030, would authorize the City and County of San Francisco to adopt an ordinance prohibiting the sale of specified merchandise on public property without a permit, if the ordinance includes specified written findings, including, among other things, that there has been a significant pattern of merchandise being the subject of retail theft and then appearing for sale on public property within the City and County of San Francisco. The bill would require an ordinance adopted by the City and County of San Francisco to, among other things, identify a local permitting agency that is responsible for administering a permit system. The bill would authorize the ordinance to provide that selling merchandise without a permit is punishable as an infraction, and that subsequent violations after 2 prior convictions is an infraction or a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**[SB 930](#) (Laird D) Memorial highways: Memorial Highway Signage Fund.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would establish the Memorial Highway Signage Fund in the State Treasury and would make moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Department of Transportation for the department's costs in erecting signage for memorial highway designations previously approved by the Legislature that memorialize individuals who have promoted racial and gender equity.

**Position**

**[SB 932](#) (Seyarto R) Vehicles: registration fees and penalties.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law imposes renewal fee penalties for late payment of vehicle registration except in limited specified cases. Existing law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to waive the registration penalties accrued before the purchase of a vehicle upon payment for the fees for registration due, if the transferee or purchaser was not aware that the fees were unpaid. Existing law also authorizes the department to waive the registration fees that became due before the purchase of the vehicle if the transferee or purchaser was not aware that the fees were unpaid and the license plate assigned to the vehicle displays a validating device issued by the department that contains the year number of the registration year for which the transferee or purchaser is requesting a waiver of fees. Existing law further provides that these unpaid fees and penalties are the personal debt of the transferor of the vehicle and may be collected by the department in an appropriate civil action if the

department has waived the fees and penalties. This bill would instead require the department to waive delinquent registration fees and penalties when a transferee or purchaser of a vehicle applies for a transfer of registration if the department determines that the fees became due or the penalties accrued before the purchase of the vehicle. The bill would require the department to create a system to collect these delinquent fees and penalties from the seller or transferor. The bill would repeal the provision authorizing the department to collect the waived fees and penalties in a civil action. These provisions would become operative on January 1, 2028.

**Position**

**[SB 934](#) ([Gonzalez D](#)) **Zero-emission freight infrastructure: interagency coordination: report.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Transportation Agency to prepare a state freight plan every 5 years to govern the immediate and long-range planning activities and capital investments of the state with respect to the movement of freight. Current law requires the state freight plan to include, among other things, a description of needed infrastructure, projects, and operations for the deployment of zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicles and the development of freight corridors identified in specified assessment. This bill would require the Transportation Agency and the Energy Commission to jointly convene the Zero-Emission Freight Central Delivery Team, composed of representatives from various state agencies, to lead the statewide coordination of zero-emission freight infrastructure planning and implementation, including carrying out specified actions.

**Position**

**[SB 936](#) ([Seyarto R](#)) **Department of Transportation: study: state highway system: road safety projects.****

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Transportation to conduct a study to identify certain locations in the state highway system with regard to vehicle collisions, projects that could improve road safety at each of those locations, and common factors, if any, contributing to the delay in the delivery of those projects. The bill would require the department to post the study on its internet website on or before January 1, 2026.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[SB 941](#) ([Skinner D](#)) **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan: industrial sources of emissions.****

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, in its next update to the scoping plan, to include a discussion of industrial sources of emissions of greenhouse gases for which there are zero-emission alternatives currently technologically available and a discussion of industrial sources of emissions of greenhouse gases for which there are no zero-

emission alternatives currently technologically available.

**Position**

**[SB 945](#) (Alvarado-Gil R) The Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Department of Public Health and sets forth its powers and duties pertaining to, among other things, protecting, preserving, and advancing public health. Current law requires the department, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to develop a plan, addressing specified issues, with recommendations and guidelines for counties to use in the case of a significant air quality event caused by wildfires or other sources. This bill, the Wildfire Smoke and Health Outcomes Data Act, would require the State Department of Public Health, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to create, operate, and maintain a statewide integrated wildfire smoke and health data platform no later than July 1, 2026, that, among other things, would integrate wildfire smoke and health data from multiple databases. Under the bill, the purposes for the data platform would include providing adequate information to understand the negative health impacts on California's population caused by wildfire smoke and evaluating the effectiveness of investments in forest health and wildfire mitigation on health outcomes in California. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to develop, among other things, protocols for data sharing, documentation, quality control, and promotion of open-source platforms and decision support tools related to wildfire smoke and health data.

**Position**

**[SB 946](#) (McGuire D) Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: exclusions: wildfire mitigation payments.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. CHAPTERED

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

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

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

**Position**

**[SB 951](#) (Wiener D) California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal zone: coastal development.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 prescribes procedures for the approval and certification of a local coastal program by the California Coastal Commission, and provides for the delegation of development review authority to a local government, as defined, with a certified local coastal program. Under the act, an action taken by a local government after certification of its local coastal program on a coastal development permit application may be appealed to the commission only on specified grounds and only for certain types of developments, including any development approved by a coastal county that is not designated as the principal permitted use under the zoning ordinance or zoning district map, as specified. This bill would exempt a local government that is both a city and county from the above provision relating to the appeal of developments approved by a coastal county.



**Position**

**SB 952 (Dahle R) Personal income taxes: Fire Safe Home Tax Credits Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would allow credits against the tax imposed by the Personal Income Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2030, to a qualified taxpayer for qualified costs relating to qualified home hardening, as defined, and for qualified costs relating to qualified vegetation management, as defined, in specified amounts, not to exceed an aggregate amount of \$500,000,000 per taxable year

**Position**

**SB 955 (Seyarto R) Office of Planning and Research: Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Office of Planning and Research, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program to provide grants to local agencies to develop and construct infrastructure projects, as defined. The bill would authorize the office to provide funding for up to 20% of a project's total cost, subject to specified requirements, including, among other things, that the office is prohibited from awarding a grant to a local agency unless the local agency provides funding that has been raised through local taxes for at least 10% of the infrastructure project's total cost. The bill would require the office to develop guidelines to implement the program that establish the criteria by which grant applications will be evaluated and funded. The bill would make these provisions operative January 1, 2027.

**Position**

**SB 957 (Wiener D) Data collection: sexual orientation, gender identity, and intersex status.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Disparities Reduction Act requires the State Department of Public Health, among other specified state entities, in the course of collecting demographic data directly or by contract as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians, to collect voluntary self-identification information pertaining to sexual orientation, gender identity, and intersexuality. This bill would replace the term "intersexuality" with the term "variations in sex characteristics/intersex status" and would make conforming changes to related provisions.

**Position**

**SB 960 (Wiener D) Transportation: planning: complete streets facilities: transit priority facilities.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Transportation to improve and maintain the state's highways, and establishes various programs to fund the development, construction, and repair of local roads, bridges, and other critical transportation infrastructure in the state, including the state highway operation and protection program (SHOPP). Current law requires the department, in consultation with the California Transportation Commission, to prepare a robust asset management plan to guide selection of projects for the SHOPP. Current law requires the commission, in connection with the plan, to adopt targets and performance measures reflecting state transportation goals and objectives. Existing law requires the department to develop, in consultation with the commission, a plain language performance report to increase transparency and accountability of the SHOPP. This bill would require the targets and performance measures adopted by the commission to include targets and performance measures reflecting state transportation goals and objectives for complete streets assets that reflect the existence and conditions of bicycle, pedestrian, and transit priority facilities on the state highway system. The bill would require the department's plain language performance report to include a description of complete streets facilities, including pedestrian, bicycle, and transit priority facilities on each project, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 961 (Wiener D) Vehicles: safety equipment.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Would require, commencing with the 2030 model year, every passenger vehicle, motortruck

and bus manufactured, sold as new, or leased as new in the state to be equipped with a passive intelligent speed assistance system, as specified, that would utilize a brief, one-time, visual and audio signal to alert the driver each time the speed of the vehicle is more than 10 miles per hour over the speed limit. The bill would exempt emergency vehicles, certain motortrucks, motorcycles, motorized bicycles, mopeds, and certain passenger vehicles from this requirement. The bill would require the system to be capable of being fully disabled, by the manufacturer or a franchisee, for emergency vehicles. The bill would require the system, if the system receives conflicting speed limits for the same area, to apply the higher speed limit.

**Position**

**SB 964 (Seyarto R) Property tax: tax-defaulted property sales.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law generally authorizes a county tax collector to sell tax-defaulted property 5 years or more, or 3 years or more, as applicable, after that property has become tax defaulted, to any person, regardless of any prior or existing lien on, claim to, or interest in, the property, as specified. Current law generally authorizes the sale to certain entities of a property that has been tax defaulted for 5 years or more, or 3 years or more, as applicable, in an applicable county, including by authorizing the state, county, any revenue district the taxes of which on the property are collected by county officers, or a redevelopment agency created pursuant to the California Community Redevelopment Law, to purchase the property or any part thereof, as prescribed. Current law also authorizes a nonprofit organization to purchase, with the approval of the board of supervisors of the county in which it is located, a residential or vacant property that has been tax defaulted for 5 years or more, or 3 years or more if the property is subject to a nuisance abatement lien, as prescribed. Current law requires the sales price of a property sold pursuant to the provisions described or referenced above to include certain amounts, including all defaulted taxes and assessments and all associated penalties and costs. This bill would authorize a property or property interest to be offered for sale under the provisions described above authorizing a sale to certain entities that has not been offered for sale under the provisions described above authorizing a sale to any person if the State Board of Equalization conducts a property valuation that shows that the property or property interest is worth less than the amount of the defaulted debt, as specified.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

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

**Position**

**SB 969 (Wiener D) Alcoholic beverages: entertainment zones: consumption.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

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

by a city, county, or city and county ordinance on or after January 1, 2025, that authorizes consumption of one or more types of alcoholic beverages on public streets, sidewalks, or public rights-of-way. The bill would additionally authorize any city, county, or city and county to establish an entertainment zone, subject to the above-described requirements. Before enacting an ordinance to establish or modify an entertainment zone, the bill would require a city, county, or city and county to notify local law enforcement and request feedback about specific information, including, among others, the entertainment zone's proposed boundaries and days and hours of operation.

**Position**

**SB 972**

**(Min D) Methane emissions: organic waste: landfills.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/20/2024-S. VETOED

**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.

**Position**

**SB 974**

**(Grove R) Lithium Extraction Tax: fund distribution.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Lithium Extraction Tax Law imposes a lithium extraction excise tax upon each metric ton of lithium carbonate equivalent extracted from geothermal fluid, spodumene ore, rock, minerals, clay, or any other naturally occurring substance in this state, as specified. Current law requires the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to administer and collect the tax and requires all collected revenues, less refunds and reimbursement to the department for administrative expenses, to be deposited into the Lithium Extraction Excise Tax Fund and disbursed in the manner prescribed. Current law requires 80% of the moneys in the Lithium Extraction Excise Tax Fund to be disbursed by the Controller to all counties in proportion to the amounts collected for lithium extraction within each county, as specified, and 20% of the moneys to be deposited into the Salton Sea Lithium Fund. This bill would, instead of depositing 20% of the moneys in the Lithium Extraction Excise Tax Fund into the Salton Sea Lithium Fund, deposit 20% of the revenues collected in the County of Imperial into the Salton Sea Lithium Fund, and disburse 20% of the revenues collected in every other county to that county for distribution to communities in that county that are the most impacted by the lithium extraction activities.

**Position**

**SB 983**

**(Wahab D) Energy: gasoline stations and alternative fuel infrastructure.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with jurisdiction over various energy-related matters. This bill would require the commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to form the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Taskforce to conduct a study on retail gasoline fueling stations and alternative fuels infrastructure, as provided. The bill would require the taskforce, on or before January 1, 2027, to submit to the Legislature a report on the study with information and recommendations.

**Position**

**SB 984**

**(Wahab D) Public agencies: project labor agreements.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes procedures for state agencies to enter into contracts for goods and services, including generally requiring that certain contracts by a state agency, including, but not limited to, contracts for the construction, alteration, improvement, repair, or maintenance of property, be approved by the Department of General Services. Current law authorizes a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, a project labor agreement, as defined, for a construction project, if the agreement includes specified taxpayer protection provisions. This bill would require the Judicial Council and the California State University, by January 1, 2027, to identify and

select a minimum of 3 major state construction projects that are required to be subject to the requirements of a project labor agreement, as specified, and would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would require the Judicial Council and the California State University, on or before January 1, 2027, to each submit a report to the Legislature regarding the selection of projects, as specified.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Introduced: 1/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

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

**Position**

**[SB 993](#) (Becker D) Clean energy development incentive rate tariff.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Public Utilities Commission, on or before July 1, 2026, in a new or existing proceeding, to evaluate and, if just and reasonable, establish a clean energy development incentive rate time-of-use tariff to encourage the development of new commercial or industrial electrical loads that contribute to the state's efforts to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill would require the tariff to offer lower rates for customers and to meet specified requirements, including, among other things, that the program only be open to new electrical customers that did not establish service before January 1, 2025, or to existing electrical customers that are expected to increase their total annual electrical demand by more than 50% after beginning service under the tariff. The bill would require that the tariff only be open to customers producing hydrogen using an electrolysis of water or using electricity to provide industrial process heat. The bill would require the tariff to be available to bundled customers of electrical corporations until the tariff meets a statewide limitation of 5,000 megawatts of customer participation.

**Position**

**[SB 994](#) (Roth D) Local government: joint powers authority: transfer of authority.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 6/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 6/26/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Current law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be governed. This bill would, for purposes of streamlining the return of land use authority from the March Joint Powers Authority to the County of Riverside and ensuring the continued maintenance of public infrastructure, authorize the authority to transfer jurisdiction over any landscaping and lighting maintenance districts and any community facilities districts, as specified.

**Position**

**[SB 1000](#) (Ashby D) Connected devices: device protection requests.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a court to issue a restraining order to a person to prevent abuse, as specified, based on reasonable proof of a past act or acts of abuse. Current law authorizes the order to be issued solely on the affidavit or testimony of the person requesting the restraining order. Current law requires a manufacturer of a connected device to equip the device with a reasonable security feature or features that are appropriate to the nature and function of the device, appropriate to the information it may collect, contain, or transmit, and designed to protect the device and information contained in the device from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2026, require an account manager, as defined, to terminate or disable a covered device or account access to a perpetrator, as defined, commencing no later than 2 days after a device protection request is submitted to the account manager by a survivor of that perpetrator, and would specify the requirements for a survivor to submit a device protection

request and the requirements that an account manager make the request available, subject to specified exceptions. By providing that a survivor may include a copy of a signed affidavit to submit a device protection request, and thus expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**[SB 1007](#) ([Bradford D](#)) **Housing: homeowner assistance: Homeowner’s Assistance for Descendants of Enslaved Persons Program.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the California Housing Finance Agency in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency for the purpose of meeting the housing needs of persons and families of low or moderate income. This bill would establish the Homeowner’s Assistance for Descendants of Enslaved Persons Program for purposes of making, upon appropriation by the Legislature, financial aid and assistance for the purpose of purchasing, owning, or maintaining a home available to descendants, defined to include African American descendants of chattel enslaved persons. The bill would require the agency to develop and administer the program and provide financial aid and assistance to qualified applicants it selects. The bill would set forth eligibility requirements for applicants and procedures for administering the program.

**Position**

**[SB 1013](#) ([Bradford D](#)) **Taxation: Property Tax Assistance for Descendants of Enslaved Persons.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would establish the Property Tax Assistance for Descendants of Enslaved Persons Program for purposes of making, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys available to persons who meet specified criteria for purposes of providing financial assistance equal to the total amount of property taxes paid on a residential dwelling, as defined, or \$4,000, whichever is less, and as subject to specified limitations. The bill would, for purposes of determining a person’s eligibility for moneys under the program, require the person to provide an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, containing specified information, if the residential dwelling is owned by the person on property owned by a nonprofit incorporated association. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to develop and administer the program and to provide moneys to eligible claimants. The bill would set forth procedures for administering the program.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law makes the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation responsible for fire preparedness and mitigation missions of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, as provided. This bill would require the deputy director, on or before January 1, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter, to prepare a Wildfire Risk Mitigation Planning Framework sufficient to quantitatively evaluate wildfire risk mitigation actions, as provided. The bill would require the framework to allow for geospatial evaluation and comparison of wildfire risk mitigation actions, as defined, sufficient to direct coordinated mitigation efforts and long-term collaborative mitigation.

**Position**

**[SB 1016](#) ([Gonzalez D](#)) **Latino and Indigenous Disparities Reduction Act.****

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires state agencies, boards, and commissions, in the course of collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians, to use separate collection categories and tabulations for certain groups, as specified. Current federal law imposes various requirements on the collection of demographic data, as provided. Current law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which is responsible for various programs relating to the health and safety of people in the state. Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to collect and report specified information, including data on violent deaths. This bill would require the department, on or after January 1, 2027, 2028, in the course of collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of California residents for any report that includes rates for major diseases and leading causes of death, as specified, to use separate collection categories and tabulations for Hispanic or Latino groups using standardized federal race and ethnicity categories from the federal Office of

**Position**

**SB 1018 (Becker D) Electricity.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The Public Utilities Act defines "electrical corporation" to include every corporation or person owning, controlling, operating, or managing any electric plant for compensation within this state, except as specified. The act authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. This bill would revise the definition of "electrical corporation" to exclude a corporation or person employing certain solar or wind generating technology if electricity is transmitted exclusively and directly through private electrical lines to a single facility owned by a different corporation or person that uses the electricity only for new load, not for departing load, and for an electrolytic hydrogen production facility, as defined, or a facility using the electricity to provide industrial process heat, or both.

**Position**

**SB 1022 (Skinner D) Enforcement of civil rights.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) establishes the Civil Rights Department under the direction of an executive officer known as the Director of Civil Rights, to enforce civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment and to protect and safeguard the right of all persons to obtain and hold employment without discrimination based upon specified characteristics or status. The FEHA makes certain discriminatory employment and housing practices unlawful, and authorizes a person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful practice to file a verified complaint with the department. The FEHA requires the department to make an investigation in connection with a filed complaint alleging facts sufficient to constitute a violation of the FEHA, and requires the department to endeavor to eliminate the unlawful practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion. This bill would define the term "group or class complaint" for these provisions to include any complaint alleging a pattern or practice.

**Position**

**SB 1029 (Min D) Fire protection: Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program: reports.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/1/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law establishes in the Department of Conservation the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program (program) to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire adapted communities and landscapes, as provided. Existing law authorizes the department to, upon appropriation, provide block grants to specified entities for purposes of the program, as provided. This bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2028, and every 5 years thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature that evaluates the program's impact and effectiveness, as provided. The bill would require the department to contract with an independent third party to prepare the report.

**Position**

**SB 1032 (Padilla D) Housing finance: portfolio restructuring: loan forgiveness.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/18/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[SB 1036](#) (Limón D) Voluntary carbon offsets: business regulation.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires business entities that are marketing or selling voluntary carbon offsets, as defined, within the state, and other entities engaging in specified activities relating to voluntary carbon offsets, to disclose on their internet websites certain information relating to those voluntary carbon offsets, as specified. Under current law, a violation of those disclosure requirements is subject to a civil penalty. This bill would make it unlawful for a person to certify or issue a voluntary carbon offset, to maintain on a registry a voluntary carbon offset, or to market, make available or offer for sale, or sell a voluntary carbon offset if the person knows or should know that the greenhouse gas reductions or greenhouse gas removal enhancements of the offset project related to the voluntary carbon offset are unlikely to be quantifiable, real, and additional.

**Position**

**[SB 1037](#) (Wiener D) Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[SB 1038](#) (Blakespear D) Firearms.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law, as enacted by the Safety for All Act of 2016, an initiative statute approved by voters as Proposition 63 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, requires a person to report the loss or theft of a firearm that the person owns or possesses to a local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the theft or loss occurred within 5 days of the time that the owner or possessor knew or should have known that the firearm had been stolen or lost, as specified. This bill would amend Proposition 63 by requiring a person to report the loss or theft within 48 hours of the time that the owner or possessor knew or should have known that the firearm had been stolen or lost.

**Position**

**[SB 1045](#) (Blakespear D) Composting facilities: zoning.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer an integrated waste management program. Current law establishes a goal that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 75% by 2025. This bill, on or before June 1, 2026, would require the Office of Planning and Research, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to develop and post on the office's internet website, a technical advisory, as provided, reflecting best practices to facilitate the siting of composting facilities to meet the organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the office to consult with specified entities throughout the development of the technical advisory.

**Position**

**[SB 1046](#) (Laird D) Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[SB 1049](#) (Padilla D) Department of Industrial Relations: living wage: report and employer certification program.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Industrial Relations, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development and the Director of Housing and Community Development, to develop a certification program for employers that pay a living wage, which the bill would define as the lowest wage that allows full-time and part-time wage earners to afford a decent standard of living, as specified. In order to determine a decent standard of living, the bill would require the department to examine housing costs by county, by region, and in the state and create a formula to ascertain the living wage for each county, each region, and the state. The bill, commencing in 2025, would also require the department to report to the Legislature by December 15 of each year the living wage in each county, each region, and the state and develop a method to annually adjust figures to account for housing cost inflation and inflation broadly.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)



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

**Position**

**SB 1053 (Blakespear D) Solid waste: recycled paper bags: standards: carryout bag prohibition.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**SB 1054 (Rubio D) Natural gas: customer credit.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

**SB 1055 (Min D) Accessory dwelling units: regional housing need.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide an annual report to

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

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law creates the Department of Insurance and prescribes the department's powers and duties. Current law generally regulates the business of insurance in the state, including the underwriting and ongoing monitoring of insured risks. Current law generally requires an insurer or insurance producer to have underwriting guidelines that establish the criteria and process under which an insurer makes its decision to provide or to deny coverage. If a property insurer uses risk models for underwriting purposes, this bill would authorize the models to account for wildfire risk reduction associated with hazardous fuel reduction, home hardening, defensible space, and fire prevention activities. The bill would require an insurer using risk models for underwriting purposes, as specified, beginning January 15, 2026, and on or before each January 15 thereafter, to report to the department the extent to which models used for underwriting purposes account for specified categories of risk mitigation, and other specified information. The bill would require the department to post the information contained in the report, excluding any confidential or proprietary information, on its internet website.

**Position**

**SB 1062 (Dahle R) Conversion of electrical generation facilities using biomass.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Conservation, on or before December 1, 2025, to establish and administer the Biomass Technology Transition Program to support the conversion of biomass generation facilities using traditional combustion technologies to newer advanced bioenergy technology facilities, as defined. The bill would require the Department of Conservation, on or before December 1, 2025, to identify generation facilities with a generation capacity of 10 megawatts or greater that use, or are in the process of recommissioning or redeveloping those facilities to use, forest biomass waste or agricultural biomass waste, as defined, and the operators of those facilities have demonstrated to the Department of Conservation their intent to convert the facilities to advanced bioenergy technology facilities. The bill would require the Department of Conservation to request the relevant local air pollution control district or air quality management district to provide information for each identified generation facility about best available control technologies, and other potential advanced emission control technologies applicable to the district, that would be required if the generation facility requests a permit, as provided. The bill would require the Department of Conservation, on or before January 1, 2030, to establish a grant program to support the conversion of the generation facilities identified pursuant to the above-described provisions to advanced bioenergy technology facilities and would require an operator of a generation facility, in order to receive a grant, to develop and submit to the Department of Conservation business plans meeting specified guidelines. The bill would prohibit actions taken by the Department of Conservation and by operators of generation facilities pursuant to the above-described provisions from being funded by ratepayers.

**Position**

**SB 1066 (Blakespear D) Hazardous waste: marine flares: manufacturer responsibility.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Under current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic

Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of marine flares. The bill would define "covered product" to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste and that are used in conjunction with recreational activities. The bill would require a manufacturer of a covered product to develop and implement a manufacturer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products, as specified. The bill would establish a process and timeline for DTSC to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan and for the implementation of an approved plan.

**Position**

**SB 1072 (Padilla D) Local government: Proposition 218: remedies.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/20/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Constitution sets forth various requirements for the imposition of local taxes. The California Constitution excludes from classification as a tax assessments and property-related fee imposed in accordance with provisions of the California Constitution that establish requirements for those assessments and property-related fees. Under these requirements, an assessment is prohibited from being imposed on any parcel if it exceeds the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on that parcel, and a fee or charge imposed on any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership is prohibited from exceeding the proportional cost of the service attributable to that parcel. The Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local compliance with the requirements of the California Constitution for assessments and property-related fees. This bill would require a local agency, if a court determines that a fee or charge for a property-related service, as specified, violates the above-described provisions of the California Constitution relating to fees and charges, to credit the amount of the fee or charge attributable to the violation against the amount of the revenues required to provide the property-related service, unless a refund is explicitly provided for by statute.

**Position**

**SB 1077 (Blakespear D) Coastal resources: local coastal program: amendments: accessory and junior accessory dwelling units.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would require, by July 1, 2026, the California Coastal Commission, in coordination with the Department of Housing and Community Development, to develop and provide guidance for local governments to facilitate the preparation of amendments to a local coastal program to clarify and simplify the permitting process for accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units within the coastal zone. The bill would require the commission, in coordination with the department, to convene at least one public workshop to receive and consider public comments on the draft guidance before the finalization of the guidance document and to post the guidance document on the commission's and department's respective internet websites, as specified. To the extent the bill would create additional duties for a local government, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**SB 1079 (Menjivar D) Youth Housing Bond Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would enact the Youth Housing Bond Act of 2024 (bond act), which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$1,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance the Youth Housing Program, established as part of the bond act. The bill, as a part of the program, would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to make awards to local agencies, nonprofit organizations, and joint ventures for the purpose of acquiring, renovating, constructing, and purchasing equipment for youth centers or youth housing, as those terms are defined.

**Position**

**SB 1081 (Archuleta D) Vehicles: driver's license: selective service.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the practices and procedures for the issuance of an original or a renewal of a driver's license. The federal Military Selective Service Act requires specified persons to register with the United States Selective Service System. This bill would, commencing at the completion

of the Digital eXperience Platform Project or on January 1, 2027, whichever is later, require a person who is required to be registered under the federal act and who submits an application for a driver's license, identification card, or renewal to be deemed to have consented to registration with the United States Selective Service System, as provided. The bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to include specified notices on an application for a driver's license, identification card, or renewal and would require the department to forward the necessary personal information required for registration to the United States Selective Service System in an electronic format.

**Position**

**[SB 1083](#) (Nguyen R) Department of Homelessness Prevention, Outreach, and Support.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to convene a working group that includes representatives from all departments and agencies that currently receive funding relating to services for homeless individuals. The bill would require the working group to determine the best approach to creating a Department of Homelessness Prevention, Outreach, and Support and to submit its findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2028. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2028.

**Position**

**[SB 1085](#) (Nguyen R) Offshore energy production: wildlife impacts: report.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/12/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2029, regarding the environmental impact on marine mammals and wildlife from offshore energy production off the California coast.

**Position**

**[SB 1090](#) (Durazo D) Unemployment insurance: disability and paid family leave: claim administration.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, for purposes of compensating in part for the wage loss sustained by any individual who is unable to work due to the employee's own sickness or injury, among other reasons. Current law sets forth standards for eligibility to receive unemployment compensation disability benefits. This bill would instead require, for purposes of unemployment compensation disability benefits, the issuance of the initial payment for those benefits within 14 days of receipt of the claimant's properly completed first disability claim or as soon as eligibility begins, whichever is later. The bill would apply the same initial payment issuance schedule applicable to unemployment compensation disability benefits to the paid family leave program and repeal the requirement that eligible workers receive benefits generally in accordance with unemployment and disability compensation law. The bill would make these changes operative when these changes are incorporated in the Employment Development Department's integrated claims management system as part of the EDDNext project.

**Position**

**[SB 1092](#) (Blakespear D) Coastal resources: coastal development permits: appeals: report.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or a local government, as provided. The act authorizes an appeal to the commission for any action taken by a local government on coastal development permit applications, as provided. The act requires the commission to hear the appeal and establishes specified appeal procedures, as provided. This bill would require the commission, on or before December 31, 2025, to provide a report to the Legislature that provides information regarding appeal of local government coastal development permits to the commission, including, among other things, the percentage of local government coastal development permit actions that were appealed to the commission.

**Position**

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[SB 1095](#) (Becker D) Cozy Homes Cleanup Act: building standards: gas-fuel-burning appliances.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 (the "act"), requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce various laws pertaining to the structural, fire safety, plumbing, heat-producing, or electrical systems and installations or equipment of a manufactured home, mobilehome, commercial coach, or special purpose commercial coach. The act defines "manufactured home" and "mobilehome" to mean a structure that meets specified requirements, including that the structure is transportable in one or more sections and is 8 body feet or more in width, or 40 body feet or more in length, in the traveling mode, or, when erected onsite, is 320 or more square feet, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained within the structure. The act specifies that it does not prohibit the replacement of water heaters or appliances for comfort heating in manufactured homes or mobilehomes with fuel-gas-burning water heaters or fuel-gas appliances for comfort heating that are not specifically listed for use in a manufactured home or mobilehome, as specified. This bill would extend those provisions to also apply to electric water heaters and electric appliances for comfort heating that are not specifically listed for use in a manufactured home or mobilehome.

**Position**

**[SB 1098](#) (Blakespear D) Passenger and freight rail: LOSSAN Rail Corridor.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation, subject to approval of the Secretary of Transportation, to enter into an interagency transfer agreement under which a joint powers board assumes responsibility for administering the state-funded intercity rail service in certain rail corridors, including the LOSSAN Rail Corridor. Current law defines the LOSSAN Rail Corridor as the intercity passenger rail corridor between San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Luis Obispo. Pursuant to this authority, the department entered into an interagency transfer agreement with the LOSSAN Rail Corridor Agency to administer intercity passenger rail service in the LOSSAN Rail Corridor. This bill would require the Secretary of Transportation to provide guidance and recommendations to, and coordination between, stakeholders as necessary to ensure the performance of the LOSSAN Rail Corridor, as specified. This bill would also require the Secretary of Transportation, with technical and subject matter assistance from the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the LOSSAN Rail Corridor that includes specified information no later than 2 years after an appropriation is made by the Legislature for purposes of this report.

**Position**

**[SB 1100](#) (Portantino D) Discrimination: driver's license.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to include a statement in various employment materials that an applicant must have a driver's license unless the employer reasonably expects the duties of the position to require driving and the employer reasonably believes that satisfying that job function using an alternative form of transportation would not be comparable in travel time or cost to the employer, as specified.

**Position**

**[SB 1101](#) (Limón D) Fire prevention: prescribed fire: state contracts: maps.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires all contracts entered into by a state agency for the acquisition of goods or services, as specified, to be void unless and until approved by the Department of General Services. Current law requires a state agency to secure at least 3 competitive bids or proposals for each contract. Existing law establishes exceptions to these requirements for specified contracts. This bill would include in the list of exceptions a contract entered into by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for the purpose of providing logistical support for large-scale prescribed fire operations, as provided.

**Position**

**[SB 1103](#) (Menjivar D) Tenancy of commercial real properties: agreements: building operating costs.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/30/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/30/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a landlord of a residential dwelling to give notice to the tenant a certain number of days before the effective date of a rent increase depending on the amount of the increase, as specified. This bill would apply this requirement to leases of commercial real property by a qualified commercial tenant, as defined. The bill would specify, in all leases for commercial real property by a qualified commercial tenant, that a rent increase would not be effective until the notice period required by these provisions has expired. The bill would also specify that a violation of these provisions would not entitle a qualified commercial tenant to civil penalties. The bill would require a landlord of a commercial real property to include information on these provisions in the notice.

**Position**

**SB 1108 (Ochoa Bogh R) Mobilehome parks: notice of violations.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Parks Act establishes requirements for the construction, maintenance, occupancy, use, and design of mobilehome parks. Current law generally requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce the act, except that a city, county, or city and county may assume the responsibility for the enforcement of the act upon the approval of the department, as provided. Current law makes a violation of the act a crime. Current law, until January 1, 2025, requires an enforcement agency, after conducting an inspection and determining that a violation exists, to issue a notice to correct the violation to the registered owner of the manufactured home or mobilehome and provide a copy to the occupant thereof, if different from the registered owner. Current law requires the registered owner to be responsible for the correction of any violations for which a notice of violation has been given. For violations other than imminent threats to health and safety, as provided, current law requires the notice of violation to allow 60 days from the postmarked date of the notice or date of personal delivery for the elimination of the condition constituting the alleged violation. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill, commencing January 1, 2027, would require an enforcement agency that issues a notice of violation to be responsible for exhausting all administrative and legal recourse against a resident who fails to correct violations before looking to the mobilehome park owner or operator for corrective action, as provided. By requiring local officials to perform these additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**SB 1110 (Ashby D) Water reports: urban retail water suppliers: informational order: conservation order.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, on and after January 1, 2024, to issue informational orders pertaining to water production, water use, and water conservation to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective, as provided. Current law authorizes the board, on and after January 1, 2025, to issue a written notice to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. Current law authorizes the board, on and after January 1, 2026, to issue a conservation order to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. This bill would instead authorize the board to issue the informational orders on and after January 1, 2026, the written notice on and after January 1, 2027 and the conservation order on and after January 1, 2028.

**Position**

**SB 1113 (Newman D) Beverage container recycling: pilot projects: extension.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 8/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** This bill would authorize recycling pilot projects to operate until January 1, 2034, and repeal those provisions on that date. By extending the time recycling pilot projects may operate, the bill would make an appropriation by increasing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund for handling fee payments to pilot project recyclers. The bill would limit the time that a convenience zone that falls within the area of an operational, department-approved pilot project is deemed to be served to January 1, 2027.

**Position**

**SB 1116 (Portantino D) Unemployment insurance: trade disputes: eligibility for benefits.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and extended benefits to eligible individuals who meet specified requirements. Under current law, unemployment benefits are paid from the Unemployment Fund, which is continuously appropriated for these purposes. Current law makes an employee ineligible for benefits if the employee left work because of a trade dispute and specifies that the employee remains ineligible for the duration of the trade dispute. Existing case law holds that employees who left work due to a lockout by the employer, even if it was in anticipation of a trade dispute, are eligible for benefits. This bill would restore eligibility after the first 2 weeks for an employee who left work because of a trade dispute.

**Position**

**SB 1118 (Eggman D) Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing Program.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** This bill would provide that property that is owned by a tribe is not required to be deed restricted to be eligible for the program, but is required to meet the income requirements of the program, as specified. The bill would also require a property that is owned by a tribe that is not deed restricted to have received public financing to fund affordable housing, as provided.

**Position**

**SB 1121 (Grove R) Recycled water: onsite treated nonpotable water systems: local jurisdiction permitting.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development, to adopt regulations for risk-based water quality standards for the onsite treatment and reuse of nonpotable water, and requires a local jurisdiction that elects to establish a program for onsite treated nonpotable water systems to establish design criteria, permitting, cross-connection control, and enforcement procedures, as provided. This bill would require those local jurisdictions to ensure their permitting procedures require the approval of a permit for an onsite treated nonpotable water system within 60 days from the date the permit application is submitted if the application demonstrates that the project meets or exceeds the state board's water quality standards for the onsite treatment and reuse of nonpotable water for nonpotable uses in multifamily residential, commercial, and mixed-use buildings.

**Position**

**SB 1123 (Caballero D) Planning and zoning: subdivisions: ministerial review.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, among other things, requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, is zoned for multifamily residential development, is no larger than 5 acres, as specified, and the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet, except as provided. Current law prohibits a local agency from imposing on the housing development an objective zoning standard, objective subdivision standard, or objective design standard that, among other things, physically precludes the development of a project built to specified densities. This bill would prohibit, if a local agency chooses to permit accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units, those units from counting as residential units for purposes of the above-described requirement that a housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units. The bill would revise the requirement that the lot be zoned for multifamily residential development and would instead require that the lot either be zoned for multifamily residential dwelling use or vacant, as defined, and zoned for single-family residential development. The bill would require that a vacant lot zoned for single-family residential development is no larger than 1 1/2 acres, as specified, and that if the parcels are zoned for single-family residential use, the newly created parcels are no smaller than 1,200 square feet. The bill would, notwithstanding the prohibition related to physical preclusion of a development described above, authorize a local agency to impose a specified height limit on a lot that is vacant and zoned for single-family residential development.

**Position**

**SB 1130 (Bradford D) Electricity: Family Electric Rate Assistance program.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**SB 1132 (Durazo D) County health officers.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 8/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a county or city health officer to annually investigate health and sanitary conditions in a county jail, publicly operated detention facility in the county, and private work furlough facility, as specified. Current law authorizes a county or city health officer to make additional investigations of a county jail or detention facility as they determine necessary. This bill would additionally authorize a county or city health officer to investigate a private detention facility, as defined, as they determine necessary.

**Position**

**SB 1134 (Caballero D) Surplus land.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law provides for the disposal of land owned by a local agency that is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. The local agency is required to declare the land either "surplus land" or "exempt surplus land," as prescribed. Current law sets forth procedures for the disposal of surplus land. Current law, for prescribed surplus land parcels developed with residential units, require minimum percentages of residential units developed on the parcel to be sold or rented at affordable housing cost or affordable rent. This bill, with regard to surplus land, would require each parcel of land to be considered a distinct unit of surplus land, with the exception of contiguous parcels that are disposed of simultaneously to the same receiving entity or any entity working in concert with another receiving entity, which parcels the bill would require to be treated as a single unit of land.

**Position**

**SB 1135 (Limón D) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: income taxes: credit.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include in its regulation of those emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Current law continuously appropriates the annual proceeds of the fund to the various purposes. This bill, in the 2025–26 fiscal year through the 2035–36 fiscal year, would transfer 1% of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, not to exceed \$120,000,000 per fiscal year, to the California Compost Tax Credit Fund, which the bill would establish.

**Position**

**SB 1136 (Stern D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: report.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 8/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 10 years. Current law requires the state board to present an informational report on the reported emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants from all sectors covered



by the scoping plan at least once a year at a hearing of the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies. This bill would instead require that informational report to cover topics related to the scoping plan, as directed by the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies.

**Position**

**SB 1140 (Caballero D) Enhanced infrastructure financing district.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects, with a governing body referred to as the public financing authority, by adopting a resolution of intention to establish the proposed district. Current law requires the legislative body to direct the city official or county official, as applicable, selected by the legislative body, to mail a copy of the resolution to each affected taxing entity. Current law requires the public financing authority of an enhanced infrastructure financing district to hold a meeting and 3 public hearings on a proposed infrastructure financing plan, as provided. Current law requires the infrastructure financing plan, among other things to be sent to each owner of land within the proposed district and to each affected taxing entity. Current law establishes notice requirements for the meeting and public hearings, including requiring a written notice of each meeting or public hearing to be mailed to each landowner, each resident, and each taxing entity, as specified. Alternative to mailing the documents and notices, current law authorizes an official designated by the city or county to, instead, comply with alternative notice procedures. Current law requires the public financing authority to review the infrastructure financing plan at least annually and make any amendments that are necessary and appropriate. Current law requires a public financing authority to adopt an annual report, as provided, after holding a public hearing, and complying with certain notice requirements, including that the notice be mailed by first-class mail, but may be addressed to "occupant." This bill would revise and recast those provisions by, among other things, requiring the public financing authority to hold a meeting and 2 public hearings, as specified. The bill would remove the requirement that annual report notices be mailed by first-class mail.

**Position**

**SB 1143 (Allen D) Paint products: stewardship program.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the architectural paint recovery program, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and requires a manufacturer or designated stewardship organization to develop and implement a stewardship plan. Current law requires the stewardship plan to include a recovery program to reduce the generation of, promote the reuse of, and manage the end-of-life of, postconsumer architectural paint, as provided. Current law prohibits a manufacturer or retailer from selling or offering for sale architectural paint in the state unless the manufacturer is in compliance with the program. Current law requires the stewardship organization to pay to CalRecycle quarterly administrative fees to cover CalRecycle's full administrative and enforcement costs of the program, as provided. Existing law authorizes CalRecycle to impose a civil penalty on any person in violation of the program, as specified. Current law requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the program. Current law establishes the Architectural Paint Stewardship Account and the Architectural Paint Stewardship Penalty Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Fund for the deposit of fees and civil penalties, respectively, imposed pursuant to the program and makes moneys in the account and subaccount available upon appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the program. This bill would revise and recast the architectural paint recovery program as the paint product recovery program. The bill would expand the scope of the stewardship program from architectural paint to paint products, and thereby subject paint products to the requirements of the program. The bill would define "paint product" to mean architectural coatings, aerosol coating products, nonindustrial coatings, and coating-related products, as provided. The bill would exempt aerosol coating products, coating-related products, and nonindustrial coatings added to the stewardship program by the bill from the requirements of the program until January 1, 2028, or the approved stewardship plan's implementation date for those products, whichever occurs sooner, as specified. Among other changes, the bill would require a manufacturer, individually or through a stewardship organization, to review its plan at least every 5 years after approval by CalRecycle and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary.

**Position**

**SB 1148 (Blakespear D) Electrical service: master meters.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to require every residential unit in an

apartment house or similar multiunit residential structure, condominium, or mobilehome park issued a building permit on or after July 1, 1982, with certain exceptions, to be individually metered for electrical and gas service. This bill would add an exception from the requirement that every residential unit be individually metered for electrical service for a multifamily site, as defined, that includes deployment of an electrical generation and energy storage facility and that meets specified requirements, including, among other things, that deployment of the electrical generation and energy storage facility is capable of providing backup electricity to the multifamily site using renewable energy resources, that the owner of the multifamily site does not increase rent in association with the costs of the deployment's components or lease agreement, that each tenant's electricity costs are less than what the effective fully bundled rate would have been if billed by the relevant load-serving entity, and that the owner bill the nonresidential meters and residential tenants for electricity usage directly, as measured by private submeters installed by the owner for each individual unit at the site, as specified.

**Position**

**[SB 1152](#) (Limón D) State Fire Marshal: fire safety: regulations: lithium-based battery systems: telecommunications infrastructure.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would require the State Fire Marshal, before the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2025, to propose to the commission updates to the fire standards relating to requirements for lithium-based battery systems, as provided. The bill would require these updates to address the specific environments in which communications utilities are to deploy the lithium-based battery systems in order to meet specified requirements relating to backup electricity for telecommunications infrastructure, as provided.

**Position**

**[SB 1155](#) (Hurtado D) Political Reform Act of 1974: postgovernment employment restrictions.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Under current law, Members of the Legislature, elected state officers, and designated employees of state administrative agencies are subject to various restrictions on their activities following their departure from state service. This bill would, for a period of one year after leaving office prohibit the head of a state administrative agency from acting as an agent or attorney for any other person by making an appearance before, or making an oral or written communication to, a state administrative agency or the Legislature if the appearance or communication is made for compensation and for the purpose of influencing legislative or administrative action.

**Position**

**[SB 1156](#) (Hurtado D) Groundwater sustainability agencies: conflicts of interest: financial interest disclosures.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a public official from making, participating in making, or attempting to use their official position to influence a governmental decision in which they know or have reason to know that they have a financial interest, as defined. The act requires specified public officials, including elected state officers, judges and court commissioners, members of certain boards and commissions, other state and local public officials, and candidates for these positions to file statements of economic interests, annually and at other specified times, that disclose their investments, interests in real property, income, and business positions. The Fair Political Practices Commission is the filing officer for such statements filed by statewide elected officers and candidates and other specified public officials. This bill would require members of the board of directors and the executive, as defined, of a groundwater sustainability agency to file statements of economic interests, according to the filing requirements described above, with the Fair Political Practices Commission using the Commission's online system for filing statements of economic interests.

**Position**

**[SB 1158](#) (Archuleta D) Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires that funds be allocated under the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program to local air districts for liquidation in accordance with grant criteria and guidelines adopted by the State Air Resources Board. Current law provides that any funds reserved for a local air district by the state board are available for disbursement to the district for a period of not

more than 2 years from the time of reservation. Current law requires funds not liquidated by a district by June 30 of the 4th calendar year following the date of the reservation to be returned to the state board within 90 days for future allocation under the program. Beginning January 1, 2034, current law reduces the deadline for that period of liquidation to June 30 of the 2nd calendar year following the date of reservation. This bill would extend the deadline for the period of liquidation to June 30 of the 6th calendar year following the date of disbursement and would make other conforming changes.

**Position**

**SB 1159 (Dodd D) California Environmental Quality Act: roadside wildfire risk reduction projects.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**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 requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop, and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt, guidelines for the implementation of CEQA. CEQA requires the guidelines to include a list of classes of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and are exempt from the requirements of CEQA, commonly known as categorical exemptions. This bill, on or before January 1, 2026, would require the office to evaluate, and the secretary to consider, the inclusion of roadside projects no more than 5 road miles from a municipality or census-designated place that are undertaken solely for the purpose of wildfire risk reduction in the classes of projects subject to a categorical exemption. The bill would require the office to consider appropriate eligibility criteria for these projects, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 1162 (Cortese D) Public contracts: employment compliance reports: apprenticeship programs.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes requirements that apply when a public entity is required by statute or regulation to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project. Current law requires the enforceable commitment to provide that the contractor, bidder, or other entity will provide to the public entity or other awarding body a report on a monthly basis demonstrating its compliance with these requirements. Current law defines "skilled and trained workforce" for purposes of these provisions to mean that at least 60% of the skilled journeypersons employed to perform work on the contract or project by every contractor and each of its subcontractors at every tier are graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation, except for specified occupations. This bill would require the monthly compliance report to include the full name of, and identify the apprenticeship program name, location, and graduation date of, all workers relied upon to satisfy the apprenticeship graduation percentage requirement.

**Position**

**SB 1164 (Newman D) Property taxation: new construction exclusion: accessory dwelling units.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

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

**Position**

**SB 1165 (Padilla D) State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: certification of facilities: electrical transmission facilities or projects.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/29/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a person proposing an eligible facility, including an electrical transmission line carrying electricity from certain other facilities that are located in the state to a point of junction with any interconnected electrical transmission system, to file an application, on or before June 30, 2029, with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to certify a site and related facility for purposes of specified environmental review procedures. This bill would expand the facilities eligible to be certified pursuant to the provisions described above by the Energy Commission and deemed environmental leadership development projects to include electrical transmission projects. The bill would require an applicant applying for certification of an electrical transmission project to take certain actions, including, among other actions to avoid or minimize significant environmental impacts in any disadvantaged community.

**Position**

**SB 1167 (Blakespear D) Solid waste: single-use drinking vessels.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/4/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a full-service restaurant, as specified, from providing single-use plastic straws, as defined, to consumers unless requested by the consumer. Current law requires a city, county, or city and county, to authorize an enforcement agency to enforce these provisions. Current law specifies that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the full-service restaurant is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. This bill would require a chain restaurant, before serving a beverage, to ask a customer if the customer intends to consume the beverage on the premises or off the premises. The bill would prohibit a chain restaurant from serving a beverage in a single-use vessel if a customer indicates intent to consume the beverage on the premises, as specified, and would subject a violator to the enforcement provisions described above.

**Position**

**SB 1169 (Stern D) Los Angeles County Flood Control District: finances.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/2/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law, the Los Angeles County Flood Control Act, establishes the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and authorizes the district to control and conserve the flood, storm, and other wastewaters of the district. Existing law authorizes the district to borrow money from certain entities for any flood control work authorized under the act and to repay the same, in annual installments, over a period not to exceed 20 years with an interest at a rate not to exceed 4.25% per annum. Existing law requires the district to annually levy a tax upon the taxable real property of the district clearly sufficient to pay the interest and installments of principal for those loans. Existing law limits the total amount the district may borrow not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$4,500,000. Existing law also limits the total amount of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness in the aggregate that the district may issue and sell to not exceed \$4,500,000. This bill would instead authorize the district to borrow money or obtain loan guarantees from those entities and to repay the same over a period not to exceed 35 years with interest at a rate not to exceed 5.5% annually. The bill would instead authorize the district to levy a tax, in compliance with the applicable provisions of Article XIIIC of the California Constitution, clearly sufficient to pay the interest and installments of principal for those loans. The bill would also delete the limits on the amount the district may borrow and the total amount of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness that the district may issue and sell. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position**

**SB 1173 (Seyarto R) Transportation funds: De Luz Community Services District.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require the County of Riverside to report the mileage of the highways maintained by the De Luz Community Services District to the Department of Transportation as maintained county highways. The bill would require the Controller to deem those highways reported by a county, and certified by the department, to be maintained county highways for purposes of apportioning funds from the Highway Users Tax Account and the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account. The bill would authorize the county to allocate funds to the district to maintain county highways in the district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

**SB 1175 (Ochoa Bogh R) Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: waivers.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/13/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant strategy to achieve a certain reduction in statewide emissions of methane, including a goal of a 75% reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills that may include, among other things, different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals, and penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. The department's regulations authorize low-population and elevation waivers for a local jurisdiction, based on, among other things, a consideration of the jurisdiction's census tracts, that exempt the jurisdiction from all or some of the department's organic waste collection requirements. This bill would require the department to revise the regulations to require the department to consider, in addition to census tracts, alternatives to those census tracts, as provided, when deciding the geographic boundaries of a low-population or elevation waiver, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 1176 (Niello R) Wildfires: workgroup: toxic heavy metals.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Would require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in consultation with specified entities, to form a workgroup related to exposure of toxic heavy metals after a wildfire. The bill would require the workgroup to do certain things, including establishing best practices and recommendations for wildfire-impacted communities and first responders to avoid exposure to heavy metals after a wildfire. The bill would authorize the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to contract with public universities, research institutions, and other technical experts to support the work of the workgroup. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control to report their findings to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2026.

**Position**

**SB 1178 (Padilla D) California Water Quality and Public Health Protection Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/17/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Under current law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. This bill would require the board to, on or before August 1, 2025, establish regulations governing annual reporting by compliance entities, as defined, regarding waste discharges, as provided. The bill would require compliance entities to submit a report to the board by June 1, 2026, and annually thereafter on waste discharges and their locations, as provided. The bill would require, within 3 months of reporting to the board waste discharges that affect the quality of the water of the state within any region, any nonexempt compliance entity to prominently label any product sold in California whose production resulted in waste discharge contaminating California's water quality with a warning label, as specified. The bill would authorize the board to adopt regulations to seek administrative penalties for nonfiling, late filing, or other failures to meet the requirements of these provisions, and would require these penalties to be deposited into the California Water Quality and Public Health Impact Fund, which the bill would create.

**Position**

**SB 1179 (Durazo D) Affordable Internet and Net Equality Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Affordable Internet and Net Equality Act of 2024, would require the Department of Technology, in coordination with the Public Utilities Commission and the Department of General Services, to develop and establish the Net Equality Program. The bill would require the state and state agencies to only enter into a procurement contract with an internet service provider offering affordable home internet service to households participating in certain public assistance programs, as specified. The bill would define affordable home internet service to mean internet service costing no more than \$30 per month and that meets specified minimum speed requirements. The bill would require these internet service providers to establish a telephone number to sign up eligible households and would

Attachment: SCAG All Tracked Bills Report (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

require these providers to advertise the availability of affordable home internet service, among other requirements placed on these providers. This bill contains other related provisions.

**Position**

**SB 1185 (Niello R) Water conservation: water use objectives.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law requires all water suppliers to increase the efficient use of water. Existing law establishes various water use objectives and restrictions, including urban water use objectives. Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water, including standards for, among other things, a volume for water loss, and requires the board, when adopting the standards, to consider policies relating to urban water use objectives and proposed efficiency standards' effects on local wastewater management, developed and natural parklands, and urban tree health. This bill would delete the requirement that the board adopt standards, for purposes of urban water use objectives, for water loss and would instead require the board to consider the policies relating to urban water use objectives and proposed efficiency standards' effects on water loss. The bill would also set forth standards, policies, and procedures relating to water use objectives, generally, including, among other things, a prohibition against any water use objective established by the board that causes a reduction of more than 20% when compared to a water supplier's actual water use in 2023 or that exceeds a water use standard recommended by the department.

**Position**

**SB 1187 (McGuire D) Housing programs: Tribal Housing Reconstitution and Resiliency Act.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would enact the Tribal Housing Reconstitution and Resiliency Act and would create the Tribal Housing Grant Program Trust Fund to be administered by the department. The bill would require any moneys appropriated and made available by the Legislature through the annual Budget Act for purposes of the fund and 10% of any moneys that will be appropriated and made available by the Legislature to the department through the annual Budget Act for specified housing programs to be paid and deposited in the fund. The bill would require the department to monitor the balance of the fund and when the department determines that sufficient moneys are available in the fund, the bill would require the moneys in the fund to be allocated in accordance with a specified formula, as provided.

**Position**

**SB 1188 (Laird D) Drinking water: technical, managerial, and financial standards.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/24/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act prohibits a person from operating a public water system unless the person first submits an application to the state board and receives a permit to operate the system, as specified. Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to impose permit conditions, requirements for system improvements, technical, financial, or managerial requirements, and time schedules as it deems necessary to ensure a reliable and adequate supply of water at all times that is pure, wholesome, potable, and does not endanger the health of consumers. Current law makes it a crime to knowingly make any false statement or representation in any application, record, report, or other document submitted, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with the act. This bill would require the state board to develop and adopt minimum standards related to the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people or 3,300 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that serve K-12 schools. The bill would require community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people or 3,300 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that serve K-12 schools to demonstrate compliance with those standards, as provided. The bill would require new community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons or 3,300 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that serve K-12 schools to demonstrate, as part of a permit application, compliance with the minimum technical, managerial, and financial standards.

**Position**

**SB 1190 (Laird D) Mobilehomes: solar energy systems.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/18/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** This bill would make any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any rental

agreement or other instrument affecting the tenancy of a homeowner or resident in a mobilehome park, in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or in a resident-owned mobilehome park that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation or use of a solar energy system, as defined, on the mobilehome or the site, lot, or space on which the mobilehome is located void and unenforceable. The bill would make it unlawful for the management or the ownership to prohibit or restrict a homeowner or resident from installing or using a solar energy system on the home or the site, lot, or space on which the mobilehome is located or to take other specified actions in connection with the installation or use of a solar energy system, except as specified. The bill would exempt imposition of reasonable restrictions on solar energy systems, as defined. The bill would require a solar energy system to meet applicable health and safety standards and requirements imposed by state and local permitting authorities. The bill would make any entity that willfully violates these provisions in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or a resident-owned mobilehome park liable to the homeowner, resident, or other party for actual damages occasioned thereby, and for a civil penalty paid to the homeowner, resident, or other party in an amount not to exceed \$2,000.

**Position**

**SB 1191 (Padilla D) Personal Income Tax Law and Corporation Tax Law: exclusions: environmental credits.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines "gross income" as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Federal law authorizes an applicable entity, as defined, to receive a refund for specified environmental credits against the taxes imposed under federal law and excludes a refund payment made pursuant to that law from gross income. Current federal law also authorizes an eligible taxpayer, as defined, to transfer the value of that refundable credit and exempts from gross income payment received by the transferor as consideration for the transfer. Current federal law prohibits the transferee from deducting the amount paid as consideration for the transfer. This bill, in conformity with federal law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, would exclude from gross income a refund payment made for the specified federal environmental credits described above and any payment received by a transferor as consideration for a transfer, as provided.

**Position**

**SB 1193 (Menjivar D) Airports: leaded aviation gasoline.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would prohibit an airport operator or aviation retail establishment, as defined, from selling, distributing, or otherwise making available leaded aviation gasoline to consumers on or after January 1, 2031, as provided. Because these provisions would be part of the State Aeronautics Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**SB 1205 (Laird D) Workers' compensation: medical treatment.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee, as defined, for injuries that arise out of, and in the course of, employment. Current law requires employers to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, licensed clinical social worker, and hospital treatment reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Current law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to discharge, threaten to discharge, or discriminate against, or for an insurer to advise, direct, or threaten an insured to discharge, an employee because they have filed or made known their intention to file a claim for compensation, or an application for adjudication, or because the employee has received a rating, award, or settlement, as specified. This bill would require an employee, when possible, to make a reasonable effort to schedule treatment outside of work hours. The bill would require the employee to provide notice if treatment occurs during work hours, as specified, and require the employer to provide this leave during work hours unless business necessity requires the treatment to occur at a different time or on a different day. The bill would require that the leave taken by an employee pursuant to these provisions run concurrently with leave taken pursuant to the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and the California Family Rights Act if the employee would have been eligible for that leave.

**Position**

**SB 1207 (Dahle R) Buy Clean California Act: eligible materials.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/20/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Buy Clean California Act requires the Department of General Services, by January 1, 2022, to establish and publish in the State Contracting Manual, in a department management memorandum, or on the department's internet website, a maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible materials, as defined, in accordance with specified requirements. Current law defines "eligible materials" for those purposes to mean carbon steel rebar, flat glass, mineral wool board insulation, or structural steel. By January 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter, existing law requires the department to review the maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible materials, as provided. This bill would revise the definition of "eligible materials" to delete mineral wool board insulation and additionally include insulation, and would make various nonsubstantive changes to the definition provisions of the act.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**SB 1211 (Skinner D) Land use: accessory dwelling units: ministerial approval.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency, by ordinance, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. That law prohibits, if a local agency adopts an ordinance to create ADUs in those zones, the local agency from requiring the replacement of offstreet parking spaces if a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of, or is converted to, an ADU. This bill would also prohibit the local agency from requiring the replacement of offstreet parking spaces if an uncovered parking space is demolished in conjunction with the construction of, or is converted to, an ADU.

**Position**

**SB 1212 (Skinner D) Real estate investment trusts: purchase, acquisition, and sale of housing.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The bill would reset that 60-day timeline if the seller changes the asking price for the housing. The bill would prohibit a real estate investment trust that purchases or acquires any housing in compliance with these provisions from paying a final sales price that less than 95% of the publicly listed asking price. The bill would impose civil damages upon a real estate investment trust that violates these provisions in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000. The bill would absolve a seller of housing from liability under these provisions if the seller obtains a written release signed by the buyer stating that the buyer is not a real estate investment trust.

**Position**

**SB 1220 (Limón D) Public benefits contracts: phone operator jobs.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 9/23/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)



**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits, with specified exceptions, a state agency authorized to enter into contracts relating to public benefit programs from contracting for services provided by a call center that directly serves applicants for, recipients of, or enrollees in, those public benefit programs with a contractor or subcontractor unless that contractor or subcontractor certifies in its bid for the contract that the contract, and any subcontract performed under that contract, will be performed solely with workers employed in California. Current law provides an exception for contracts between a state agency and a health care service plan or a specialized health care service plan regulated by the Department of Managed Health Care and for contracts between a state agency and a disability insurer or specialized health insurer regulated by the Department of Insurance. Current law also authorizes the state to terminate a contract relating to services provided by a call center if the contractor or subcontractor performs services with workers not employed in California. This bill would, until July 1, 2030, instead require any state agency authorized to provide or enter into contracts relating to public benefit programs, or any local government agency authorized to provide or enter into contracts relating to public benefit programs funded by state funds, as specified, to provide services through, or contract for services provided by, a call center that directly serves callers with services performed solely with and by workers employed in California. The bill would also prohibit a state agency or specified local agency from using, or contracting with a call center that uses, artificial intelligence (AI) or automated decision systems (ADS) that would eliminate or automate core job functions of a worker, as specified. The bill would require an agency that utilizes AI or ADS that impact core job functions of workers to notify the workers, their collective bargaining representatives, and the public within a specified timeframe about prescribed information, including a general description of the AI or ADS system. The bill would require a contractor to certify in its bid that any services provided by the contractor, or its subcontractors are to be performed with and by workers employed in California. The bill would also extend these contracting requirements to local government agencies.

**Position**

**SB 1227 (Wiener D) Real property development: San Francisco: downtown revitalization zone: welfare tax exemption and California Environmental Quality Act exemption and streamlining.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would, until January 1, 2032, exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), development projects, as defined, meeting certain requirements occurring within the downtown revitalization zone, as defined, in the City and County of San Francisco. The bill would require the prime contractor and subcontractors on the development project to provide an affidavit under the penalty of perjury regarding the use of skilled and trained workforce on the development project, as provided. Because the bill would expand the crime of perjury and would increase the duties of the lead agency by requiring it to determine the applicability of the exemption for projects located in the City and County of San Francisco, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**SB 1239 (Grove R) State vehicle fleet: zero-emission vehicles: raw materials: child labor.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of General Services, beginning no later than the 2024–25 fiscal year, to ensure that at least 50% of the light-duty vehicles purchased for the state vehicle fleet each fiscal year are zero-emission vehicles, except as provided. This bill would require the department to require a supplier of zero-emission vehicles purchased for the state vehicle fleet to certify that any raw materials used in the manufacturing of the zero-emission vehicles, including, but not limited to, cobalt and lithium, come from mining operations that are free of child labor.

**Position**

**SB 1271 (Min D) Electric bicycles, powered mobility devices, and storage batteries.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines “class 1 electric bicycle” as a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour, and defines “class 3 electric bicycle” as a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour, and equipped with a speedometer. A violation of the Vehicle Code is a crime. This bill would clarify that an electric bicycle is a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. The bill would also clarify the definitions of “class 1 electric bicycle” and “class 3 electric bicycle” by providing that the motor on a class 1 electric bicycle is not capable of exclusively propelling the

bicycle, except as specified, nor providing assistance to reach speeds greater than 20 miles per hour and the motor on a class 3 electric bicycle is not capable of exclusively propelling the bicycle, except as specified. The bill would prohibit specified vehicles from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as electric bicycles, as specified. Because the bill would impose new requirements for electric bicycles, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**Position**

**SB 1276 (Archuleta D) Vehicles: parking violations.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/2/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law allows a vehicle to park, for up to the posted time limit, in a parking space that is regulated by an inoperable parking meter or an inoperable parking payment center. Current law defines "inoperable parking payment center" as an electronic parking meter or pay station serving one or more parking spaces that is closest to the space where a person has parked and that cannot accept payment in any form, cannot register that a payment in any form has been made, or cannot issue a receipt that is required to be displayed in a conspicuous location on or in the vehicle. This bill would change the definition for an inoperable parking payment center to clarify that it applies to an electronic parking meter or pay station designated to serve the specific parking space where a person has parked.

**Position**

**SB 1280 (Laird D) Waste management: propane cylinders: reusable or refillable.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and requires the department to adopt rules and regulations, as necessary, to carry out the act. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable, as defined. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement the provisions of this bill with an effective date of January 1, 2028.

**Position**

**SB 1285 (Laird D) Driver's licenses: disability identifier.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires that each application for an original or a renewal of a driver's license contain certain information, including the applicant's true full name, age, and gender. Current law also requires the application for a driver's license or identification card to contain certain specified elements including, among other things, whether the applicant has served in the Armed Forces of the United States and a space for an applicant to enroll in the Donate Life California Organ and Tissue Donor Registry. This bill would require the application forms for a driver's license or identification card to contain a space for a person to voluntarily disclose that the applicant has a disability, as defined by the federal American with Disabilities Act (ADA), and that the disability interferes with the person's ability to effectively communicate with a peace officer. The bill would require the disclosed disability to be certified by a licensed health professional, as specified, on appropriate forms to be developed by the Department of Motor Vehicles. The bill would require the department to develop an appropriate disability identifier symbol to be placed on a driver's license or identification card that is discreet and represents all types of disabilities, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 1295 (Rubio D) Automobile insurance: notice of cancellation.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Under current law, a notice of cancellation of an automobile insurance policy shall not be effective unless mailed or delivered by the insurer to the named insured, lienholder, or additional interest at least 20 days prior to the effective date of cancellation, and at least 10 days' notice of cancellation when the reason for cancellation is for nonpayment of premium. For purposes of this provision, nonpayment of premium means failure of the named insured to discharge when due any of their obligations in connection with the payment of premiums on a policy, or any installment of the premium, as specified. Current case law requires the 10-day notice period for nonpayment to commence after default. This bill would require that the 10-day notice period for nonpayment commence after nonpayment of premium due by the specified due date and make a cancellation for

nonpayment effective, as specified, if the insured has not cured the nonpayment of premium due identified in the notice by the end of the 10-day period.

**Position**

**SB 1297 (Allen D) The City of Malibu’s speed safety system pilot program.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2032, the Cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland Glendale, and Long Beach, and the City and County of San Francisco to establish a speed safety system pilot program if the system meets specified requirements. Existing law requires a participating city or city and county to adopt a Speed Safety System Use Policy and a Speed Safety System Impact Report before implementing the program, and requires the participating city or city and county to engage in a public information campaign at least 30 days before implementation of the program, including information relating to when the systems would begin detecting violations and where the systems would be utilized. Current law requires a participating city or city and county to issue warning notices rather than notices of violations for violations detected within the first 60 calendar days of the program. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2032, the City of Malibu to establish a similar program for speed enforcement that utilizes up to 5 speed safety systems on the Pacific Coast Highway.

**Position**

**SB 1306 (Skinner D) Recycling: precious metals and critical minerals: report.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which administers various solid waste management and recycling programs. This bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to draft and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2027, relating to the in-state collection, recycling, reuse, and stockpiling for domestic consumption of precious metals, critical minerals, as defined, and other similar valuable materials as reasonably decided by the department, contained within products in the state, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 1308 (Gonzalez D) Ozone: indoor air cleaning devices.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to develop and adopt regulations, consistent with federal law, to protect the public health from ozone emitted by indoor air cleaning devices, including medical and nonmedical devices used in occupied spaces. Current law requires those regulations to include, among other things, an emission concentration standard for ozone emissions that is equivalent to the federal ozone emissions limit for air cleaning devices. Current law generally sets forth crimes and penalties for violations of air pollution laws and any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board. This bill would instead require the state board, by July 1, 2026, or as soon as feasible, as provided, to include in these regulations an emission concentration standard for ozone emissions not greater than 0.005 parts per million, to the extent consistent with federal law, thereby imposing a more protective standard. The bill would require the regulations to include a ban on the sale or the offering for sale of devices that exceed that emissions limit, even if previously certified, after a date determined by the state board, unless the state board determines an exemption applies.

**Position**

**SB 1313 (Ashby D) Vehicle equipment: driver monitoring defeat devices.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law regulates vehicles, including autonomous vehicles and autonomous technology in vehicles. Current law prohibits vehicles from being equipped with certain equipment, including, among other things, theft alarm systems that emit the sound of a siren. Current law also prohibits vehicles from being equipped with a device that is designed for, or is capable of, jamming, scrambling, neutralizing, disabling, or interfering with radar, laser, or any other electronic device used by a law enforcement agency to measure the speed of moving objects. This bill would prohibit vehicles from being equipped with a device that is specifically designed for, marketed for, or being used for, neutralizing, disabling, or otherwise interfering with a driver monitoring system, as defined, that is engaged when drivers are utilizing advanced driver assistance system features or autonomous technology, as defined. The bill would prohibit a person from using, buying, possessing, manufacturing

selling, advertising for sale, or otherwise distributing a device that is specifically designed for neutralizing, disabling, or otherwise interfering with a driver monitoring system that is engaged when drivers are utilizing advanced driver assistance system features or autonomous technology.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

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

**Position**

**[SB 1346](#) (Durazo D) Workers' compensation: aggregate disability payments.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. Current law requires every employer to establish a utilization review process, as described, and establishes an independent medical review process to resolve disputes over a utilization review decision, as specified. Current law requires that aggregate disability payments for a single injury occurring on or after certain dates be limited to no more than 104 or 240 compensable weeks, as provided. This bill would authorize, on or after January 1, 2025, the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board to award temporary disability benefits, as specified, if a denial of treatment requested by a treating physician is subsequently overturned by independent medical review.

**Position**

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

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 8/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**Position**

**[SB 1387](#) (Newman D) California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project: vehicle eligibility: schoolbus grant requirements.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/10/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The state board, in this capacity, administers the California Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project under

which the agency issues a limited number of vouchers to incentivize the purchase and use of zero-emission commercial vehicles. This bill would require the state board to authorize a voucher issued under the program to be used for the acquisition of any zero-emission vehicle that meets specified requirements, including that the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating that exceeds 8,500 pounds and the vehicle is purchased for fleet operations by a public or private fleet or for personal and commercial use by an individual.

**Position**

**SB 1394 (Min D) Access to connected vehicle service.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law generally regulates the safety of motor vehicles and the use of certain types of equipment installed in a motor vehicle, and generally makes a violation of these requirements a crime. Current law provides various protections to persons who are escaping from actual or threatened domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, and other abuse, including providing for a means to keep the names and addresses of abuse survivors confidential in public records. This bill would require, beginning on January 1, 2028, a vehicle with connected vehicle service to clearly indicate to a person who is inside the vehicle when a person who is outside the vehicle has accessed either connected vehicle service or connected vehicle location access, as those terms would be defined. The bill, beginning on July 1, 2025, for vehicles with connected vehicle service, would further require a covered provider to provide a process for a driver to terminate a person's access to connected vehicle service, as specified. The bill would require, beginning on January 1, 2028, a covered provider to provide, in a vehicle manufactured on or after January 1, 2028, that has connected vehicle location access, a mechanism that meets specific requirements and can be used by a driver who is inside a vehicle to immediately disable connected vehicle location access. The bill would, beginning on July 1, 2026, apply this provision to vehicles manufactured prior to January 1, 2028, that have connected vehicle location access, and have the capability to receive software updates, as specified.

**Position**

**SB 1487 (Glazer D) Vehicles: parking violations.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the schedule of parking penalties for parking violations and late payment penalties to be established by the governing body of the jurisdiction where the notice of violation is issued, as specified. This bill would specify that, when paid by mail, payment of a parking penalty or late payment penalty is deemed received on the date payment is postmarked. This bill would, notwithstanding any other law, prohibit a late payment penalty for a parking violation from exceeding 30% of the established parking penalty.

**Position**

**SB 1497 (Menjivar D) Polluters Pay Climate Cost Recovery Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** Would enact the Polluters Pay Climate Cost Recovery Act of 2024 and would establish the Polluters Pay Climate Cost Recovery Program to be administered by the California Environmental Protection Agency to require fossil fuel polluters to pay their fair share of the damage caused by the sale of their products during the covered period, which the bill would define as the time period between the 2000 and 2020 calendar years, inclusive, to relieve a portion of the burden from climate harms that is borne by California taxpayers. The bill would require the agency, within 90 days of the effective date of the act, to determine and publish a list of responsible parties, which the bill would define as an entity with a majority ownership interest in a business engaged in extracting or refining fossil fuel that, during the covered period, did business in the state or otherwise had sufficient contact with the state and is determined by the agency to be responsible for more than 1,000,000,000 metric tons of covered fossil fuel emissions, as defined, in aggregate, globally during the covered period.

**Position**

**SB 1500 (Durazo D) Housing: federal waiver: income eligibility.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing federal law establishes federal housing assistance programs that are administered by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Existing federal law authorizes HUD to waive regulations promulgated to implement these programs, as provided. Existing law, the Housing Authorities Law, establishes a housing authority in each county and each city, known as the

housing authority of the county or city. Upon adoption of a resolution by the governing body of the county or city authorizing the authority to function in it, existing law authorizes an authority to, among other things, prepare, carry out, acquire, lease, and operate housing projects and housing developments for persons of low income, as provided. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the City of Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position**

**SB 1508 (Stern D) Electricity: integrated resource plans: energy storage systems: modeling.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/16/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt a process for each load-serving entities to file an integrated resource plan and a schedule for periodic updates to the plan and to ensure that load-serving entities, among other things, ensure system and local reliability on a near-term, mid-term, and long-term basis and maintain a diverse portfolio of energy resources. This bill would require the commission to ensure that diverse energy storage duration classes are modeled, as specified, and authorize energy storage technology that meets an energy storage class's minimum duration requirements to be modeled within that class to ensure technology neutrality.

**Position**

**SBX1 1 (Jones R) Motor vehicle fuel tax: greenhouse gas reduction programs: suspension.**

**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Location:** 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of those emission the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would suspend the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations for one year. The bill would also exempt suppliers of transportation fuels from regulations for the use of market-based compliance mechanisms for one year.

**Position**

**Total Measures: 521**  
**Total Tracking Forms: 521**



# CRUZ STRATEGIES

## SCAG Sign & Veto Report 10/9/2024

**[AB 98](#) (Carrillo, Juan D) Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law sets forth various requirements relating to the review of development project permit applications and the issuance of development permits for specified classes of development projects. This bill, beginning January 1, 2026, would prescribe various statewide warehouse design and build standards for any proposed new or expanded logistics use developments, as specified, including, among other things, standards for building design and location, parking, truck loading bays, landscaping buffers, entry gates, and signage. The bill would except from those design and build standards certain existing logistics use developments, proposed expansions of a logistics use development, and property currently in a local entitlement process to become a logistics use, under prescribed conditions. The bill would require a facility operator, prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, to establish and submit for approval by a city, county, or city and county a truck routing plan to and from the state highway system based on the latest truck route map of the city, county, or city and county, as prescribed. The bill would require a facility operator to enforce the plan. The bill would provide for the revision of the plan in specified circumstances.

**[AB 106](#) (Gabriel D) Budget Acts of 2022 and 2023.**

**Location:** 4/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would amend the Budget Act of 2022 and the Budget Act of 2023 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**[AB 295](#) (Lowenthal D) Residential real property: foreclosure.**

**Location:** 7/18/2024-A. CHAPTERED

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

**[AB 440](#) (Pellerin D) Ballot measures.**

**Location:** 7/3/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a constitutional amendment, bond measure, or other measure submitted to the people by the Legislature to appear on the ballot of the first statewide election occurring at least 131 days after the adoption of the proposal. Pursuant to the time limit specified above, Assembly Constitutional Amendment 13 (ACA 13) of the 2023-24 Regular Session is scheduled to appear on the ballot of the statewide general election occurring on November 5, 2024. If approved

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by the voters, ACA 13 would provide that an initiative measure that includes one or more provisions that amend the Constitution to increase the voter approval requirement to adopt any state or local measure is approved by the voters only if the proportion of votes cast in favor of the initiative measure is equal to or greater than the highest voter approval requirement that the initiative measure would impose. ACA 13 would specify that this requirement applies to statewide initiative measures that appear on the ballot on or after January 1, 2024. ACA 13 would also expressly authorize a local governing body to hold an advisory vote for the purpose of allowing voters within the jurisdiction to voice their opinions on an issue. This bill would call a special election to be consolidated with the statewide general election scheduled for November 3, 2026, and would instead require the submission of ACA 13 to the people at that election.

**[AB 457](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Beverage containers: recycling: redemption payment and refund value: annual redemption and processing fee payments.**

**Location:** 9/20/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, a violation of which is a crime, requires a distributor of beverage containers, as defined, to pay to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a monthly redemption payment for every beverage container sold or transferred, as provided. The act requires the department to deposit those amounts into the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to, among other things, pay refund values and administrative fees to processors that receive empty beverage containers from recyclers. The act specifies that a beverage container that is a box, bladder, or pouch, or similar container, containing wine or distilled spirits has a redemption payment and refund value of \$0.25. This bill would reduce the redemption payment and refund value for one of those wine or distilled spirit beverage containers, if it has a capacity of less than 24 fluid ounces, from \$0.25 to \$0.10. \$0.10, beginning January 1, 2025.

**[AB 610](#) (Holden D) Fast food restaurant industry: Fast Food Council: health, safety, employment, and minimum wage.**

**Location:** 3/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes an hourly minimum wage for fast food restaurant employees, as described, authorizes the Fast Food Council to increase the hourly minimum wage pursuant to specified parameters, and sets forth requirements, limitations, and procedures for adopting and reviewing fast food restaurant health, safety, and employment standards. Current law defines terms for these purposes, including defining "fast food restaurant" to mean a limited-service restaurant in the state that is part of a national fast food chain. Current law exempts from the definition of "fast food restaurant" an establishment that on September 15, 2023, operates a bakery in a prescribed manner, as long as it continues to operate such a bakery. Current law also exempts certain restaurants in grocery establishments. This bill would exempt additional restaurants from the definition of "fast food restaurant," including such restaurants in airports, hotels, event centers, theme parks, museums, and certain other locations, as prescribed.

**[AB 637](#) (Jackson D) Zero-emission vehicles: fleet owners: rental vehicles.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Current law requires the state board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution the state board has found to be necessary, cost effective, and technologically feasible, to carry out specified purposes, unless preempted by federal law. This bill would, if the state board adopts a regulation on or after April 28, 2023, requiring a fleet owner to acquire zero-emission vehicles as part of its fleet, require the state board to authorize the rental of a zero-emission vehicle or vehicles for a cumulative total of 260 days in a calendar year to be deemed ownership of one zero-emission vehicle for purposes of meeting that obligation. The bill would provide that a fleet owner that rents a zero-emission vehicle pursuant to this authority is not precluded from including that vehicle in their fleet for purposes of calculating any zero-emission vehicle acquisition requirement.

**[AB 653](#) (Reyes D) Public housing authorities: reports.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development within



the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. Under current law, the department is responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including, among others, the California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program, which, among other things, provides rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to ensure housing affordability for people who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness. The Housing Authorities Law creates a housing authority in each county and each city, which is authorized to transact business and exercise specified powers upon adoption of a resolution by the governing body of the county or city declaring that there is a need for the authority to function. Among other things, existing law authorize a housing authority to provide leased housing to persons of low income. This bill would require all public housing authorities to report specified data, including their monthly success rates as of the first of each month, to the department beginning on July 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, as specified. Because the bill would require local housing authorities to perform additional duties, it would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to make the data publicly available, beginning on January 1, 2026, and each year thereafter.

**[AB 761](#) (Friedman D) Local finance: enhanced infrastructure financing districts.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district by adopting a resolution of intention to establish the proposed district which, among other things, is required to state that an enhanced infrastructure financing district is proposed and describe the boundaries of the proposed district. Current law requires the public financing authority to direct the preparation of and adopt an infrastructure financing plan consistent with the general plan and any relevant specific plan, and consisting of, among other things, a financing section. Current law requires that the financing section include a plan for financing the public facilities, a limit on the total number of dollars of taxes that may be allocated to the district pursuant to the plan, and a date, either not more than 45 years from the date on which the issuance of the bonds is approved for the plan on which the district will cease to exist, by which time all tax allocation to the district will end, or, where the district is divided into project areas, a date on which the infrastructure financing plan will cease to be in effect and all tax allocations to the district will end and a date on which the district's authority to repay indebtedness with incremental tax revenues will end, as specified. This bill, for plans proposed on or after January 1, 2025, would specify that for the purpose of development and construction of passenger rail projects in the County of Los Angeles where at least 75% of the revenue from the district is used for debt service on a federal Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) loan, the date on which the district will cease to exist shall not be more than 75 years from the date of the approval of a TIFIA loan, as specified.

**[AB 772](#) (Jackson D) Child day care facilities.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Child Day Care Facilities Act provides for the licensure and regulation of daycare centers by the State Department of Social Services. Current regulation generally requires child daycare facilities that are licensed by the State Department of Social Services to require proof of each child's immunizations, including tuberculosis testing, and to maintain files of this proof on the premises. Current law exempts from these requirements any child daycare center that exclusively offers a program of services for which there is no contract or agreement between the parent and the center for the regular care of the child, and there is no prearranged schedule of care for any child. Current law requires parents using these exempt child daycare centers to sign a form acknowledging that they understand the center is not required to verify immunizations and tuberculosis testing for any children accepted for care. Current law makes a willful or repeated violation of the act a crime. This bill would define the child daycare facilities subject to the above exemption as "drop-in childcare centers" and would make conforming changes.

**[AB 799](#) (Rivas, Luz D) Interagency Council on Homelessness: funding: state programs.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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 require 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.

**AB 805**      **(Arambula D) Sewer service: disadvantaged communities.**

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal Clean Water Act. Current law authorizes a regional board to order the provision of sewer service by a receiving sewer system, as defined, to a disadvantaged community served by an inadequate onsite sewage treatment system, as defined. This bill would authorize the state board, until January 1, 2029, and after it makes a specified finding or findings by resolution, to require a designated sewer system to contract with an administrator designated or approved by the state board for administrative, technical, operational, legal, or managerial services to assist a designated sewer system with the delivery of adequate sewer service, as defined.

**AB 832**      **(Cervantes D) California Transportation Commission: membership.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Under current law, the California Transportation Commission consists of 13 members, including 9 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, one member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and one member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, as specified. Current law requires the Governor, in appointing those members to the commission, to make every effort to ensure, among other things, the commission has a diverse membership with expertise in transportation issues, taking into consideration factors, including, but not limited to, socioeconomic background and professional experience, which may include experience working in, or representing, disadvantaged communities. This bill would require that at least one of those Governor-appointed members of the commission have expertise in transportation issues and professional experience that includes experience working in, or representing, disadvantaged communities.

**AB 846**      **(Bonta D) Housing programs: rent increases.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act prohibits "affordable rent" for certain rental housing developments that receive assistance on or after January 1, 1991, from exceeding a specified percentage based on the area median income adjusted for family size appropriate for the unit and whether the household is an acutely low income household, extremely low income household, very low income household, lower income household, or moderate-income household. Current law defines "area median income," "adjustments for family size appropriate to the unit," and "moderate-income household" for these purposes. This bill would, for an above-described rental housing development that dedicates 80% of units to lower income households, as specified, prohibit affordable rent from exceeding the rent prescribed by deed restrictions or regulatory agreements pursuant to the terms of public financing or public financial assistance for the rental housing development, if the rental housing development receives specified awards on or after January 1, 2025. The bill would also modify the above-described definitions.

**AB 1774**      **(Dixon R) Vehicles: electric bicycles.**

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts, and requires electric bicycles to comply with specified equipment and manufacturing requirements. Current law prohibits a person from tampering with or

modifying an electric bicycle so as to change the speed capability of the bicycle, unless they appropriately replace the label indicating the classification required, as specified. A violation of the Vehicle Code is a crime. This bill would clarify that the exception to this prohibition only applies if the bicycle continues to meet the definition of an electric bicycle. This bill would prohibit a person from selling a product or device that can modify the speed capability of an electric bicycle such that it no longer meets the definition of an electric bicycle.

**AB 1777** (Ting D) **Autonomous vehicles.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would, commencing July 1, 2026, require manufacturers of autonomous vehicles that operate without a human operator physically present in the vehicle, except as provided to comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, to maintain a dedicated emergency response telephone line that is available for emergency response officials, as defined, and to equip each autonomous vehicle with a 2-way voice communication device that enables emergency response officials that are near the vehicle to communicate effectively with a remote human operator, as specified. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2026, authorize an emergency response official to issue an emergency geofencing message, as defined, to a manufacturer and would require a manufacturer to direct its fleet to leave or avoid the area identified within 2 minutes of receiving an emergency geofencing message, as specified.

**AB 1778** (Connolly D) **Vehicles: electric bicycles.**

**Location:** 9/30/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would establish the Marin Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program that would, until January 1, 2029, authorize a local authority within the County of Marin, or the County of Marin in unincorporated areas, to adopt an ordinance or resolution that would prohibit a person under 16 years of age from operating a class 2 electric bicycle or require a person operating a class 2 electric bicycle to wear a bicycle helmet, as specified. The bill would require an ordinance or resolution that is adopted for this purpose to make a violation punishable by warning notices for the first 60 days after the prohibition comes into effect. After the 60-day period, the bill would require a violation to be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25. The bill would prohibit a record of the action from being transmitted to the court and a fee from being imposed if the person who violates the ordinance or resolution delivers proof to the issuing agency within 120 days after the citation was issued that the person has completed specified requirements. The bill would, if an ordinance or resolution is adopted, require the county to, by January 1, 2028, submit a report to the Legislature that includes, among other things, the total number of traffic stops initiated for violations, the results of the traffic stops, and the actions taken by peace officers during the traffic stops, as specified. The bill would require the local authority or county to administer a public information campaign for at least 30 calendar days prior to the enactment of the ordinance or resolution, as specified.

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

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

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

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

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Public Records Act prohibits a state or local agency from posting the home address or telephone number of any elected or appointed official on the internet without first obtaining the written permission of that individual. This bill would instead prohibit a state or local agency from publicly posting, as defined, the home address, telephone number, or both the name and assessor parcel number associated with the home address of any elected or appointed official on the internet without first obtaining the written permission of that individual. By expanding the scope of a current provision and thereby increasing the duties of local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**[AB 1788](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Mental health multidisciplinary personnel team.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county and to allow provider agencies to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. This bill would authorize counties to also establish mental health multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of justice-involved persons diagnosed with a mental illness to supportive services within that county while incarcerated and upon release from county jail and to allow provider agencies and members of the personnel team to share confidential information, as specified, for the purpose of coordinating supportive services to ensure continuity of care. The bill would require the sharing of information permitted under these provisions to be governed by protocol developed in each county, as specified, and would require each county to provide a copy of its protocols to the State Department of Health Care Services.

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

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Under current law, supportive housing is a use by right in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted if the developer satisfies certain requirements. Current law defines "supportive housing" as housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to onsite or offsite services that assist the supportive housing resident i specified activities. Current law requires a supportive housing development to include nonresidential floor area used for onsite services in specified amounts. In this regard, current law requires a supportive housing development with more than 20 units to provide at least 3% of the total nonresidential floor area for onsite supportive services. This bill would revise the above-described requirement for a supportive housing development with more than 20 units to, instead, require the supportive housing development provide at least 3% of the total floor area for onsite supportive services. The bill would authorize a supportive housing development to include administrative office space in its nonresidential floor area, provided that the total floor area dedicated to administrative office space does not exceed 25% of the total floor area. The bill would define "administrative office space" as an organizational headquarters or auxiliary office space utilized by a nonprofit organization for the purpose of providing onsite supportive services at a supportive housing development and other nonprofit operations. The bill would specify that "administrative office space" includes parking necessary to serve the office space. By expanding the use by right provisions to include administrative office space, the bill would expand the exemption for approval of ministerial projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

**[AB 1817](#) (Alanis R) Homeless youth.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires the California Interagency Council on Homelessness to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state, including, among others, decreasing the duration and frequency of experiences of homelessness among California's youth. This bill would additionally require the council to set the goals of decreasing the number of young people experiencing homelessness in the state who struggle with food insecurity and decreasing the unemployment rate among young people experiencing homelessness by increasing access to employment opportunities and economic stability.

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

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance. Current law authorizes the district's governing board to issue, by majority vote, bonds, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize an enhanced infrastructure financing district that is at least partially in high or very high fire hazard severity zones designated by the State Fire Marshal, as specified, to finance heavy equipment to be used for vegetation clearance and firebreaks, undergrounding of local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, against wildfires, and equipment used for fire watch, prevention, and fighting. However, the bill would prohibit districts from using the proceeds of the above-described bonds for heavy equipment to be used for vegetation clearance and firebreaks and equipment used for fire watch, prevention, and fighting.

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

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

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

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[AB 1834](#) (Garcia D) Resource adequacy: Electricity Supply Strategic Reliability Reserve Program.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) or the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to determine a capacity payment unit cost in kilowatt per month for load-serving entities or local publicly owned electric utilities, respectively, that is based on the monthly cost of the resources procured using the moneys from the Electricity Supply Strategic Reliability Reserve Program, as provided. This bill would require the PUC and the Energy Commission, in determining the capacity payment unit cost, to consider mitigating factors.

**[AB 1840](#) (Arambula D) Home Purchase Assistance Program: eligibility.**

**Location:** 9/6/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires the California Housing Finance Agency to administer a home purchase assistance program for the purpose of assisting low- and moderate-income home buyers to qualify for the purchase of owner-occupied homes, as specified. Current law establishes the Home Purchase Assistance Fund, which is continuously appropriated for expenditure pursuant to the program and defraying the administrative costs for the agency. Current law requires, on and after July 1, 2016, unobligated amounts remaining in any fund established for specified purposes to be transferred to the fund for expenditure by the agency for the purposes of the program. This bill would specify that an applicant who meets all other requirements for a loan under the program, including, but not limited to, any requirements imposed on the agency in administering the program by specified entities, and who is otherwise eligible under applicable federal and state law, shall not be disqualified solely based on the applicant's immigration status. By expanding the persons eligible to receive moneys from a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

**[AB 1849](#) (Grayson D) Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act: services and repairs: travel trailers and motor homes.**

**Location:** 8/26/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a manufacturer or its representative who fails to service or repair goods pursuant to an express warranty, after a reasonable number of attempts, to replace those goods or to reimburse the buyer, as specified. This bill, if a manufacturer or its representative does not service or repair a travel trailer or a portion of a motor home, as specified, to conform to applicable express warranties after a reasonable number of attempts, would authorize a buyer to elect reimbursement in lieu of replacement, and would specify that the buyer is not required to accept a replacement travel trailer or motor home.

**[AB 1852](#) (Pacheco D) Joint powers agencies: Clean Power Alliance of Southern California: meetings.**

**Location:** 6/26/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law makes certain information presented to the joint powers agency in closed session confidential, and authorizes a member of the legislative body of a local agency member to disclose certain information obtained in a closed session to legal counsel of that member local agency for specified purposes or to other members of the legislative body of that local agency in a closed session, as specified. Current law further authorizes the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, to authorize a designated alternate member of its legislative body who is not a member of the legislative body of a local agency member to attend its closed sessions and to make similar disclosures described above, as specified. If the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, or its successor entity, exercises this authority, existing law requires it to establish certain policies to prevent conflicts of interest and to address breaches of confidentiality. Current law repeals these provisions relating to the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California on January 1, 2025. This bill would extend that repeal date to January 1, 2030. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Clean Power Alliance of Southern California.

**[AB 1862](#) (Chen R) Engineering, land surveying, and architecture: limited liability partnerships.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Professional Engineers Act and the Professional Land Surveyors' Act provides for the licensure and regulation of engineers and land surveyors by the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists. The Architects Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of architects by the California Architects Board. The Uniform Partnership Act of 1994 authorizes the formation of registered limited liability partnerships and foreign limited liability partnerships, as specified. Current law authorizes persons licensed to engage in the practice of engineering, land surveying, or architecture to form registered limited liability partnerships and foreign limited liability partnerships if specified conditions are met. Current law requires a registered limited liability partnership or foreign limited liability partnership providing architectural, engineering, or land surveying services to comply with requirements, as specified, for claims based upon acts, errors, or omissions arising out of those services. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026. This bill would extend the operation of the above-described provisions to January 1, 2034, and make conforming changes.

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

Attachment: SCAG Signed and Vetoed Bill Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the county assessor to consider, when valuing real property for property taxation purposes, the effect of any enforceable restrictions to which the use of the land may be subjected. Under existing law, these restrictions include, among other enumerated items, a recorded contract with a nonprofit corporation that meets prescribed requirements, including requirements that the nonprofit corporation has received a welfare exemption for properties intended to be sold to low-income families who participate in a special no-interest loan program, and that the contract includes a deed of trust on the property in favor of the nonprofit corporation to ensure compliance with the terms of the program, as described. This bill would, for purposes of valuing property by the county assessor, establish a rebuttable presumption that, at the time of purchase, an assessor shall not include the value of the above-described deed of trust. By changing the manner in which county assessors assess property for property taxation purposes, this bill would impose a state mandated local program. The bill would also make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

**[AB 1878](#) (Garcia D) Housing programs: tribal housing program.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law sets forth the general responsibilities and roles of the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department), and the California Housing Finance Agency in carrying out state housing policies and programs. The G. David Singleton California Indian Assistance Program requires the department to provide comprehensive technical assistance to tribal housing authorities, housing sponsors, and governmental agencies on reservations, rancherias, and on public domain to facilitate the planning and orderly development of suitable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing for American Indians residing in these areas. Upon request of the governing body of a reservation or rancheria, current law authorizes the department to act on behalf of the tribal housing authority and perform the functions thereof. This bill would remove the authority for the department to act on behalf of the tribal housing authority. The bill would also require the department to provide comprehensive technical assistance to tribes, designated tribal housing entities, and tribal housing departments on reservations, rancherias, and on public domain, and tribes that want to participate in tribal housing grant programs on fee simple land. The bill would additionally require the department to provide comprehensive technical assistance to facilitate the planning and orderly development of suitable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing for American Indians residing within a tribe's designated service area, as defined by the tribe.

**[AB 1881](#) (Davies R) California Coastal Commission: scientific panel expertise: coastal erosion.**

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the California Coastal Commission and provides for the planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act requires the commission, if it determines that it has sufficient resources, to establish one or more scientific panels to review technical documents and reports, among other things. The act requires the panel or panels to be composed of, but not limited to, persons with expertise and training in specified topics, including coastal geomorphology. This bill would include persons with expertise and training in the topic of coastal erosion as part of the composition of the panel described above.

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

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

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

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan that includes various elements, including land use, housing, and conservation elements, as specified. Current law requires the conservation element to consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction on natural resources located on public lands. This bill would additionally require the conservation element to consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction on the movement of wildlife and habitat connectivity. The bill would require the conservation element, upon the next update of one or more elements on or after January 1, 2028, to, among other things, identify and analyze connectivity areas, permeability, and natural landscape area within the jurisdiction, identify and analyze existing or planned wildlife passage features, and consider the impacts of development and the barriers caused by development to wildlife, as defined, and habitat connectivity. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to incorporate by reference into its general plan an existing plan, including a certified local coastal plan, that meets these requirements. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county preparing to update its conservation element to consider incorporating appropriate standards, policies, and feasible implementation programs, consult with specified entities, and consider relevant best available science and the most appropriately scaled scientific information on linkages, corridors, and other locations that are essential to maintain landscape connectivity.

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

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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 make 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.

**[AB 1904](#) (Ward D) Transit buses: yield right-of-way sign.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a transit bus in the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District and the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority to be equipped with a yield right-of-way sign on the left rear of the bus if the applicable entity approves a resolution requesting that this section be made applicable to it. Current law requires the sign to be designed to warn a person operating a motor vehicle approaching the rear of the bus that the bus is entering traffic and be illuminated by a red flashing light when the bus is signaling in preparation for entering a traffic lane after having stopped to receive or discharge passengers. This bill would expand the authorization to equip transit buses, as described above, to apply to any transit agency if the transit agency approves a resolution that this authorization be made applicable to it.

**[AB 1918](#) (Wood D) Solar-ready and photovoltaic and battery storage system requirements: exemption.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development

Attachment: SCAG Signed and Vetoed Bill Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)



Commission (Energy Commission) to prescribe, by regulation, energy efficiency standards, including appliance efficiency standards. Under this authority, the Energy Commission has established building standards for the installation of photovoltaic systems meeting certain requirements for certain residential and commercial buildings. Current law requires any standard that has been adopted by the Energy Commission pursuant to these provisions to be submitted to the California Building Standards Commission for approval. This bill would exempt a building that is constructed in the service territory of a public utility district, as specified, and that receives all of its electricity pursuant to a preference right adopted and authorized by the United States Congress, if that electricity is carbon free, from the building standards adopted by the Energy Commission, as provided, that require new residential and commercial buildings to be solar ready or to have photovoltaic and battery storage systems installed.

**AB 1921** (Papan D) Energy: renewable electrical generation facilities: definition.

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines a "renewable electrical generation facility" as a facility that uses biomass, solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, fuel cells using renewable fuels, small hydroelectric generation of 30 megawatts or less, digester gas, municipal solid waste conversion, landfill gas, ocean wave, ocean thermal, or tidal current, and that meets other specified requirements. Current law incorporates that definition into various programs, including the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, as defined, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from electrical generating facilities that meet the definition of "renewable electrical generation facility," and the net energy metering program, in which residential customers, small commercial customers, and commercial, industrial, or agricultural customers of an electrical utility, who use a renewable electrical generation facility, are eligible to participate, as specified. This bill would revise the definition of "renewable electrical generation facility" to include a facility that uses fuel cells or linear generators that use specified fuels.

**AB 1948** (Rendon D) Homeless multidisciplinary personnel teams.

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county, and to allow provider agencies and members of the personnel team to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. Current law, until January 1, 2025, authorizes the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara, and Ventura to expand the goals of the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team to include facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of individuals at risk of homelessness, as defined, to housing and supportive services, and the expedited prevention of homelessness. This bill would additionally authorize the County of San Mateo to expand the goals of the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as specified above. The bill would also delete the January 1, 2025, repeal of these provisions, thereby making the provisions operative indefinitely.

**AB 1953** (Villapudua D) Vehicles: weight limits.

**Location:** 9/12/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current federal law prohibits the maximum gross vehicle weight of a vehicle operated by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas or powered primarily by means of electric battery power from exceeding 82,000 pounds. Current state law, to the extent expressly authorized by federal law, authorizes a near-zero-emission vehicle or a zero-emission vehicle, as defined, to exceed the weight limits on the power unit by up to 2,000 pounds. This bill would clarify that the power unit of a near-zero emission or zero-emission vehicle, as defined, is authorized to exceed the allowable gross weight limits by up to a maximum of 2,000 pounds, as specified. This bill would also clarify that the maximum gross vehicle weight for a near-zero-emission vehicle or a zero-emission vehicle is 82,000 pounds.

**AB 1957** (Wilson D) Public contracts: best value construction contracting for counties.

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes a pilot program to allow the Counties of Alameda, Los Angeles, Monterey, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Yuba to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as defined, for construction projects in excess of \$1,000,000.

Current law also authorizes these counties to use a best value construction contracting method to award individual annual contracts, not to exceed \$3,000,000, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices, as specified. Current law establishes procedures and criteria for the selection of a best value contractor and requires that bidders verify specified information under oath. Current law requires the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit a report that contains specified information about the projects awarded using the best value procedures described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before March 1, 2024. Current law repeals the pilot program provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would instead authorize any county of the state to utilize this program and would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2030. The bill would instead require the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit the report described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before March 1, 2029.

**AB 1961** (Wicks D) End Hunger in California Act of 2024.

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, under the control of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Under current law, the policy of the state is that every human being has the right to access sufficient, affordable, and healthy food. Current law establishes various food assistance programs, including, among others, the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with specified entities, to appoint and convene the End Hunger in California Master Plan Task Force to make recommendations for future comprehensive strategies aimed at addressing access to healthy and culturally relevant food for all Californians. The bill would require the task force to meet at least twice per year and to be composed of 25 members, from specified agencies and with specified knowledge and expertise in various food-related subject matters.

**AB 1978** (Sanchez R) Vehicles: speed contests.

**Location:** 9/23/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would authorize a peace officer to not take a person into custody for a violation of obstructing or placing a barricade or obstruction upon a highway or in an offstreet parking facility for the purpose of facilitating or aiding a motor vehicle speed contest or exhibition of speed, as specified, if the peace officer causes the removal and seizure of the vehicle used to commit that offense.

**AB 2005** (Ward D) California State University: faculty and employee housing.

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Teacher Housing Act of 2016 authorizes a school district to establish and implement programs that address the housing needs of teachers and school district employees who face challenges in securing affordable housing, as specified. The act provides that the purpose of the act is to facilitate the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable rental housing for teachers and school district employees to allow teachers or school district employees to access and maintain housing stability. The act provides that it specifically creates a state policy supporting housing for teachers and school district employees as described by specified federal law and permits school districts and developers in receipt of local or state funds or tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to restrict occupancy to teachers and school district employees on land owned by school districts, so long as that housing does not violate any other applicable laws. The act defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would authorize the California State University to establish and implement programs that address the housing needs of faculty or California State University employees who face challenges in securing affordable housing, as specified. The bill would provide that the purpose of its provisions are to facilitate the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable rental housing for faculty or California State University employees to allow them to access and maintain housing stability.

**AB 2022** (Addis D) Mobilehome parks: emergency preparedness.

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Parks Act generally regulates various classifications of mobilehome and related vehicle parks and imposes enforcement duties on the Department of Housing and Community

Development (department) and local enforcement agencies. Current law requires every park with 50 or more units to have a person who is responsible for, and will respond in a timely manner to, emergencies concerning the operation and maintenance of the park that resides in the park and has knowledge of emergency procedures relative to utility systems and common facilities under the ownership and control of the owner of the park, and familiarity with the emergency preparedness plans for the park. This bill would, starting January 1, 2027, require that person who is responsible for emergencies concerning the operation and maintenance of the park to have knowledge of emergency procedures relative to access to park entrances and exits.

**[AB 2023](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Housing element: inventory of land: substantial compliance: rebuttable presumptions.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[AB 2061](#) (Wilson D) Sales and Use Tax: exemptions: zero-emission public transportation ferries.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current sales and use tax laws impose a tax 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. This bill, beginning January 1, 2025, and until January 1, 2030, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, zero-emission public transportation ferries, as defined, sold to a public agency, as specified.

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

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law grants the State Department of Health Care Services the sole authority in state government to license adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities. The department is authorized to issue a license to specified types of facilities if certain criteria are met. Current law requires licensees to report specified events and incidents to the department, including, among others, the death of a resident at a licensed facility. Current law authorizes the department to investigate allegations of violations of governing law and take action upon a finding of a violation, as specified. This bill would require an operator of a licensed alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facility or certified alcohol or other drug program to include on its internet website and intake form paperwork a disclosure that an individual may check the internet website of the State Department of Health Care Services to confirm whether the facility's license or program's certification has been placed in probationary status, been subject to a temporary suspension order, been revoked, or the operator has been given a notice of operation in violation of law.

**[AB 2082](#) (Carrillo, Juan D) State highways: State Route 138: reduction.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would authorize the California Transportation Commission to relinquish to the City of Palmdale all or a portion of State Route 138 within the city's jurisdiction and prescribe conditions that

apply upon relinquishment.

**[AB 2085](#) (Bauer-Kahan D) Planning and zoning: permitted use: community clinic.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[AB 2086](#) (Schiavo D) Transportation funding: California Transportation Plan: public dashboard.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Transportation to prepare the California Transportation Plan for submission to the Governor and the Legislature as a long-range planning document that incorporates various elements and is consistent with specified expressions of legislative intent. Current law requires the department to complete the 3rd update to the plan by December 31, 2025, and to update the plan every 5 years thereafter. This bill would require the California Transportation Plan to also include a financial element that summarizes the full cost of plan implementation through the first 10 years of the planning period and includes a summary of available revenues through the planning period and an analysis of what is feasible within the plan if constrained by a realistic projection of available revenues, as specified.

**[AB 2091](#) (Grayson D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: public access: nonmotorized recreation.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) a change in use approved by a lead agency that is a park district or the Great Redwood Trail Agency to allow public access to preexisting paved and natural surface roads, preexisting trails, preexisting pathways, and preexisting disturbed areas for vehicle parking, as specified, and rail lines converted by the Great Redwood Trail Agency into trails known as the Great Redwood Trail, in areas used exclusively for nonmotorized recreation, if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the lead agency to post notice of, and hold, a public meeting to consider and solicit public input on the change in use under consideration before making a determination to approve or carry out the change in use, as specified. The bill would require the lead agency, if the lead agency determines that a change in use is not subject to CEQA pursuant to this provision and determines to approve or carry out the activity, to file a notice with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research and with the county clerk of the county in which the land is located, as provided. By imposing duties on public agencies related to the exemption, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Great Redwood Trail Agency.

**[AB 2114](#) (Irwin D) Building standards: exterior elevated elements: inspection.**

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Current law requires the board of an association of a condominium project to cause a visual inspection to be conducted, at least every 9 years, of the exterior elevated elements for which the association has maintenance or repair responsibility. Current

law requires the inspection to be conducted by a licensed structural engineer or architect. This bill would additionally authorize a licensed civil engineer to conduct the inspection.

**[AB 2117](#) (Patterson, Joe R) Development permit expirations: actions or proceedings.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning law generally requires that an action or proceeding challenging a public agency's decision on a variance, conditional use permit, or any other permit, among other decisions, be commenced, and service made on the legislative body of the agency, within 90 days after the legislative body's decision. This bill, for purposes of determining the period of time before a variance, conditional use permit, or any other development permit or project approval issued by a city, county, or state agency expires, would exclude the period of time during which an action or proceeding involving the approval or conditional approval of the permit or project approval is or was pending, except as specified.

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

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

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

**[AB 2137](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Homeless and foster youth.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program authorizes a county office of education, or a consortium of county offices of education, to apply to the Superintendent for grant funding to operate an education-based foster youth services coordinating program. If sufficient funds are available, current law requires each foster youth services coordinating program to identify at least one person as the foster youth educational services coordinator, who is responsible for facilitating educational support, as specified, to any pupil in foster care residing or attending school in the county or consortium of counties. As a condition of receiving funds, current law requires a foster youth services coordinating program to develop and implement a foster youth services plan that includes, among other things, authorization of a school district, when specified conditions apply, to enter into a temporary agreement with the foster youth services coordinating program to provide tutoring, mentoring, and counseling services to pupils, as provided. This bill instead would authorize a foster youth services coordinating program to provide tutoring, mentoring, and counseling services to a foster youth pupil, if a foster youth educational services coordinator determines, as specified, that the foster youth services coordinator is unable to secure those services provided by the foster youth pupil's school district and if those services are established as needed and identified by the foster youth educational services coordinator.

**[AB 2182](#) (Haney D) Public works.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under current law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Commencing July 1, 2026, this bill would, until January 1, 2031, instead require the director, if the director determines during any semiannual period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality,

to make that change available to the awarding body and that decision would have exceptions to its finality, including authorizing a contractor, awarding body, or representative to file a petition to review the director's determination.

**AB 2186** **(Wallis R) Vehicles: impoundment.**

**Location:** 9/23/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law allows a peace officer to arrest a person and seize the motor vehicle of the person if a peace officer determines that the person was engaged in a motor vehicle speed contest, reckless driving, or an exhibition of speed on a highway. Current law allows a vehicle seized under this provision to be impounded for up to 30 days. This bill would expand this provision to include an exhibition of speed that occurs in an offstreet parking facility, as specified.

**AB 2199** **(Berman D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential or mixed-use housing projects.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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. Current law, until January 1, 2025, exempts from CEQA residential or mixed-use housing projects, as defined, located in unincorporated areas of a county meeting certain requirements, except for residential or mixed-use housing projects if certain conditions exist, as specified. Current law requires a lead agency, if the lead agency determines that a residential or mixed-use housing project qualifies for this exemption from CEQA and determines to approve or carry out the project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk in the county in which the project is located. This bill would extend the operation of that exemption until January 1, 2035. 2032.

**AB 2202** **(Rendon D) Short-term rentals: disclosure: cleaning tasks.**

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law, commencing July 1, 2024, prohibits a place of short-term lodging, an internet website, application, or other similar centralized platform, or any other person from advertising, displaying, or offering a room rate that does not include all fees or charges required to stay at the short-term lodging, and requires that they include in the total price to be paid, all taxes and fees imposed by a government on the stay before the consumer reserves the stay. Current law makes a violation of these provisions subject to a specified civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 and authorizes an action to enforce these provisions to be brought by a city attorney, district attorney, county counsel or the Attorney General. This bill would require a place of short-term lodging, an internet website, application, or other similar centralized platform, or any other person to also disclose any additional fees or charges that will be added to the total price to be paid, or other penalty that will be imposed, if the consumer fails to perform certain cleaning tasks at the end of the stay, as specified.

**AB 2213** **(Rubio, Blanca D) Redevelopment: oversight boards.**

**Location:** 7/2/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies, subject to review by oversight boards, and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations and to perform obligations required pursuant to any enforceable obligation. In each county where more than 40 oversight boards were created, current law requires 5 oversight boards, as specified, and their respective jurisdictions to encompass the territory located within the respective borders of the first through 5th county board of supervisors districts, as those borders existed on July 1, 2018. If a successor agency has territory located within more than one county board of supervisors' district, existing law required the county board of supervisors, no later than July 15, 2018, to determine which oversight board shall have jurisdiction over that successor agency. This bill would instead require the oversight boards numbered one through 5, and their respective jurisdictions to encompass the same territory located within the respective boundaries of the first through 5th districts, as those district boundaries are determined and adjusted by the Citizens Redistricting Commission of that county. If a successor agency has territory located within more than one county board of supervisors' district, the bill would require, by July 15, 2025, and by July 15 of the year following a year that the county board of supervisors district'

boundaries are adjusted, the county board of supervisors to determine which oversight board has jurisdiction over that successor agency.

**[AB 2214](#) (Bauer-Kahan D) Ocean Protection Council: microplastics.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Ocean Protection Act establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government to coordinate activities of state agencies that are related to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems to improve the effectiveness of state efforts to protect ocean resources within existing fiscal limitations, among other duties. Current law requires, to the extent that funds are available from bonds or other sources, including from federal, state, academic, or other public or private entities, on or before December 31, 2024, the council to adopt and implement a Statewide Microplastics Strategy related to microplastic materials that pose an emerging concern for ocean health. This bill would require, on or before March 1, 2025, the council to establish and lead an interagency coordination group, and would require the council, in coordination with the interagency coordination group, to identify and recommend to the Legislature, on or before December 31, 2025, statutory changes that are needed to implement the recommendations described in the Statewide Microplastics Strategy, as specified.

**[AB 2232](#) (Maienschein D) Accessibility to emergency information and services: emergency shelters: persons with pets.**

**Location:** 6/11/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, provides that political subdivisions, as defined, have full power during a local emergency to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements. Existing law defines "emergency plan" for these purposes to mean official and approved documents that describe the principles and methods to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. Existing law requires that a county send a copy of its emergency plan to the Office of Emergency Services upon an update to the plan. This bill would specify that, upon the next update to a city or county's emergency plan, whenever a city or county designates any number of emergency warming centers, that it also, to the extent practicable, designate at least one warming center that can accommodate persons with pets.

**[AB 2234](#) (Boerner D) Vehicles: electric bicycles.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines an electric bicycle and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. Under existing law, a "class 1 electric bicycle" is a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under current law, a "class 2 electric bicycle" is a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Under current law, a "class 3 electric bicycle" is a bicycle equipped with a speedometer and a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. Current law prohibits a person under 16 years of age from operating a class 3 electric bicycle. This bill, the San Diego Electric Bicycle Safety Pilot Program, would, until January 1, 2029, authorize a local authority within the County of San Diego, or the County of San Diego in unincorporated areas, to adopt an ordinance or resolution that would prohibit a person under 12 years of age from operating a class 1 or 2 electric bicycle. For the first 60 days following the adoption of an ordinance or resolution for this purpose, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a warning notice. After 60 days, the bill would make a violation of the ordinance or resolution punishable by a fine of \$25, except as specified. This bill would make a parent or legal guardian with control or custody of an emancipated minor who violates the ordinance or resolution jointly and severally liable with the minor for the amount of the fine imposed.

**[AB 2235](#) (Lowenthal D) Public contracts: local agencies: wind infrastructure.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law generally requires public contracts to be awarded by competitive bidding pursuant to procedures set forth in the Public Contract Code, subject to various exceptions. Current law establishes requirements that apply when a public entity is required by statute or regulation to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a skilled and

trained workforce to complete a contract or project, and imposes various duties on the Labor Commissioner with respect to those requirements. This bill would authorize the City of Long Beach to procure contracts relating to the terminal development project at the Port of Long Beach, known as Pier Wind, and to enter into an alternative project delivery method contract for that purpose, as provided. The bill would require the city to prepare, publicly advertise, and issue solicitation documents to procure and award any contract, subject to prescribed requirements. For purposes of these provisions, the bill would authorize the city to perform various duties regarding the procurement and administration of these contracts, including amending those contracts, as prescribed.

**AB 2240 (Arambula D) Farm labor centers: migratory agricultural workers.**

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, through its Office of Migrant Services, to assist in the development, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or operation of migrant farm labor centers, as provided. Current law authorizes the Director of Housing and Community Development to contract with specified local public and private entities, including school districts and housing authorities, for the procurement or construction of housing or shelter and to obtain specified services, including education, for migratory agricultural workers. Current law authorizes a migrant farm labor center subject to these contracts to be operated for an extended period prior to or beyond the standard 180-day period, but not to exceed 275 days in any calendar year, if certain conditions are satisfied. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2026, to engage and solicit feedback from specified stakeholders on the definition of "migratory agricultural worker" for the purposes of updating the definition. The bill would also require the department, by July 1, 2027, to develop, and submit to specified committees, a report that analyzes the feasibility and impact of transitioning housing units at Office of Migrant Services centers to year-round availability. The bill would require the report to include specified criteria, including, among other things, the quantity of housing units at each center. The bill would require the department, by December 31, 2028, and following the completion of the report, to coordinate with the Department of General Services and the Department of Food and Agriculture to identify available excess sites in proximity to migrant farm labor centers and prioritize those locations for the development of permanent farmworker housing. The bill would prescribe various requirements on the department, including that the department conduct an annual inspection of each migrant farm labor center to determine whether health, safety, and infrastructure standards are properly met.

**AB 2243 (Wicks D) Housing development projects: objective standards: affordability and site criteria.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Middle Class Housing Act of 2022 provides that a housing development project is an allowable use on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, or parking is a principally permitted use, if the proposed development complies with specified requirements. Under that act, one of those requirements is that the project site is 20 acres or less. This bill, if the site is a regional mall, as defined, would instead require that the project site not be greater than 100 acres.

**AB 2247 (Wallis R) Mobilehome Parks Act: enforcement: notice of violations: Manufactured Housing Opportunity and Revitalization (MORE) Program: annual fee.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Parks Act establishes requirements for the construction, maintenance, occupancy, use, and design of mobilehome parks. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce the act, unless a city, county, or city and county has assumed responsibility for enforcement. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. Current law requires an enforcement agency to enter and inspect mobilehome parks to ensure enforcement of the act, as specified. Current law requires an enforcement agency in developing its mobilehome park maintenance inspection program to inspect the mobilehome parks that the enforcement agency determines have complaints that have been made to the enforcement agency regarding serious health and safety violations in the park. Current law requires enforcement agencies, not less than 30 days before an inspection, to provide individual written notice of the inspection to the registered owners of the manufactured homes or mobilehomes, the occupants thereof, and the owner or operator of the mobilehome park, as specified. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would extend that repeal date to January 1, 2030.

**AB 2250 (Weber D) Social determinants of health: screening and outreach.**



**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, to include coverage for screenings for social determinants of health, as defined. The bill would require providers to use standardized codes when documenting patient responses to questions asked in these screenings, and would require providers to use existing tools or protocols to conduct the screenings. The bill would require a health care service plan or health insurer to provide physicians who provide primary care services with adequate access to peer support specialists, lay health workers, social workers, or community health workers in counties where the plan or insurer has enrollees or insureds, as specified. The bill would authorize the respective departments to adopt guidance to implement its provisions until regulations are adopted, and would require the departments to coordinate in the development of guidance and regulations. Because a violation of the bill's requirements by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**[AB 2257](#) (Wilson D) Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[AB 2261](#) (Garcia D) Transportation: federal funding: tribes.**

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law provides for the use and allocation of various federal transportation funding sources, including, but not limited to, the Federal-Aid Secondary Highways Act, the Federal-Aid Combined Road Plan Act, and the Federal Aid for Safer Off-System Roads Act. This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal and state law, require a federally recognized Native American tribe to be eligible for federal funding for a transportation project and authorize the tribe to be the lead agency for a transportation project that receives federal funding.

**[AB 2276](#) (Wood D) Forestry: timber harvesting plans: exemptions.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, as prescribed, including: (1), for a period of 5 years following the adoption of emergency regulations, the cutting or removal of trees on the person's property that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for the purpose of reducing flammable materials and maintaining a fuel break, known as the Small Timberland Owner Exemption, (2), until January 1, 2026, the harvesting of those trees that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for specified purposes, known as the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, (3), until January 1, 2026, the cutting or removal of trees on the person's property in compliance with specified defensible space requirements, as provided, and (4) the cutting or removal of trees to restore and conserve California black or Oregon white oak woodlands and associated grasslands. This bill would (1) repeal the Small Timberland Owner Exemption, (2) rename the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption the Forest Resilience Exemption, revise the standards and criteria for qualifying for that exemption, extend that exemption until January 1, 2031, and (3) extend until January 1, 2031, the other exemption described above.

**AB 2283 (Pacheco D) Civil actions: electronic service.**

**Location:** 7/18/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the service of documents in a civil action by electronic means pursuant to rules adopted by the Judicial Council. Current law requires a court, on and after July 1, 2024, to electronically transmit those documents to a party who is subject to mandatory electronic service, or who has consented to accept electronic service, as specified. This bill would extend the deadline for courts to comply with the requirement described above to July 1, 2025, and would make a conforming change to clarify that court's electronic transmittal of documents constitutes service of those documents.

**AB 2284 (Grayson D) County employees' retirement: compensation.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act. PEPRA, among other things, establishes new defined benefit formulas and caps on pensionable compensation. The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties to establish retirement system pursuant to its provisions in order to provide pension benefits to their employees. CERL generally vests management of each retirement system in a board of retirement. CERL defines "compensation earnable" by a member, for the purpose of calculating benefits, to mean the average compensation, as determined by the board, for the period under consideration upon the basis of the average number of days ordinarily worked by persons in the same grade or class of positions during the period, and the same rate of pay, subject to certain exceptions. This bill would authorize a retirement system, to the extent it has not defined "grade" in the above-described circumstances, to define "grade" to mean a number of employees considered together because they share similarities in job duties, schedules, unit recruitment requirements, work location, collective bargaining unit, or other logical work-related group or class, as specified.

**AB 2286 (Aguiar-Curry D) Vehicles: autonomous vehicles.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the operation of an autonomous vehicle on public roads for testing purposes by a driver who possesses the proper class of license for the type of vehicle operated if specified requirements are satisfied. Current law prohibits the operation of an autonomous vehicle on public roads until the manufacturer submits an application to the Department of Motor Vehicles, as specified, and that application is approved. This bill would require a manufacturer of an autonomous vehicle to report to the department a collision on a public road that involved one of its autonomous vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more that is operating under a testing or deployment permit that resulted in damage of property, bodily injury, or death within 10 days of the collision.

**AB 2302 (Addis D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of 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.

**AB 2330 (Holden D) Endangered species: incidental take: wildfire preparedness activities.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) may authorize the take of listed species by certain entities through permits or memorandums of understanding for specified purposes. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Current law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, as provided. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or other local agency to submit to the department a wildfire preparedness plan to conduct wildfire preparedness activities on land designated as a fire hazard severity zone, as defined, that minimizes impacts to wildlife and habitat for candidate, threatened, and endangered species. The bill would require the wildfire preparedness plan to include, among other things, a brief description of the planned wildfire preparedness activities, the approximate dates for the activities, and a description of the candidate, endangered, and threatened species within the plan area. The bill would require the department, if sufficient information is included in the wildfire preparedness plan for the department to determine if an incidental take permit is required, to notify the local agency within 90 days of receipt of the wildfire preparedness plan if an incidental take permit or other permit is needed, or if there are other considerations, exemptions, or streamlined pathways that the wildfire preparedness activities qualify for, including, but not limited to, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's California Vegetation Treatment Program.

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

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

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

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Except as provided, the California Constitution requires that all property be taxed in proportion to its full value and assessed at the same percentage of fair market value. The tax imposed pursuant to these provisions is commonly referred to as an ad valorem property tax. Current property tax law, in accordance with the California Constitution, provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated

by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. Under current property tax law, property that meets these requirements that is used exclusively for rental housing and related facilities is entitled to a partial exemption, equal to that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units, in any year that any of certain criteria apply. Current law imposes various penalties and costs for delinquent payment of real property taxes. Current law, however, requires the cancellation of any delinquent penalty, cost, redemption penalty, interest, or redemption fee upon satisfactory proof, as described, that the penalty, cost, interest, or fee attached due to an error of the tax collector, the auditor, or the assessor or due to their inability to complete valid procedures initiated prior to the delinquency date, as specified. This bill would provide that a property owner is not liable for interest or penalties, and would prohibit the tax collector from taking or continuing any collection action, with respect to ad valorem property taxes levied upon a property if, annually while receiving the benefit, the facilities are in the course of construction, as defined, and the property owner supplies evidence to the tax collector that the property owner has submitted to the county assessor an application for an exemption pursuant to the above-described partial welfare exemption, except as provided, and that the property received a specified reservation of tax credits or award of funds. The bill would require the tax collector to provide the list of eligible properties to the assessor.

**[AB 2367](#) (Lee D) Highways: supplemental destination signs: state special schools.**

**Location:** 7/18/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Transportation to place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, directional signs on freeways indicating the location of the freeway off ramp which may be used to reach a public or private postsecondary education institution having an enrollment of either 1,000 or more full-time students or the equivalent in part-time students, at the request of the institution. Current law establishes the California School for the Deaf, Northern California, and the California School for the Deaf, Southern California, known collectively as the California School for the Deaf, and the California School for the Blind, as the state special schools, under the administration of the State Department of Education. This bill would require the department in the next revision of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, to allow supplemental destination signs for a state special school that is located within 5 miles of the highway, regardless of whether the state special school is located in a major metropolitan area, urbanized area, or rural area

**[AB 2368](#) (Petrie-Norris D) System reliability and outages.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Independent System Operator to ensure the efficient use and reliable operation of the transmission grid, as provided. This bill would authorize the Independent System Operator to amend its tariff, as deemed necessary and subject to approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to be consistent with the efficient use and reliable operation of the transmission grid.

**[AB 2373](#) (Rendon D) Mobilehomes: tenancies.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law makes it unlawful for a person to take various actions in connection with the construction and operation of a mobilehome park unless that person has a valid permit issued by the enforcement agency, as specified. The Mobilehome Residency Law governs the terms and conditions of residency in mobilehome parks and prescribes the content of a rental agreement for a tenancy. The Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Act, until January 1, 2027, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to provide assistance in resolving and coordinating the resolution of complaints relating to the Mobilehome Residency Law. Under the Mobilehome Residency Law, management of the mobilehome park may only terminate a tenancy for certain reasons. These specified reasons include nonpayment of rent, utility charges, or reasonable incidental charges, or change of use of the park or any portion thereof. This bill would prohibit a tenancy from being terminated and a notice of termination from being issued for the above-described reasons unless the park has a valid permit to operate issued by the enforcement agency in accordance with certain provisions of the Mobilehome Parks Act.

**[AB 2387](#) (Pellerin D) Mobilehome parks: additional lots: exemption from additional fees or charges.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Parks Act (act) generally regulates various classifications of mobilehome and related vehicle parks, and imposes enforcement duties on the Department of Housing and Community Development and local enforcement agencies. The act authorizes any person to file an application with the governing body of a city or county for a conditional use permit for a mobilehome park. The act requires a person, before operating a mobilehome park, and each year thereafter, to obtain a valid permit from the enforcement agency in order to operate the park. The act also requires the owner of a mobilehome park to obtain a permit to create, move, shift, or alter park lot lines. This bill would, subject to specified exceptions, authorize an owner of an existing mobilehome park that is subject to, or intends to qualify for, a valid permit to operate the park, to apply to the enforcement agency to add additional specified lots to the mobilehome park not to exceed 10% of the previously approved number of lots in the mobilehome park, if the owner has not had their permit to operate suspended. The bill would require the owner to apply to the enforcement agency for, and obtain from the enforcement agency, all required permits pursuant to the act before adding additional lots. The bill would exempt the additional lots from any business tax, local registration fee, use permit fee, or other fee, except those fees that apply to the existing lots in the park, and would prohibit the owner from reducing the size of, or interfering with, certain existing facilities without first complying with specified requirements for creating, moving, shifting, or altering lot lines.

**AB 2399 (Rendon D) Mobilehome park residences: rental agreements: Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Residency Law, governs the terms and conditions of residency in mobilehome parks and prescribes the content of a rental agreement for a tenancy. Current law requires that a copy of the Mobilehome Residency Law be provided as an exhibit and incorporated into the rental agreement by reference, as specified. Current law also requires that a copy of a specified notice containing the rights and responsibilities of homeowners and park managers be included in the rental agreement and requires management to provide a copy of the notice to all homeowners each year, as specified. The Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Act, until January 1, 2027, establishes the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program within the Department of Housing and Community Development, which requires the department to provide assistance in taking complaints, and helping to resolve and coordinate the resolution of those complaints, from homeowners relating to the Mobilehome Residency Law. This bill would require the above-specified notice to additionally include information about the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program, as specified.

**AB 2401 (Ting D) Clean Cars 4 All Program.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Clean Cars 4 All Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board, to focus on achieving reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, improvements in air quality, and benefits to low-income state residents through the replacement of high-polluter motor vehicles with cleaner and more efficient motor vehicles or a mobility option. Current law requires the implementing regulations to ensure that the program complies with certain requirements. This bill would require the implementing regulations for the Clean Cars 4 All Program to additionally ensure that, among other things, incentives provided under the program are available in all areas of the state and that, in those areas where a local air district has not elected to participate in the program, to manage the distribution of incentives within its jurisdiction, the state board manages the distribution of incentives to eligible residents of those areas. The bill would make certain conforming changes in that regard.

**AB 2403 (Bonta D) Community colleges: student equity plan.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law, the Seymour-Campbell Student Success Act of 2012, provides that the purpose of the act is to increase California community college student access and success by providing effective core matriculation services, including orientation, assessment and placement, counseling, other education planning services, and academic interventions. Existing law establishes the Student Equity and Achievement Program and requires a community college district, as a condition of the receipt of funds under the program, to comply with specified requirements, including the maintenance of a student equity plan to ensure equal educational opportunities and promote student success for all students, regardless of race, gender, age, disability, or economic circumstances. Existing law requires a student equity plan to be developed with the active involvement of all groups on campus as required by law, including, but not limited to, the academic senate, academic faculty and staff, student services, and students, and with the involvement of appropriate people from the community. This bill would require a student equity plan to also include a description of the active involvement of all groups on

campus in developing the student equity plan for each community college in the community college district. To the extent that the bill would impose new duties on community college districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

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

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**AB 2440 (Reyes D) 30x30 goal: partnering state agencies: Department of Parks and Recreation.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Current law provides that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. Current law requires the Natural Resources Agency to prioritize specified actions, including partnering with federal agencies to leverage strategic funding and resources in achieving the 30x30 goal. This bill would also require the agency to prioritize promoting and supporting partnering state agencies and departments that acquire state land, including, but not limited to, the Department of Parks and Recreation, in the acquisition of new state land and responsible stewardship of state land, as feasible.

**AB 2443 (Carrillo, Juan D) Transactions and use taxes: Cities of Lancaster, Palmdale, and Victorville.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes cities and counties, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general or specific purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law, including a requirement that the combined rate of all taxes that may be imposed in accordance with that law in the jurisdiction not exceed 2%. This bill would authorize the Cities of Lancaster, Palmdale, and Victorville to impose a transactions and use tax for the support of countywide transportation programs or general services, at a rate of no more than 1% that, in combination with other transactions and use taxes, would exceed the above-described combined rate limit of 2%, if certain requirements are met. The bill would provide that a transactions and use tax rate imposed pursuant to the bill will not be considered for purposes of the combined rate limit described above. The bill would repeal these authorizations on January 1, 2029, if an ordinance proposing the tax has not been approved by that date, as specified.

Attachment: SCAG Signed and Vetoed Bill Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**[AB 2448](#) (Jackson D) Electric Vehicle Economic Opportunity Zone: County of Riverside.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, establish an Electric Vehicle Economic Opportunity Zone (EVEOZ) for the County of Riverside, administered by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, for the purpose of creating programs to make electric vehicle manufacturing jobs and education more accessible to lower income communities. The bill would require the agency to collaborate with the County of Riverside in determining the geographical boundaries of the EVEOZ. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the agency to partner with educational institutions, electric vehicle manufacturing businesses, and local and national financial intuitions to develop EVEOZ education, training, and investment programs, as specified.

**[AB 2453](#) (Villapudua D) Weights and measures: electric vehicle supply equipment.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides that the Department of Food and Agriculture has general supervision of the weights and measures and weighing and measuring devices sold or used in the state, including devices used to measure electricity sold as a motor vehicle fuel. Current law regulates the use and repair of weighing or measuring devices. Current law authorizes a device to be placed in service only by a sealer or a service agency. This bill would prohibit, until January 1, 2028, requiring electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) to be retested or placed in service by a service agency or sealer, if the EVSE has previously been placed in service by a service agency or sealer, before the EVSE is used after receiving maintenance, as specified.

**[AB 2454](#) (Lee D) Drinking water: rental property: domestic well testing.**

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of drinking water in the State of California. The act requires the state board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water based upon specified criteria. Current law makes certain violations of the act a crime. This bill would require an owner of a domestic well that serves a rental property within the boundaries of a testing program, as defined, to participate in the testing program, as specified. The bill would require the state board to post certain information regarding applicable testing programs on its internet website. The bill would require the owner of a domestic well that serves a rental property to ensure that the test results, and information on how to read and understand the test results, are provided to current residents of the rental property within 10 days of receiving the test results. If the test results demonstrate an exceedance of any primary drinking water standard, and the owner of the domestic well or a resident served by the domestic well is eligible for a program for the provision of safe drinking water, the bill would require the domestic well owner to provide safe drinking water to the residents.

**[AB 2455](#) (Gabriel D) Whistleblower protection: state and local government procedures.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller to maintain a whistleblower hotline to receive calls from persons who have information regarding fraud, waste, or abuse by local government employees, as specified. Current law authorizes the auditor or controller to refer calls received on the whistleblower hotline to the appropriate government authority for review and possible investigation. During the initial review of a call, current law requires the auditor, controller or other appropriate governmental agency to hold in confidence information disclosed through the whistleblower hotline, as specified. Upon receiving specific information that an employee or local government has engaged in an improper government activity, existing law authorizes a city or county auditor or controller to conduct an investigative audit of the matter, as specified. Current law requires the identity of the individual or individuals reporting the improper government activity and the subject employee or employees to be kept confidential, except as specified. Current law defines "fraud, waste or abuse" to mean any activity by a local agency or employee that is undertaken in the performance of the employee's official duties, as described, that is in violation of any local, state, or federal law or regulation relating to, among other things, corruption. This bill would also authorize a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller to maintain a whistleblower hotline to receive calls from persons who have information regarding improper governmental activity, and would recast information regarding fraud, waste, or abuse by local government employees as improper governmental activity.

The bill would instead authorize a city or county auditor or controller, or auditor's or controller's designee, to conduct an investigative audit of the matter upon receiving specific information that an employee or local government has engaged in a fraud, waste, or abuse or improper governmental activity, as specified.

**[AB 2462](#) (Calderon D) Public Utilities Commission: written reports: energy.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to annually prepare and submit to the Governor and Legislature a written report that contains the commission's recommendations for actions that can be undertaken during the succeeding 12 months to limit utility cost and rate increases consistent with the state's energy and environmental goals, including goals for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and requires the commission, in preparing the report, to require certain electrical corporations and gas corporations to study and report on measures they recommend be undertaken to limit costs and rate increases. This bill would require that the report also contain recommendations that may take longer than 12 months to implement, but could lead to substantial reductions in monthly electricity and natural gas utility bills, and considerations of how the adoption of decarbonization policies, including electrification, may impact total energy costs borne by consumers, as provided.

**[AB 2474](#) (Lackey R) Retirement: County Employees Retirement Law of 1937: benefit payments and overpayments.**

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties and districts to establish retirement systems in order to provide pension benefits to their employees and their beneficiaries and prescribes the rights, benefits, and duties of members in this regard. CERL defines compensation and compensation earnable for purposes of its provisions. The Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) prescribed various limitations on public employees, employers, and retirement systems concerning, among other things, the types of remuneration that may be included in compensation that is applied to pensions. Under CERL, the board of retirement is required to comply with and give effect to a revocable written authorization signed by a retired member or beneficiary of a retired member, as described, authorizing the treasurer or other entity authorized by the board to deliver the monthly warrant, check, or electronic fund transfer for the retirement allowance or benefit to any specified bank, savings and loan institution, or credit union to be credited to the account of the retired member or survivor of a deceased retired member. This bill would also define "account of the retired member or survivor of a deceased retired member" to include an account held in a living trust or an income-only trust, as specified.

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

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of very low, low, and moderate income. Current law requires the legislative body to establish a public financing authority, defined as the governing board of the enhanced infrastructure financing district, at the same time the resolution to form an enhanced infrastructure district is adopted. Current law requires the public financing authority to adopt an infrastructure financing plan that includes specified information, including a finding that the development and financial assistance are of communitywide significance and provide significant benefits to an area larger than the area of the district. This bill would authorize the City and County of San Francisco to designate one downtown revitalization and economic recovery financing district for the purpose of financing commercial-to-residential conversion projects with incremental tax revenues generated by commercial-to-residential conversion projects within the district.

**[AB 2503](#) (Lee D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: passenger rail projects.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements certain transportation-related projects if specified requirements are met, including that a local agency, as defined, is carrying out the project and that the project will be completed by a skilled and trained workforce, as provided. CEQA includes within these exempt transportation-related



projects a public project for the institution or increase of bus rapid transit, bus, or light rail service, which will be exclusively used by low-emission or zero-emission vehicles, on existing public rights-of-way or existing highway rights-of-way. Current law requires the lead agency, if it determines that a transportation-related project is exempt from CEQA and determines to carry out the project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk in which the project is located. This bill would expand that exemption from CEQA to include a public project for the institution or increase of other passenger rail service, which will be exclusively used by zero-emission trains, located entirely within existing rail rights-of-way or existing highway rights-of-way. Because the bill would increase the duties of the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**AB 2522** **(Carrillo, Wendy D) Air districts: governing boards: compensation.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides for the creation of the South Coast Air Quality Management District in those portions of the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino included within the area of the South Coast Air Basin, as specified. Current law provides that the south coast district is governed by a district board consisting of 13 members and that each member of the board shall receive compensation of \$100 for each day, or portion thereof, but not to exceed \$1,000 per month, while attending meetings of the board or any committee thereof or, upon authorization of the board, while on official business of the district, and the actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing the member's official duties. This bill would raise the limits of the above-described compensation each member of the board receives to up to \$200 for each day, or portion thereof, but not to exceed \$2,000 per month, as specified.

**AB 2525** **(Zbur D) State highways: property leases.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to offer leases to the City of Los Angeles on a right of first refusal basis for any airspace under a freeway or certain real property acquired for highway purposes located in the city for purposes of an emergency shelter or feeding program for a lease amount, for up to 10 parcels, of \$1 per month, and a payment of an administrative fee not to exceed \$500 per year, as specified. This bill would expand the purposes for which these leases may be issued to include an emergency shelter or feeding program, a secure vehicle lot program, or any combination of those purposes. The bill would define "secure vehicle lot program" to mean the use of the leased property to store a vehicle belonging to a person receiving services from the lessee or other governmental agency for the purpose of relieving homelessness. The bill would specify conditions for a vehicle stored in a secure vehicle lot program. The bill would also increase the number of parcels that may be leased for \$1 per month to 25 parcels.

**AB 2536** **(Hoover R) Vehicles: local registration fees.**

**Location:** 6/13/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a county, upon the adoption of a resolution by its board of supervisors, to impose a specified fee, in addition to other fees imposed for the registration of a vehicle, to be expended in part to fund programs to deter, investigate, and prosecute vehicle theft crimes. This bill would, for purposes of this requirement, define vehicle theft crimes to include the theft of vehicle parts or components.

**AB 2537** **(Addis D) Energy: Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Program: community capacity funding activities and grants.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Program, which is administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission for the purpose of supporting state activities that complement and are in furtherance of federal laws related to the development of offshore wind facilities. Current law creates, and continuously appropriates moneys in, the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Fund for purposes of the program and the Private Donations Account, which is created in the fund. Current law authorizes the commission to accept federal and private sector moneys for purposes of the program and requires the private sector moneys to be deposited into the donations account and the federal moneys to be deposited into the fund. Current law requires the commission to post a report on its internet website, within 30 days of receiving a donation, about specified information

regarding each donation received. Existing law authorizes the commission to allocate moneys in the fund or donations account for specified purposes, including workforce development grants. This bill would additionally authorize the commission to allocate moneys in the fund or donations account for capacity funding activities and grants within local communities and tribal communities to engage in the process of offshore wind energy development.

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

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

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

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[AB 2570](#) (Patterson, Joe R) Department of Housing and Community Development: annual report: Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program.**

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Under current law, grants under the HHAP program are allocated in 4 rounds of funding, administered by the associated staff within the Interagency Council on Homelessness, as provided. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to submit an annual report to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. Current law requires that the report include, among other things, the number of units assisted by those programs and the number of individuals and households served and their income levels. This bill would additionally require that this report include an evaluation of the HHAP program.

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

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law grants the sole authority in state government to the State Department of Health Care Services to certify alcohol or other drug programs and to license adult alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities. Current law requires certified programs and licensed facilities to disclose specified information to the department, including ownership or a financial interest in a recovery residence, as defined, and contractual relationships with entities that provide recovery services to clients of certified programs or licensed facilities if the entity is not a part of a certified

program or a licensed facility. This bill would require a program or a licensed facility to disclose to the department if any of its agents, partners, directors, officers, or owners own or have a financial interest in a recovery residence and whether it has contractual relationships with entities that provide recovery services to clients of certified programs or licensed facilities if the entity is not a part of a certified program or a licensed facility.

**AB 2579 (Quirk-Silva D) Inspections: exterior elevated elements.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides authority for an enforcement agency to enter and inspect any buildings or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with or prevent a violation of the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code and other rules and regulations that the enforcement agency has the power to enforce. Current law requires an inspection, by January 1, 2025, and by January 1 every 6 years thereafter, of exterior elevated elements and associated waterproofing elements, as defined, including decks and balconies, for buildings with 3 or more multifamily dwelling units, as specified. Current law that provides that, if the property was inspected within 3 years prior to January 1, 2019, as specified, no new inspection is required until January 1, 2025. This bill would extend the deadline for initial inspection until January 1, 2026.

**AB 2590 (Reyes D) San Bernardino County Transportation Authority: contracting.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law creates the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority with various powers and duties relative to transportation planning and funding in the County of San Bernardino. Current law requires the authority's contracts for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and materials, and the construction of all facilities and works, to be let to the lowest responsible bidder when the expenditure required exceeds \$25,000. Current law also requires the authority to obtain a minimum of 3 quotations, either written or oral, that permit prices and terms to be compared whenever the expected expenditure required exceeds \$1,000 but not \$25,000. This bill would authorize a contract for the purchase of supplies, equipment, or materials with a required expenditure that exceeds \$100,000 to be let to the lowest responsible bidder, or, in the authority's discretion, to the responsible bidder who submitted a proposal that provides the best value to the authority on the basis of the factors identified in the solicitation.

**AB 2597 (Ward D) Planning and zoning: revision of housing element: regional housing need allocation appeals: Southern California Association of Governments.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department), in consultation with the council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. Current law requires the council of governments or delegate subregion, as applicable, to adopt a final regional housing needs plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county. Current law requires each council of governments and delegate subregion to distribute a draft allocation of regional housing needs to each local government in the region or subregion. Current law authorizes, within 45 days following receipt of the draft allocation, a local government within the region or the delegate subregion or the department to appeal to the council of governments or the delegate subregion for a revision of the share of the regional housing need proposed to be allocated to one or more local governments, as specified. This bill would reduce the period to appeal from 45 days following receipt of the draft allocation to 30 days.

**AB 2599 (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) Water: public beaches: discontinuation of residential water service.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Department of Public Health, by regulation, to establish, maintain, and amend as necessary minimum standards for the sanitation of public beaches, as provided. Current law requires the regulations to do certain things, including requiring the testing of the waters adjacent to all public beaches for microbiological contaminants, as provided. Current law authorizes a local health officer to meet the testing requirements by utilizing test results from other

parties conducting microbiological contamination testing of the waters under their jurisdiction. This bill would provide that the local health officer may only rely on data from test results from other parties if that data meets the same quality requirements that apply to local agencies pursuant to specified regulations and standards. The bill would also require that test results used by the local health officer be made available to the public.

**AB 2621 (Gabriel D) Law enforcement training.**

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines a "hate crime" as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, in consultation with specified subject-matter experts, to develop a course of instruction that trains law enforcement on, among other things, indicators of hate crimes and techniques, responses to hate crime waves against certain groups, including Arab and Islamic communities, and methods to handle incidents of hate crimes in a noncombative manner. This bill would require instruction to include identifying when a gun violence restraining order is appropriate to prevent a hate crime and the procedure for seeking a gun violence restraining order.

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

**Location:** 8/26/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**AB 2632 (Wilson D) Planning and zoning: thrift retail stores.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and of any land outside its boundaries that relates to its planning. Current law authorizes the legislative body, if it deems it to be in the public interest, to amend all or part of an adopted general plan, as provided. Current law also authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from treating a thrift retail store, as defined, differently from a nonthrift retail store engaged in the sale of new items that are similar to items sold by a thrift retail store for purposes of zoning, development standards, or permitting, except as specified. The bill would allow a local agency to require that thrift retail stores meet certain aesthetic or design standards, as prescribed.

**AB 2645 (Lackey R) Electronic toll collection systems: information sharing: law enforcement.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a transportation agency, as defined, from selling or otherwise providing to any other person or entity, with certain exceptions, personally identifiable information of a person who subscribes to an electronic toll collection system or who uses a toll bridge, toll lane, or toll highway that employs an electronic toll collection system. Current law authorizes a law enforcement agency to request the Department of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to activate the Emergency Alert System within the appropriate area if that agency determines that a child 17 years of age or younger, or an individual with a proven mental or physical disability, has been abducted and is in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death, and there is information available that, if disseminated to the general public, could assist in the safe recovery of that person. Current law also

authorizes the CHP, upon the request of a law enforcement agency, to activate various other alerts for missing individuals meeting certain criteria and alerts following an attack upon a law enforcement officer or a hit-and-run fatality. This bill would authorize a transportation agency that employs an electronic toll collection system to provide the date, time, and location of a vehicle license plate read captured by the system to a peace officer in response to one of these alerts.

**AB 2661 (Soria D) Electricity: Westlands Water District.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would authorize the Westlands Water District to provide, generate, and deliver solar photovoltaic or hydroelectric electricity and to construct, operate, and maintain works, facilities, improvements, and property necessary or convenient for generating and delivering that electricity. The bill would require the district to use the electricity for the district's own purposes, and the bill would authorize the district to sell surplus electricity to a public or private entity engaged in the distribution or sale of electricity. The bill would also authorize the district to construct, operate, and maintain energy storage systems and electric transmission lines, and to construct, operate, and maintain works, facilities, improvements, and property necessary or convenient for the operation of the energy storage system and electric transmission lines, within the boundaries of the district, as specified. The bill would require the district to report the amount of income, and the purposes for expenditure of that income, from these electricity facilities in a specified report. The bill would require the district to establish a community benefits agreement plan for a specified electrical infrastructure development plan and related transmission and other electrical projects, as provided. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Westlands Water District.

**AB 2663 (Grayson D) Inclusionary housing: fees: reports.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would, commencing on January 1, 2026, would require a local agency that collects inclusionary housing in-lieu fees and has an internet website to annually post on its internet website the amount of those fees collected in the previous year and whether those fees are intended to be used for a project, if any. The bill would define "inclusionary housing in-lieu fees" to mean fees imposed as an alternative means of compliance with an inclusionary housing requirement. The bill, commencing on January 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, would require a local agency that collects inclusionary housing in-lieu fees to post on its internet website the amount of those fees collected in the past 5 years and the project those fees were spent on.

**AB 2667 (Santiago D) Affirmatively furthering fair housing: housing element: reporting.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a public agency to administer its programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing, and take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. Current law requires a housing element to include a program that sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period, each with a timeline for implementation such that there will be beneficial impacts of the programs within the planning period, that the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake to implement the policies and achieve the goals and objectives of the housing element through, among other things, the administration of land use and development controls and the provision of regulatory concessions and incentives. Current law requires this program to affirmatively further fair housing and consist of specified components, including a summary of fair housing issues in the jurisdiction and an assessment of the jurisdiction's fair housing enforcement and fair housing outreach capacity. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a standardized reporting format for programs and actions taken with regards to the local agency affirmatively further fair housing that enables the reporting of the assessment components described-above, as specified. The bill would require local governments to utilize the standardized reporting format for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element. This bill would require a planning agency, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, to make a draft of its inventory of sites required under the Housing Element Law available to the department and the public, post the draft inventory on its internet website, and send a notification email to individuals and organizations that have previously requested notices at least 90 days before the initial adoption of the housing element and at least 7 days before any subsequent adoption submittal if changes have occurred to the inventory of sites.

**AB 2669**

**(Ting D) Toll bridges: tolls.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides for the construction and operation of various toll bridges by the state the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District, and private entities that have entered into a franchise agreement with the state. This bill would prohibit a toll from being imposed on the passage of a pedestrian, bicycle, or personal micromobility device over these various toll bridges, unless the bridge was under construction on or after January 1, 2025, and the tolls are used to fund the cost of constructing the bridge.

**AB 2672**

**(Petrie-Norris D) California Alternate Rates for Energy program: public housing authority owned or administered Homekey housing facilities.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires that specified funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses. This disbursement scheme is referred to as Homekey. This bill would require that the CARE program include public housing authority owned or administered Homekey housing facilities where the residents of the facility substantially meet the CARE program’s income eligibility requirements, as determined by the commission, and the account is in the name of Homekey, a nonprofit funded by Homekey, or the public housing authority that owns or administers the facility. The bill would require the commission to authorize electrical corporations and gas corporations to offer discounts to those facilities and to establish a feasible process for certifying that the assistance is used for the direct benefit of the residents of those facilities.

**AB 2678**

**(Wallis R) Vehicles: high-occupancy vehicle lanes.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current state law authorizes the Department of Transportation to designate certain lanes for the exclusive use of high-occupancy vehicles (HOVs). Current federal law authorizes, until September 30, 2025, a state to allow specified alternate fuel and plug-in electric or hybrid vehicles to use lanes designated for HOVs. Current state law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue decals or other identifiers to qualified vehicles, as specified. Current state law allows a vehicle displaying a valid decal or identifier issued pursuant to these provisions to be operated in a lane designated for the exclusive use of HOVs regardless of the occupancy of the vehicle. These existing state laws, by operation of their provisions, become inoperative on the date the federal authorization expires. Current state law also repeals these provisions on September 30, 2025. This bill would extend the repeal date of these provisions until January 1, 2027.

**AB 2684**

**(Bryan D) Safety element: extreme heat.**

**Location:** 9/30/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effect of various geologic and seismic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. This bill would require a city or county, upon the next update of one or more of the elements included in the general plan on or after January 1, 2028, to review and update its safety element as necessary to address the hazard of extreme heat, as specified. The bill would authorize a city or county that has adopted an extreme heat action plan or other document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives to use that information in the safety element, as specified, and, upon doing so, would require the city or county to summarize and incorporate into the safety element the other plan or document.

**AB 2694**

**(Ward D) Density Bonus Law: residential care facilities for the elderly.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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 “share

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.

**AB 2695** (Ramos D) Law enforcement: criminal statistics.

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law requires specified entities and individuals to maintain records required for the correct reporting of statistical data and to report that data to the Department of Justice at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Attorney General. This bill would require the above-described entities and individuals to disaggregate that data based on whether the incidents took place in Indian country, as defined. By expanding the duties of local law enforcement, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**AB 2696** (Rendon D) Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor and subcontractor.

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2022, a direct contractor making or taking a contract in the state for the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of a building, structure, or other private work, to assume, and be liable for, any debt owed to a wage claimant or third party on the wage claimant’s behalf, incurred by a subcontractor at any tier acting under, by, or for the direct contractor for the wage claimant’s performance of labor included in the subject of the contract between the direct contractor and the owner. Current law extends, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2022, the direct contractor’s liability to penalties, liquidated damages, and interest owed by the subcontractor on account of the performance of the labor, except as provided. Current law authorizes a joint labor-management cooperation committee, established as specified, to bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against a direct contractor or subcontractor at any tier to enforce liability for any unpaid wage, fringe or other benefit payment or contribution, penalties or liquidated damages, and interest owed by the subcontractor on account of the performance of the labor on a private work, as provided. This bill would additionally authorize a joint labor-management cooperation committee, established as specified, to bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against a direct contractor to enforce liability for any unpaid wage, fringe or other benefit payment or contribution, penalties or liquidated damages, and interest owed by the direct contractor on account of the performance of the labor on private work.

**AB 2697** (Irwin D) Transportation electrification: electric vehicle charging stations: network roaming standards.

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits persons desiring to use an electric vehicle charging station that requires payment of a fee from being required to pay a subscription fee to use the station and from being required to obtain membership in any club, association, or organization as a condition of using the station. Current law requires the total actual charges for the use of an electric vehicle charging station, including any additional network roaming charges for nonmembers, to be disclosed to the public at the point of sale. Current law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt interoperability billing standards for network roaming payment methods for electric vehicle charging stations if no interoperability billing standards have been adopted by a national standards organization by January 1, 2015. This bill would require the commission to apply any network roaming standards it adopts only to major electric vehicle charging network operators, as defined.

**AB 2698** (Ta R) Route 405: Little Saigon Freeway.

**Location:** 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would specify that Route 405 from Bolsa Chica Road to Bolsa Avenue in the County of Orange shall be known and designated as the Little Saigon Freeway, and would require the Department of Transportation to determine the cost of appropriate signs showing that special designation and, upon receiving donations from nonstate sources sufficient to cover the cost, to erect

those signs, as specified.

**[AB 2708](#) (Patterson, Jim R) Office of Broadband and Digital Literacy: reports.**

**Location:** 7/15/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Office of Broadband and Digital Literacy to oversee the acquisition and management of contracts for the development and construction of, and for the maintenance and operation of, a statewide open-access middle-mile broadband network, as defined. Current law requires the office, in consultation with the Department of Technology and the Department of Finance, to annually report to both budget committees of the Legislature on the broadband network, as specified. This bill would require additional information to be included in the annual report, including, the total cost to complete the statewide open-access middle-mile broadband network, the total available funding for the statewide open-access middle-mile broadband network, and the projected completion date for the statewide open-access middle-mile broadband network.

**[AB 2712](#) (Friedman D) Preferential parking privileges: transit-oriented development.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[AB 2743](#) (Pacheco D) Insurance: personal vehicle sharing.**

**Location:** 9/14/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits classifying a private passenger motor vehicle as a commercial vehicle, for-hire vehicle, permissive use vehicle, or livery solely because its owner allows it to be shared, if specified criteria are met, including if the annual revenue received by the vehicle's owner generated by the personal vehicle sharing of the vehicle does not exceed the annual expenses of owning and operating the vehicle. Current law requires a personal vehicle sharing program, for each vehicle that it facilitates the use of, among other things, to provide insurance coverages for the vehicle and operator of the vehicle that are equal to or greater than the insurance coverages maintained by the vehicle owner, but no less than 3 times the minimum coverage amounts for private passenger vehicles. Current law requires an owner or operator of a motor vehicle, or an owner of a vehicle used to transport passengers for hire not regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, to maintain liability insurance coverage for the named insured and any other person using the vehicle with permission in the amount of \$15,000 for the bodily injury or death of any one person, \$30,000 for the bodily injury or death of all persons, and \$5,000 for damage to the property of others resulting from any one accident. Current law increases these minimum amounts to \$30,000, \$60,000, and \$15,000, respectively, on January 1, 2025. This bill would require a personal vehicle sharing program to provide, instead, insurance coverages for the vehicle and operator at a minimum of \$45,000 for bodily injury or death for one person, \$90,000 for bodily injury or death for all persons, and \$15,000 for property damage, and, on and after January 1, 2031, to provide liability coverage at least 3 times the minimum insurance requirements for private passenger vehicles. The bill would require a personal vehicle sharing program to disclose to a vehicle owner and any person that operates the vehicle specified information, including the minimum mandatory coverage and limits that the personal vehicle sharing program is required to provide and the coverages and limits provided.



**AB 2747 (Haney D) Tenancy: credit reporting.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would require a landlord of a dwelling unit of residential real property to offer any tenant obligated on a lease the option of having the tenant's positive rental payment information, as defined, reported to at least one nationwide consumer reporting agency, as specified. The bill would require, for leases entered into on and after April 1, 2025, the offer of positive rental payment information reporting to be made at the time of the lease agreement and at least once annually thereafter, and for leases outstanding as of January 1, 2025, the offer of positive rental payment information reporting to be made no later than April 1, 2025, and at least once annually thereafter. The bill would authorize a tenant to request, and would require a landlord to provide, additional copies of the written election of positive rental payment information reporting at any time. The bill would authorize a tenant who elects to have positive rental payment information reported as described in these provisions to subsequently file a written request to stop that reporting and would require the landlord to comply with that request. The bill would prohibit a tenant who stops positive rental payment information reporting from electing reporting again for at least 6 months. The bill would authorize a landlord to charge a tenant that elects to have positive rental payment information reported the lesser of \$10 per month or the actual cost to the landlord to provide the service, unless the landlord does not incur any actual cost to provide positive rental payment reporting. The bill would prohibit a landlord from taking certain actions if a tenant fails to pay the landlord's rent reporting charge. The bill would exempt from these provisions a landlord of a residential rental building that contains 15 or fewer dwelling units, unless specified conditions are met, and an assisted housing development, as defined.

**AB 2801 (Friedman D) Tenancy: security deposits.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies, including limitations on the demanding or receiving of security, as defined, from a tenant and charging amounts against the tenant or the security. Current law limits the landlord's claim of the security to only those amounts as are reasonably necessary for specified purposes, including, but not limited to, the repair of damages to the premises, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear, caused by the tenant or by a guest or licensee of the tenant, and the cleaning of the premises upon the termination of the tenancy necessary to return the unit to the same level of cleanliness it was in at the inception of the tenancy. Current law prohibits a landlord from asserting a claim against the tenant or the security for damages to the premises or any defective conditions that preexisted the tenancy, for ordinary wear and tear or the effects thereof, or for the cumulative effects of ordinary wear and tear occurring during any one or more tenancies. This bill would limit claims against the tenant or the security for materials or supplies and for work performed by a contractor, the landlord, or the landlord's employee to the amount necessary to restore the premises back to the condition it was in at the inception of the tenancy, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear.

**AB 2802 (Maienschein D) Transitional housing placement providers.**

**Location:** 9/14/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Community Care Facilities Act requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate transitional housing placement providers pursuant to the act. Under existing law, a transitional housing placement provider is an organization licensed by the department to provide transitional housing to foster children at least 16 years of age and not more than 18 years of age and to nonminor dependents to promote their transition to adulthood. Current law requires a transitional housing unit to include, among other things, a host family certified by a transitional housing placement provider or other designated entity, as prescribed. Current law requires the department to adopt regulations governing transitional housing placement living arrangements requirements for minors and nonminor dependents, as prescribed. Under existing law, a violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill would require those regulations to include allowing a minor or nonminor dependent participant to share a bedroom or unit in a transitional housing placement with a nonparticipant roommate, sibling, or coparent, as specified. The bill would also require the regulations to allow a minor or nonminor dependent participant to share their living arrangement with another participant, including a participant sibling or coparent, as specified. The bill would require the regulations to require counties and program contracts to allow individual program participants and individuals sharing their living arrangements to share bedrooms, bathrooms, and units together, regardless of gender identity and would require county program contracts to allow providers and participants to make best matches to allow for gender flexibility.

**[AB 2807](#) (Villapudua D) Vehicles: sideshows and street takeovers.**

**Location:** 9/23/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person from engaging in a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway or aiding or abetting in a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway. Upon conviction, existing law punishes a person by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 90 days, by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Current law, commencing July 1, 2025, authorizes the court to order the privilege to operate a motor vehicle suspended for 90 days to 6 months and restrict the person's operation of a motor vehicle for the purposes of their employment if the violation occurred as part of a sideshow, as defined. Current law requires the court to consider a person's hardships, as specified, when deciding to either suspend or restrict a driver's license. This bill would clarify that a "sideshow" is also known as a "street takeover."

**[AB 2892](#) (Low D) Vehicles: financial responsibility: self-insurance.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles, upon application, to issue a certificate of self-insurance to an applicant who has, among other requirements, more than 25 motor vehicles registered in their name. Current law authorizes the director of the department to adopt and enforce rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Vehicle Code relating to the department. Current regulations provide for the requirements to qualify as a self-insurer, including that the applicant provide an audited financial statement of the applicant's net worth as specified, that the audited financial statements cover a 3-year period immediately preceding the date of application, and that the audited financial statements include an opinion of the applicant's net worth and reflect a net worth of not less than \$2,200,000 on the date of application. This bill would place in the Vehicle Code specified requirements to qualify as a self-insurer, including an option for an applicant to provide a cash deposit or surety bond in specified amounts. The bill would require the applicant to maintain an insurance policy with certain entities, including a company licensed to provide insurance in California and nonadmitted insurers, as specified.

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

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the owner of qualifying residential property, as defined, that provides parking with the qualifying residential property to unbundle parking from the price of rent, as specified. Current law defines "unbundled parking" as the practice of selling or leasing parking spaces separate from the lease of the residential use. Current federal law provides housing assistance to low-income individuals and households in the form of vouchers, commonly known as Housing Choice Vouchers. This bill would exempt any residential unit that is leased to a tenant who receives a federal Housing Choice Voucher, including a federal Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing voucher, from the above-described requirement to unbundle parking.

**[AB 2910](#) (Santiago D) State Housing Law: City of Los Angeles: conversion of nonresidential buildings.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Current law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code, which is required to be published once every 3 years. The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. That law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce within its jurisdiction the provisions of the California Building Standards Code, the provisions of the State Housing Law, and specified other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to that law. That law authorizes a city or county to adopt alternative building regulations for the conversion of commercial or industrial buildings to joint living and work quarters, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the City of Los Angeles (city) to adopt alternative building regulations for the conversion of nonresidential buildings to residential uses, as specified. The bill would prohibit these alternative building regulations from applying to nonresidential buildings with industrial uses.

**[AB 2967](#) (Ting D) Teacher Housing Act of 2016: nonprofit organization employees.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Teacher Housing Act of 2016 authorizes a school district to establish and maintain programs, as provided, that address the housing needs of teachers and school district employees who

face challenges in securing affordable housing. The act restricts programs established under its provisions to teachers and school district employees, with certain exceptions. The act defines the term "teacher or school district employee" for these purposes to mean any person employed by a unified school district maintaining prekindergarten, transitional kindergarten, and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, an elementary school district maintaining prekindergarten, transitional kindergarten, and grades 1 to 8, inclusive, or a high school district maintaining grades 9 to 12, inclusive, including, but not limited to, certificated and classified staff. The act creates a state policy supporting housing for teachers and school district employees and permits school districts and developers in receipt of local or state funds or tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to restrict occupancy to teachers and school district employees, as specified. This bill would expand the authority provided under the act to include programs that address the housing needs of nonprofit organization employees who face challenges in securing affordable housing. The bill would define "nonprofit organization employee" for these purposes to include employees of a nonprofit organization operating early childhood, prekindergarten, or schoolage childcare, classrooms, or programs, or expanded learning classrooms and programs, on school district property with funding from the State Department of Education, the federal Head Start program, or other public funding targeted to children from families of low and moderate income.

**AB 3025 (Valencia D) County employees' retirement: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with the act. PEPRA, among other things, establishes new defined benefit formulas and caps on pensionable compensation. The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties to establish retirement system pursuant to its provisions in order to provide pension benefits to their employees. CERL generally vests management of each retirement system in a board of retirement. CERL authorizes a board of retirement to correct errors in the calculation of a retired member's monthly allowances or other benefits under CERL in certain circumstances, including if the member caused their final compensation to be improperly increased or otherwise overstated at the time of retirement, and the system applied that overstated amount as the basis for calculating the member's monthly retirement allowance or benefits under CERL, subject to certain limitations. The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) also authorizes its board of administration to adjust retirement payments due to errors or omissions, including for cases in which the retirement systems that the benefits of a member or annuitant are, or would be, based on disallowed compensation that conflicts with PEPRA and other specified laws and is thus impermissible. This bill would require a retirement system established under CERL, upon determining that the compensation reported for a member is disallowed compensation, to require the employer, as defined, to discontinue reporting the disallowed compensation. The bill would require, for an active member, the retirement system to credit all employer contributions made on the disallowed compensation against future contributions to the benefit of the employer that reported the disallowed compensation, and return any member contribution paid by, or on behalf of, that member, to the member directly or indirectly through the employer that reported the disallowed compensation, except in certain circumstances in which a system has already initiated a process, as defined, to recalculate compensation. The bill would require the system, for a retired member, survivor, or beneficiary whose final compensation was predicated upon the disallowed compensation, to credit the employer contributions made on the disallowed compensation against future contributions, to the benefit of the employer that reported the disallowed compensation, to return any member contributions paid by, or on behalf of, that member, to the member directly, and to permanently adjust the benefit of the affected retired member, survivor, or beneficiary to reflect the exclusion of the disallowed compensation. The bill would establish other conditions required to be satisfied with respect to a retired member, survivor, or beneficiary when final compensation was predicated upon disallowed compensation, including, among others, requiring a specified payment to be made by the employer that reported contributions on the disallowed compensation to the retired member, survivor, or beneficiary, as appropriate.

**AB 3035 (Pellerin D) Farmworker housing.**

**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Employee Housing Act generally regulates employee housing, as defined. Among other things, the act authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial process, as specified, and is not subject to a conditional use permit if certain requirements are met, including that the development is located on land designated as agricultural in the applicable city or county general plan, and that the development is an eligible agricultural employee housing development. The act defines eligible agricultural housing development as, among other things, an agricultural employee housing development that consists of no more than 36 units or spaces designed for use by a single family or household and is not ineligible for state funding under a provision that prohibits state funding from being provided to an employer who employs at least one H-2A worker, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize a development

proponent to submit an application for a development that would subject to the above-described conditions, if the development is located on land in the County of Santa Clara or the County of Santa Cruz that is within 15 miles of an area designated as farmland or grazing by the Department of Conservation and is not a site or adjoined to a site where more than 1/3 of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use, as specified. The bill would also increase the maximum number of units in an eligible agricultural employee housing development from 36 units to 150 units if the development is located with the County of Santa Clara or the County of Santa Cruz.

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

**Location:** 8/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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 an 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.

**[AB 3061](#) (Haney D) Vehicles: autonomous vehicle incident reporting.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Would, commencing July 31, 2025, require a manufacturer of autonomous vehicles to report to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) a vehicle collision or disengagement, as defined, that occur when a manufacturer's vehicle is operating in autonomous mode on California public roads regardless of whether the vehicle is in the testing or deployment phase. The bill would require these reports to contain specified information and to be submitted, at minimum, on an annual basis, as specified. The bill would require these reports to be submitted on timelines adopted by the DMV that do not exceed reporting deadlines required by the federal National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The bill would additionally, commencing July 31, 2025, require a manufacturer to submit quarterly reports to the department that summarize the vehicle miles traveled, vehicle immobilizations, and certain traffic violations, as specified. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2025, require the DMV to maintain all reports submitted pursuant to the above-described provisions and make the reports available to local and state transportation authorities upon request. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2028, require the department to publish reports in an electronic, open, and machine-readable format on the department's internet website within 90 days of receipt, but would require the department to redact the personal information of any passengers, drivers, or other road users, and any information that divulges trade secrets identified by the autonomous vehicle manufacturer prior to releasing these reports. The bill would authorize the department to establish additional reporting requirements for purposes of these provisions by regulation. The bill would also authorize the department to establish and assess fees to recover costs reasonably incurred by the department for implementing these provisions by regulation.

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

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**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.

**AB 3085** (Gipson D) Vehicles: removal and impoundment.

**Location:** 9/23/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**AB 3093** (Ward D) Land use: housing element.

**Location:** 9/19/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development. The annual report is required to include, among other things, the city's or county's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs, as specified. This bill would require a city or county to include in the report on the progress in meeting the city's or county's share of regional housing need the progress in meeting the need for the 6th and previous revisions of the housing element.

**AB 3100** (Low D) Assumption of mortgage loans: dissolution of marriage.

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would require a conventional home mortgage loan originated on or after January 1, 2027, and secured by owner-occupied residential real property containing 4 or fewer dwelling units with multiple borrowers to include provisions to allow for any of the existing borrowers to purchase the property interest of another borrower on the loan by assuming the seller's portion of the mortgage under specified circumstances if the assuming borrower qualifies for the underlying loan, as determined by the lender.

**AB 3116** (Garcia D) Housing development: density bonuses: student housing developments.

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[AB 3138](#) (Wilson D) License plates and registration cards: alternative devices.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would authorize any vehicle, beginning on January 1, 2027, to be offered an alternative device to a license plate or registration card that includes vehicle location technology. The bill would specify requirements for how vehicle location technology is disabled or enabled and prohibit an alternative device from recording or transmitting personal identifiable information, as specified. The bill would require the department to delete data from an alternative device or the provider of an alternative device that the department is not authorized to receive. The bill would expand the types of specialized license plates that may be replicated on an alternative device.

**[AB 3160](#) (Gabriel D) Insurance, income, and corporation taxes: credits: low-income housing.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee provides procedures and requirements for the allocation, in modified conformity with federal law, of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts to qualified low-income housing projects that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and farmworker housing. Current law limits the total annual amount of the state low-income housing credit for which a federal low-income housing credit is required to the sum of \$70,000,000, as increased by any percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, any unused credit for the preceding calendar years, and the amount of housing credit ceiling returned in the calendar year. Current law provides for an additional allocation of \$500,000,000 in low-income housing tax credits for the 2020 calendar year and up to \$500,000,000 for the 2021 calendar year and thereafter. Existing law provides that the additional amount for the 2021 calendar year and thereafter is available only if the Budget Act or related legislation specifies an amount available for allocation. This bill would instead require that this additional allocation of low-income housing tax credits be \$500,000,000 for the 2020 calendar year through the 2030 calendar year, and up to \$500,000,000 for the 2031 calendar year and every year thereafter.

**[AB 3168](#) (Gipson D) Department of Motor Vehicles: confidential records.**

**Location:** 9/12/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits the disclosure of the home addresses of certain public employees and officials that appear in records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, except to a court, a law enforcement agency, an attorney in a civil or criminal action under certain circumstances, and certain other official entities. Current law requires that following termination of office or employment, a confidential home address be withheld from public inspection for 3 years, unless the termination is the result of conviction of a criminal offense. Current law provides that if a termination or separation from office or employment is the result of the filing of a criminal complaint, the confidential home address shall be withheld from public inspection during the time in which the terminated individual may file an appeal from termination, while an appeal from termination is ongoing, and until the appeal process is exhausted. If the termination or separation is upheld, current law grants employing agencies with discretion to maintain the confidentiality of the terminated individual's home address. This bill would authorize an employing agency to request that the department remove the confidentiality protections described above following the termination of employment if no appeal to the termination is filed or if the termination or separation is upheld. The bill would require an employing agency in its request to certify that no appeal to the termination has been filed or that the termination or separation has been upheld.

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

**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[AB 3227](#) (Alvarez D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: stormwater facilities: routine maintenance.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**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. This bill would, if certain conditions are met, exempt from the provisions of CEQA the routine maintenance of stormwater facilities that are fully concrete or that have a conveyance capacity of less than a 100-year storm event. The bill would, if the lead agency determines that a project is not subject to CEQA pursuant to these provisions and determines to approve or carry out the project, require the lead agency to file a notice with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research and with the county clerk in the county in which the project will be located, as provided, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**[AB 3278](#) (Committee on Transportation) Transportation: omnibus bill.**

**Location:** 9/12/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Transportation Agency of Monterey County to provide regional transportation planning and development for the area of the County of Monterey. Existing law authorizes the agency to be known by any other name it chooses. This bill would change each reference to the "Transportation Agency of Monterey County" in code to the "Transportation Agency of Monterey County."

**[ACA 10](#) (Aguiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: vote approval.**

**Location:** 6/27/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1 of the 2023–24 Regular Session (ACA 1) would, if adopted by the people, amend Section 4 of Article XIII A, Section 2 of Article XIII C, and Section 3 of Article XIII D of, and would add Section 2.5 of Article XIII C to, the California Constitution, relative to local finance. Under these provisions, ACA 1 would condition the imposition, extension, or increase of a sales and use tax or transactions and use tax imposed in accordance with specified law or a parcel tax by a local government for the purposes of funding the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, including downpayment assistance, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, on the proposition proposing that tax being approved by a majority vote of the membership of the governing board of the local government and by 55% of its voters voting on the proposition and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. ACA 1 would also make conforming changes. This measure would remove the above-described provisions of ACA 1 relating to special taxes and make conforming changes in other provisions of ACA 1.

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

**Location:** 5/14/2024-A. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would proclaim the week of April 14, 2024 to April 20, 2024, to be Cities Week, and would encourage all Californians to be involved in their communities and be civically engaged with their local government.

**SB 7**

**(Blakespear D) Regional housing need: determination.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**SB 37**

**(Caballero D) Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Act.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes various programs to address homelessness, including requiring the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness and establishing the Homeless Emergency Aid program for the purpose of providing localities with one-time grant funds to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law commits to the Department of Housing and Community Development the administration of various housing assistance programs, including provisions relating to residential hotel rehabilitation and tasks the department, in consultation with each council of governments, with the determination of each region's existing and projected housing need. This bill would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, require the Department of Housing and Community Development, commencing January 1, 2025, to begin developing the Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Pilot Program.

**SB 233**

**(Skinner D) Practice of medicine: Arizona physicians: abortions and abortion-related care for Arizona patients.**

**Location:** 5/23/2024-S. CHAPTERED

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



the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would repeal the bill's provisions on January 1, 2025.

**SB 347**    **(Newman D) Subdivision Map Act: exemption: hydrogen fueling stations and electric vehicle charging stations.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Subdivision Map Act excludes various projects from its provisions, including the leasing of, or the granting of an easement to, a parcel of land, or any portion of the land, in conjunction with the financing, erection, and sale or lease of a solar electrical generation device on the land, if the project is subject to review under other local agency ordinances regulating design and improvement or if the project is subject to discretionary action by the advisory agency or legislative body. This bill would also exempt from the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act, the leasing of, or the granting of an easement to, a parcel of land or any portion of the land in conjunction with a hydrogen fueling station or an electric vehicle charging station, as those terms are defined, if the project is subject to discretionary action by the advisory agency or legislative body.

**SB 382**    **(Becker D) Single-family residential property: disclosures.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would, on or after January 1, 2026, require a seller of a single-family residential property to deliver a specified disclosure statement to the prospective buyer regarding the electrical systems of the property, except as specified, and to disclose, in writing, the existence of any state or local requirements relating to the future replacement of existing gas-powered appliances that are being transferred with the property, as specified.

**SB 393**    **(Glazer D) Civil actions: housing development projects.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides that in a civil action brought by a plaintiff to challenge a housing development project that meets or exceeds the requirements for low- or moderate-income housing, a defendant may seek an order requiring the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking as security for costs and damages that may be incurred by the defendant if the bringing of the action or seeking by the plaintiff of particular relief, including injunctive relief, would result in a delay in carrying out the development project. Current law requires this motion to be made on the grounds that (1) the action was brought in bad faith, vexatiously, to delay or thwart the low- or moderate-income nature of the housing development project and (2) the plaintiff will not suffer undue economic hardship by filing the undertaking. If the court determines, after hearing, that the grounds for the motion have been established, existing law requires the court to order the plaintiff to file an undertaking that may not exceed \$500,000 as security for the defendant's costs and damages. This bill would require the motion described above to be made on the grounds that the action is without merit and that the action was brought in bad faith, vexatiously, for the purpose of delay, or to thwart the low- or moderate-income nature of the housing development project. The bill would permit the plaintiff, in responding to the motion, to seek to limit the amount of the undertaking by presenting evidence that filing the undertaking will cause the plaintiff to suffer undue economic hardship.

**SB 422**    **(Portantino D) Unemployment compensation: motion picture industry: loan-out companies.**

**Location:** 9/30/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Employment Development Department, administered by the Director of Employment Development who is vested with certain duties relating to unemployment compensation. Current unemployment insurance law requires any employing unit that is a motion picture payroll services company, as defined, to be treated as an employer of a motion picture production worker, as defined, and to file a statement of intent with the Employment Development Department. Current law makes specified violations of unemployment insurance law a misdemeanor. This bill would specify that a loan-out company is the employer of its employee-owners or members who are engaged to provide services to a motion picture production company or to an allied motion picture services company for purposes of remitting employment taxes and related obligations, as specified. The bill would prohibit a loan-out company or an individual whose services are provided by a loan-out company from being considered an employee of a motion picture payroll services company. The bill would require a motion picture payroll services company to file a quarterly report with the Director of Employment Development relating to payments made to a loan-out company, as specified. The bill would define "loan-out company" for these purposes.

**[SB 440](#) (Skinner D) Regional Housing Finance Authorities.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The San Francisco Bay Area Regional Housing Finance Act establishes the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the San Francisco Bay area, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for tenant protection, affordable housing preservation, and new affordable housing production. The Los Angeles County Regional Housing Finance Act similarly establishes the Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency to increase the supply of affordable housing in Los Angeles County, as specified. This bill, the Regional Housing Finance Act, would authorize 2 or more local governments, as defined, to establish a regional housing finance authority to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the jurisdiction of the authority, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for affordable housing development, including new construction and the preservation of existing housing to serve a range of incomes and housing types. The bill would require an authority to be governed by a board composed of at least 3 directors who are elected officials representing the local governments that are members of the authority.

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

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[SB 477](#) (Committee on Housing) Accessory dwelling units.**

**Location:** 3/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides for the creation by local ordinance, or by ministerial approval if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of accessory dwelling units to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law also provides for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes and reorganize various provisions relating to the creation and regulation of accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units, including the provisions described above, and would make related nonsubstantive conforming changes.

**[SB 479](#) (Durazo D) Termination of tenancy: no-fault just cause: natural person.**

**Location:** 3/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law, after a tenant has continuously and lawfully occupied a residential real property for 12 months, prohibits the owner of the residential real property from terminating the tenancy without just cause and requires that just cause to be stated in the written notice to terminate tenancy. Current law distinguishes between at-fault just cause and no-fault just cause and defines no

fault just cause to mean intent to occupy the residential real property by the owner or the owner's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, or grandparents, withdrawal of the residential real property from the rental market, the owner complying with specified government orders that necessitate vacating the real property, and intent to demolish or to substantially remodel the residential real property. Current law defines "owner" for these purposes to mean either a natural person who has at least a 25% recorded ownership interest in the property or a natural person who has any recorded ownership interest in the property if 100% of the recorded ownership is divided among owners who are related to each other as sibling, spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, or grandchild. Current law defines "natural person" for these purposes to include a natural person who is a settlor or beneficiary of a family trust or, if the property is owned by a limited liability company or partnership, a natural person with a 25% ownership interest in the property, as specified. This bill would revise the definition of "natural person" to instead include, if the property is owned by a limited liability company or partnership, a natural person who is a beneficial owner, as defined, with least a 25% ownership interest in the property.

**[SB 532](#) (Wiener D) Parking payment zones.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law allows a local authority to establish parking meter zones and fix the rate of fees for those zones by ordinance. Current law prohibits a local authority from requiring payment of parking meter fees by a mobile device, as specified. This bill would instead authorize, until January 1, 2033, in the City and County of San Francisco, City of Long Beach, and City of Santa Monica, a local authority to require payment of parking fees by a mobile device, if it meets certain requirements, such as adopting an accessible and equitable parking cash payment plan that does not utilize parking meters or payment centers in parking payment zones to provide reasonably accessible alternative means for payment of parking fees using cash. The bill would also authorize the local authority in the City and County of San Francisco, City of Long Beach, and City of Santa Monica to operate the above-described parking zones for 5 years following the date of creation, in each of the respective entities, or the first mobile device parking payment zone, or until January 1, 2033, whichever is sooner.

**[SB 537](#) (Becker D) City or County of Los Angeles: memorial to forcibly deported Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides for various memorials and monuments on the grounds of the State Capitol. Current law requires the Department of General Services to maintain state buildings and grounds. Existing law, the Apology Act for the 1930s Mexican Repatriation Program, makes findings and declarations regarding the unconstitutional removal and coerced emigration of United States citizens and legal residents of Mexican descent, between the years 1929 and 1944, to Mexico from the United States during the 1930s "Mexican Repatriation" Program. Current law expresses the apology of the State of California to those individuals who were illegally deported and coerced into emigrating to Mexico and requires that a plaque to commemorate those individuals be installed and maintained by the Department of Parks and Recreation in an appropriate public place in the City or County of Los Angeles. This bill would authorize a nonprofit organization representing Mexican Americans or Mexican immigrants to enter into negotiations to plan, construct, and maintain a memorial to Mexican American and Mexican immigrants who were forcibly deported from the United States during the Great Depression, as provided. The bill would require the memorial to be located at an appropriate public place in the City or County of Los Angeles. The bill would require the nonprofit organization to enter into negotiations with the Department of General Services and the state agency with jurisdiction over the state property where the memorial is proposed, where applicable, if the nonprofit organization proposes to locate the memorial on state property.

**[SB 689](#) (Blakespear D) Local coastal program: bicycle lane: amendment.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires the issuance of a coastal development permit if the proposed development is in conformity with the certified local coastal program. The act provides for the certification of local coastal programs by the California Coastal Commission. This bill would provide that an application by a local government to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or a pedestrian walkway shall not require a traffic study for the processing of either a coastal development permit or an amendment to a local coastal program. The bill would require, if a proposal to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or a pedestrian walkway within the developed portion of an existing road right-of-way requires an amendment to a local coastal program, that the amendment be processed in accordance with the procedures applicable to de minimus local coastal program

amendments if the executive director of the commission makes specified determinations.

**[SB 768](#) (Caballero D) California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Housing and Community Development: vehicle miles traveled: study.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for certification and adoption proposed revisions to guidelines establishing criteria, for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state. This bill would require the department, in consultation with local governments and other interested parties, as specified, by January 1, 2028, and subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, to conduct and post on its internet website a study on how vehicle miles traveled is used as a metric for measuring transportation impacts of housing projects pursuant to CEQA. The bill would require the study to include, among other things, an analysis of the differences in the availability and feasibility of mitigation measures to housing projects for vehicle miles traveled in rural, suburban, urban, and low vehicle miles traveled areas. The bill would repeal those provisions on January 1, 2029.

**[SB 867](#) (Allen D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024.**

**Location:** 7/3/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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 project 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.

**[SB 892](#) (Padilla D) Public contracts: automated decision systems: procurement standards.**

**Location:** 9/20/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law requires all contracts for the acquisition of information technology goods and services related to information technology projects, as defined, to be made by or under the supervision of the Department of Technology. Current law requires all other contracts for the acquisition of information technology goods or services to be made by or under the supervision of the Department of General Services. Under current law, both the Department of Technology and the Department of General Services are authorized to delegate their authority to another agency, as specified. The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA) grants to a consumer various rights with respect to personal information, as defined, that is collected by a business, as defined, including the right to request that a business delete personal information about the consumer that the business has collected from the consumer. The California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, amended, added to, and reenacted the CCPA. The CCPA, as amended, establishes the California Privacy Protection Agency with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the CCPA. This bill would require the Department of Technology to develop and adopt regulations to create an automated decision system (ADS) procurement standard. To develop those regulations, the bill would require the department to consider principles and industry standards addressed in specified publications regarding AI risk management.

**[SB 908](#) (Cortese D) Fentanyl: child deaths.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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 require 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.

**[SB 910](#) (Umberg D) Treatment court program standards.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

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

**Location:** 9/24/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a landlord of an assisted housing development, as defined, to offer tenants obligated on the lease of units in the development the option of having their rental payments reported to at least one consumer reporting agency through a written election of rent reporting, as specified. Existing law authorizes a landlord to charge a tenant that elects to have rent reported the lesser of \$10 per month or the actual cost to the landlord to provide the service, as specified. Current law requires the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation to select an independent evaluator and requires the evaluator to report annually on the impact of these provisions, as specified. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would permit a landlord, upon the agreement of the tenant, to provide the offer of rent reporting to the tenant by first-class United States mail or email.

**[SB 936](#) (Seyarto R) Department of Transportation: study: state highway system: road safety projects.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Transportation to conduct a study to identify certain locations in the state highway system with regard to vehicle collisions, projects that could improve road safety at each of those locations, and common factors, if any, contributing to the delay in the delivery of those projects. The bill would require the department to post the study on its internet website on or before January 1, 2026.

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

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**[SB 941](#) (Skinner D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan: industrial sources of emissions.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, in its next update to the scoping plan, to include a discussion of industrial sources of emissions of greenhouse gases for which there are zero-emission alternatives currently technologically available and a discussion of industrial sources of emissions of greenhouse gases for which there are no zero-emission alternatives currently technologically available.

**[SB 946](#) (McGuire D) Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: exclusions: wildfire mitigation payments.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. CHAPTERED

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

**[SB 951](#) (Wiener D) California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal zone: coastal development.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 prescribes procedures for the approval and certification of a local coastal program by the California Coastal Commission, and provides for the delegation of development review authority to a local government, as defined, with a certified local coastal program. Under the act, an action taken by a local government after certification of its local coastal program on a coastal development permit application may be appealed to the commission only on specified grounds and only for certain types of developments, including any development approved by a coastal county that is not designated as the principal permitted use under the zoning ordinance or zoning district map, as specified. This bill would exempt a local government that is both a city and county from the above provision relating to the appeal of developments approved by a coastal county.

**[SB 957](#) (Wiener D) Data collection: sexual orientation, gender identity, and intersex status.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Disparities Reduction Act requires the State Department of Public Health, among other specified state entities, in the course of collecting demographic data directly or by contract as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians, to collect voluntary self-identification information pertaining to sexual orientation, gender identity, and intersexuality. This bill would replace the term "intersexuality" with the term "variations in sex characteristics/intersex status" and would make conforming changes to related provisions.

**[SB 960](#) (Wiener D) Transportation: planning: complete streets facilities: transit priority facilities.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Transportation to improve and maintain the state's highways, and establishes various programs to fund the development, construction, and repair of local roads, bridges, and other critical transportation infrastructure in the state, including the state highway operation and protection program (SHOPP). Current law requires the department, in consultation with the California Transportation Commission, to prepare a robust asset management plan to guide selection of projects for the SHOPP. Current law requires the commission, in connection with the plan, to adopt targets and performance measures reflecting state transportation goals and objectives. Existing law requires the department to develop, in consultation with the commission, a plain language performance report to increase transparency and accountability of the SHOPP. This bill would require the targets and performance measures adopted by the commission to include targets and performance measures reflecting state transportation goals and objectives for complete streets assets that reflect

the existence and conditions of bicycle, pedestrian, and transit priority facilities on the state highway system. The bill would require the department's plain language performance report to include a description of complete streets facilities, including pedestrian, bicycle, and transit priority facilities on each project, as specified.

**SB 961** (Wiener D) Vehicles: safety equipment.

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Would require, commencing with the 2030 model year, every passenger vehicle, motortruck and bus manufactured, sold as new, or leased as new in the state to be equipped with a passive intelligent speed assistance system, as specified, that would utilize a brief, one-time, visual and audio signal to alert the driver each time the speed of the vehicle is more than 10 miles per hour over the speed limit. The bill would exempt emergency vehicles, certain motortrucks, motorcycles, motorized bicycles, mopeds, and certain passenger vehicles from this requirement. The bill would require the system to be capable of being fully disabled, by the manufacturer or a franchisee, for emergency vehicles. The bill would require the system, if the system receives conflicting speed limits for the same area, to apply the higher speed limit.

**SB 969** (Wiener D) Alcoholic beverages: entertainment zones: consumption.

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act contains various provisions regulating the application for, the issuance of, the suspension of, and the conditions imposed upon alcoholic beverage licenses by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Current law defines "entertainment zone" for purposes of the act as a zone created by ordinance on or after January 1, 2024, in the City and County of San Francisco, that authorizes consumption of one or more types of alcoholic beverages on public streets, sidewalks, or public rights-of-way adjacent to and during a special event permitted or licensed by the department. Current law authorizes the City and County of San Francisco to establish an entertainment zone, subject to certain requirements, including providing specified information relating to the entertainment zone to the department and establishing a process or procedure by which persons in possession of alcoholic beverages in the entertainment zone may be readily identifiable as being 21 years of age or older. This bill would, instead, define "entertainment zone" as a zone created by a city, county, or city and county ordinance on or after January 1, 2025, that authorizes consumption of one or more types of alcoholic beverages on public streets, sidewalks, or public rights-of-way. The bill would additionally authorize any city, county, or city and county to establish an entertainment zone subject to the above-described requirements. Before enacting an ordinance to establish or modify an entertainment zone, the bill would require a city, county, or city and county to notify local law enforcement and request feedback about specific information, including, among others, the entertainment zone's proposed boundaries and days and hours of operation.

**SB 972** (Min D) Methane emissions: organic waste: landfills.

**Location:** 9/20/2024-S. VETOED

**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.

**SB 974** (Grove R) Lithium Extraction Tax: fund distribution.

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Lithium Extraction Tax Law imposes a lithium extraction excise tax upon each metric ton of lithium carbonate equivalent extracted from geothermal fluid, spodumene ore, rock, minerals, clay, or any other naturally occurring substance in this state, as specified. Current law requires the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to administer and collect the tax and requires all collected revenues, less refunds and reimbursement to the department for administrative expenses, to be deposited into the Lithium Extraction Excise Tax Fund and disbursed in the manner prescribed. Current law requires 80% of the moneys in the Lithium Extraction Excise Tax Fund to be disbursed by the

Controller to all counties in proportion to the amounts collected for lithium extraction within each county, as specified, and 20% of the moneys to be deposited into the Salton Sea Lithium Fund. This bill would, instead of depositing 20% of the moneys in the Lithium Extraction Excise Tax Fund into the Salton Sea Lithium Fund, deposit 20% of the revenues collected in the County of Imperial into the Salton Sea Lithium Fund, and disburse 20% of the revenues collected in every other county to that county for distribution to communities in that county that are the most impacted by the lithium extraction activities.

**[SB 983](#)**

**(Wahab D) Energy: gasoline stations and alternative fuel infrastructure.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with jurisdiction over various energy-related matters. This bill would require the commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to form the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Taskforce to conduct a study on retail gasoline fueling stations and alternative fuels infrastructure, as provided. The bill would require the taskforce, on or before January 1, 2027, to submit to the Legislature a report on the study with information and recommendations.

**[SB 984](#)**

**(Wahab D) Public agencies: project labor agreements.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes procedures for state agencies to enter into contracts for goods and services, including generally requiring that certain contracts by a state agency, including, but not limited to, contracts for the construction, alteration, improvement, repair, or maintenance of property, be approved by the Department of General Services. Current law authorizes a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, a project labor agreement, as defined, for a construction project, if the agreement includes specified taxpayer protection provisions. This bill would require the Judicial Council and the California State University, by January 1, 2027, to identify and select a minimum of 3 major state construction projects that are required to be subject to the requirements of a project labor agreement, as specified, and would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would require the Judicial Council and the California State University, on or before January 1, 2027, to each submit a report to the Legislature regarding the selection of projects, as specified.

**[SB 994](#)**

**(Roth D) Local government: joint powers authority: transfer of authority.**

**Location:** 6/26/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Current law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be governed. This bill would, for purposes of streamlining the return of land use authority from the March Joint Powers Authority to the County of Riverside and ensuring the continued maintenance of public infrastructure, authorize the authority to transfer jurisdiction over any landscaping and lighting maintenance districts and any community facilities districts, as specified.

**[SB 1016](#)**

**(Gonzalez D) Latino and Indigenous Disparities Reduction Act.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires state agencies, boards, and commissions, in the course of collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians, to use separate collection categories and tabulations for certain groups, as specified. Current federal law imposes various requirements on the collection of demographic data, as provided. Current law establishes the State Department of Public Health, which is responsible for various programs relating to the health and safety of people in the state. Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to collect and report specified information, including data on violent deaths. This bill would require the department, on or after January 1, 2027, 2028, in the course of collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of California residents for any report that includes rates for major diseases and leading causes of death, as specified, to use separate collection categories and tabulations for Hispanic or Latino groups using standardized federal race and ethnicity categories from the federal Office of Management and Budget's "Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity," as specified.



**SB 1022 (Skinner D) Enforcement of civil rights.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) establishes the Civil Rights Department under the direction of an executive officer known as the Director of Civil Rights, to enforce civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment and to protect and safeguard the right of all persons to obtain and hold employment without discrimination based upon specified characteristics or status. The FEHA makes certain discriminatory employment and housing practices unlawful, and authorizes a person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful practice to file a verified complaint with the department. The FEHA requires the department to make an investigation in connection with a filed complaint alleging facts sufficient to constitute a violation of the FEHA, and requires the department to endeavor to eliminate the unlawful practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion. This bill would define the term "group or class complaint" for these provisions to include any complaint alleging a pattern or practice.

**SB 1034 (Seiyarto R) California Public Records Act: state of emergency.**

**Location:** 7/18/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**SB 1037 (Wiener D) Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**SB 1046 (Laird D) Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**SB 1053 (Blakespear D) Solid waste: recycled paper bags: standards: carryout bag prohibition.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**SB 1066 (Blakespear D) Hazardous waste: marine flares: manufacturer responsibility.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Under current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of marine flares. The bill would define "covered product" to include certain pyrotechnic devices that meet the criteria for household hazardous waste and that are used in conjunction with recreational activities. The bill would require a manufacturer of a covered product to develop and implement a manufacturer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products, as specified. The bill would establish a process and timeline for DTSC to review and approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a plan and for the implementation of an approved plan.

**SB 1072 (Padilla D) Local government: Proposition 218: remedies.**

**Location:** 9/20/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Constitution sets forth various requirements for the imposition of local taxes. The California Constitution excludes from classification as a tax assessments and property-related fee imposed in accordance with provisions of the California Constitution that establish requirements for those assessments and property-related fees. Under these requirements, an assessment is prohibited

from being imposed on any parcel if it exceeds the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on that parcel, and a fee or charge imposed on any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership is prohibited from exceeding the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. The Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local compliance with the requirements of the California Constitution for assessments and property-related fees. This bill would require a local agency, if a court determines that a fee or charge for a property-related service, as specified, violates the above-described provisions of the California Constitution relating to fees and charges, to credit the amount of the fee or charge attributable to the violation against the amount of the revenues required to provide the property-related service, unless a refund is explicitly provided for by statute.

**SB 1077** (Blakespear D) Coastal resources: local coastal program: amendments: accessory and junior accessory dwelling units.

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would require, by July 1, 2026, the California Coastal Commission, in coordination with the Department of Housing and Community Development, to develop and provide guidance for local governments to facilitate the preparation of amendments to a local coastal program to clarify and simplify the permitting process for accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units within the coastal zone. The bill would require the commission, in coordination with the department, to convene at least one public workshop to receive and consider public comments on the draft guidance before the finalization of the guidance document and to post the guidance document on the commission's and department's respective internet websites, as specified. To the extent the bill would create additional duties for a local government, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**SB 1090** (Durazo D) Unemployment insurance: disability and paid family leave: claim administration.

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, for purposes of compensating in part for the wage loss sustained by any individual who is unable to work due to the employee's own sickness or injury, among other reasons. Current law sets forth standards for eligibility to receive unemployment compensation disability benefits. This bill would instead require, for purposes of unemployment compensation disability benefits, the issuance of the initial payment for those benefits within 14 days of receipt of the claimant's properly completed first disability claim or as soon as eligibility begins, whichever is later. The bill would apply the same initial payment issuance schedule applicable to unemployment compensation disability benefits to the paid family leave program and repeal the requirement that eligible workers receive benefits generally in accordance with unemployment and disability compensation law. The bill would make these changes operative when these changes are incorporated in the Employment Development Department's integrated claims management system as part of the EDDNext project.

**SB 1098** (Blakespear D) Passenger and freight rail: LOSSAN Rail Corridor.

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation, subject to approval of the Secretary of Transportation, to enter into an interagency transfer agreement under which a joint powers board assumes responsibility for administering the state-funded intercity rail service in certain rail corridors, including the LOSSAN Rail Corridor. Current law defines the LOSSAN Rail Corridor as the intercity passenger rail corridor between San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Luis Obispo. Pursuant to this authority, the department entered into an interagency transfer agreement with the LOSSAN Rail Corridor Agency to administer intercity passenger rail service in the LOSSAN Rail Corridor. This bill would require the Secretary of Transportation to provide guidance and recommendations to, and coordination between, stakeholders as necessary to ensure the performance of the LOSSAN Rail Corridor, as specified. This bill would also require the Secretary of Transportation, with technical and subject matter assistance from the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the LOSSAN Rail Corridor that includes specified information no later than 2 years after an appropriation is made by the Legislature for purposes of this report.

**SB 1100** (Portantino D) Discrimination: driver's license.

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to include a statement in various employment materials that an applicant must have a driver's license unless the employer reasonably expects the duties of the position to require driving and the employer reasonably believes that satisfying that job function using an alternative form of transportation would not be comparable in travel time or cost to the employer, as specified.

**SB 1101 (Limón D) Fire prevention: prescribed fire: state contracts: maps.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires all contracts entered into by a state agency for the acquisition of goods or services, as specified, to be void unless and until approved by the Department of General Services. Current law requires a state agency to secure at least 3 competitive bids or proposals for each contract. Existing law establishes exceptions to these requirements for specified contracts. This bill would include in the list of exceptions a contract entered into by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for the purpose of providing logistical support for large-scale prescribed fire operations, as provided.

**SB 1103 (Menjivar D) Tenancy of commercial real properties: agreements: building operating costs.**

**Location:** 9/30/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a landlord of a residential dwelling to give notice to the tenant a certain number of days before the effective date of a rent increase depending on the amount of the increase, as specified. This bill would apply this requirement to leases of commercial real property by a qualified commercial tenant, as defined. The bill would specify, in all leases for commercial real property by a qualified commercial tenant, that a rent increase would not be effective until the notice period required by these provisions has expired. The bill would also specify that a violation of these provisions would not entitle a qualified commercial tenant to civil penalties. The bill would require a landlord of a commercial real property to include information on these provisions in the notice.

**SB 1108 (Ochoa Bogh R) Mobilehome parks: notice of violations.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** The Mobilehome Parks Act establishes requirements for the construction, maintenance, occupancy, use, and design of mobilehome parks. Current law generally requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce the act, except that a city, county, or city and county may assume the responsibility for the enforcement of the act upon the approval of the department, as provided. Current law makes a violation of the act a crime. Current law, until January 1, 2025, requires an enforcement agency, after conducting an inspection and determining that a violation exists, to issue a notice to correct the violation to the registered owner of the manufactured home or mobilehome and provide a copy to the occupant thereof, if different from the registered owner. Current law requires the registered owner to be responsible for the correction of any violations for which a notice of violation has been given. For violations other than imminent threats to health and safety, as provided, current law requires the notice of violation to allow 60 days from the postmarked date of the notice or date of personal delivery for the elimination of the condition constituting the alleged violation. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill, commencing January 1, 2027, would require an enforcement agency that issues a notice of violation to be responsible for exhausting all administrative and legal recourse against a resident who fails to correct violations before looking to the mobilehome park owner or operator for corrective action, as provided. By requiring local officials to perform these additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**SB 1113 (Newman D) Beverage container recycling: pilot projects: extension.**

**Location:** 8/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** This bill would authorize recycling pilot projects to operate until January 1, 2034, and repeal those provisions on that date. By extending the time recycling pilot projects may operate, the bill would make an appropriation by increasing expenditures from a continuously appropriated fund for handling fee payments to pilot project recyclers. The bill would limit the time that a convenience zone that falls within the area of an operational, department-approved pilot project is deemed to be served to January 1, 2027.

Attachment: SCAG Signed and Vetoed Bill Tracker (Bill Position, Legislative Tracking, and End of Session Update)

**SB 1118 (Eggman D) Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing Program.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** This bill would provide that property that is owned by a tribe is not required to be deed restricted to be eligible for the program, but is required to meet the income requirements of the program, as specified. The bill would also require a property that is owned by a tribe that is not deed restricted to have received public financing to fund affordable housing, as provided.

**SB 1123 (Caballero D) Planning and zoning: subdivisions: ministerial review.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, among other things, requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, is zoned for multifamily residential development, is no larger than 5 acres, as specified, and the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet, except as provided. Current law prohibits a local agency from imposing on the housing development an objective zoning standard, objective subdivision standard, or objective design standard that, among other things, physically precludes the development of a project built to specified densities. This bill would prohibit, if a local agency chooses to permit accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units, those units from counting as residential units for purposes of the above-described requirement that a housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units. The bill would revise the requirement that the lot be zoned for multifamily residential development and would instead require that the lot either be zoned for multifamily residential dwelling use or vacant, as defined, and zoned for single-family residential development. The bill would require that a vacant lot zoned for single-family residential development is no larger than 1 1/2 acres, as specified, and that if the parcels are zoned for single-family residential use, the newly created parcels are no smaller than 1,200 square feet. The bill would, notwithstanding the prohibition related to physical preclusion of a development described above, authorize a local agency to impose a specified height limit on a lot that is vacant and zoned for single-family residential development.

**SB 1130 (Bradford D) Electricity: Family Electric Rate Assistance program.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**SB 1132 (Durazo D) County health officers.**

**Location:** 8/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires a county or city health officer to annually investigate health and sanitary conditions in a county jail, publicly operated detention facility in the county, and private work furlough facility, as specified. Current law authorizes a county or city health officer to make additional investigations of a county jail or detention facility as they determine necessary. This bill would additionally authorize a county or city health officer to investigate a private detention facility, as defined, as they determine necessary.

**SB 1136 (Stern D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: report.**

**Location:** 8/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every

years. Current law requires the state board to present an informational report on the reported emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants from all sectors covered by the scoping plan at least once a year at a hearing of the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies. This bill would instead require that informational report to cover topics related to the scoping plan, as directed by the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies.

**SB 1140 (Caballero D) Enhanced infrastructure financing district.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects, with a governing body referred to as the public financing authority, by adopting a resolution of intention to establish the proposed district. Current law requires the legislative body to direct the city official or county official, as applicable, selected by the legislative body, to mail a copy of the resolution to each affected taxing entity. Current law requires the public financing authority of an enhanced infrastructure financing district to hold a meeting and 3 public hearings on a proposed infrastructure financing plan, as provided. Current law requires the infrastructure financing plan, among other things to be sent to each owner of land within the proposed district and to each affected taxing entity. Current law establishes notice requirements for the meeting and public hearings, including requiring a written notice of each meeting or public hearing to be mailed to each landowner, each resident, and each taxing entity, as specified. Alternative to mailing the documents and notices, current law authorizes an official designated by the city or county to, instead, comply with alternative notice procedures. Current law requires the public financing authority to review the infrastructure financing plan at least annually and make any amendments that are necessary and appropriate. Current law requires a public financing authority to adopt an annual report, as provided, after holding a public hearing, and complying with certain notice requirements, including that the notice be mailed by first-class mail, but may be addressed to "occupant." This bill would revise and recast those provisions by, among other things, requiring the public financing authority to hold a meeting and 2 public hearings, as specified. The bill would remove the requirement that annual report notices be mailed by first-class mail.

**SB 1143 (Allen D) Paint products: stewardship program.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the architectural paint recovery program, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) and requires a manufacturer or designated stewardship organization to develop and implement a stewardship plan. Current law requires the stewardship plan to include a recovery program to reduce the generation of, promote the reuse of, and manage the end-of-life of, postconsumer architectural paint, as provided. Current law prohibits a manufacturer or retailer from selling or offering for sale architectural paint in the state unless the manufacturer is in compliance with the program. Current law requires the stewardship organization to pay to CalRecycle quarterly administrative fees to cover CalRecycle's full administrative and enforcement costs of the program, as provided. Existing law authorizes CalRecycle to impose a civil penalty on any person in violation of the program, as specified. Current law requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the program. Current law establishes the Architectural Paint Stewardship Account and the Architectural Paint Stewardship Penalty Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Fund for the deposit of fees and civil penalties, respectively, imposed pursuant to the program and makes moneys in the account and subaccount available upon appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the program. This bill would revise and recast the architectural paint recovery program as the paint product recovery program. The bill would expand the scope of the stewardship program from architectural paint to paint products, and thereby subject paint products to the requirements of the program. The bill would define "paint product" to mean architectural coatings, aerosol coating products, nonindustrial coatings, and coating-related products, as provided. The bill would exempt aerosol coating products, coating-related products, and nonindustrial coatings added to the stewardship program by the bill from the requirements of the program until January 1, 2028, or the approved stewardship plan's implementation date for those products, whichever occurs sooner, as specified. Among other changes, the bill would require a manufacturer, individually or through a stewardship organization, to review its plan at least every 5 years after approval by CalRecycle and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary.

**SB 1152 (Limón D) State Fire Marshal: fire safety: regulations: lithium-based battery systems: telecommunications infrastructure.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would require the State Fire Marshal, before the next triennial edition of the California

Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2025, to propose to the commission updates to the fire standards relating to requirements for lithium-based battery systems, as provided. The bill would require these updates to address the specific environments in which communications utilities are to deploy the lithium-based battery systems in order to meet specified requirements relating to backup electricity for telecommunications infrastructure, as provided.

**SB 1155 (Hurtado D) Political Reform Act of 1974: postgovernment employment restrictions.**

**Location:** 9/29/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Under current law, Members of the Legislature, elected state officers, and designated employees of state administrative agencies are subject to various restrictions on their activities following their departure from state service. This bill would, for a period of one year after leaving office prohibit the head of a state administrative agency from acting as an agent or attorney for any other person by making an appearance before, or making an oral or written communication to, a state administrative agency or the Legislature if the appearance or communication is made for compensation and for the purpose of influencing legislative or administrative action.

**SB 1156 (Hurtado D) Groundwater sustainability agencies: conflicts of interest: financial interest disclosures.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a public official from making, participating in making, or attempting to use their official position to influence a governmental decision in which they know or have reason to know that they have a financial interest, as defined. The act requires specified public officials, including elected state officers, judges and court commissioners, members of certain boards and commissions, other state and local public officials, and candidates for these positions to file statements of economic interests, annually and at other specified times, that disclose their investments, interests in real property, income, and business positions. The Fair Political Practices Commission is the filing officer for such statements filed by statewide elected officers and candidates and other specified public officials. This bill would require members of the board of directors and the executive, as defined, of a groundwater sustainability agency to file statements of economic interests, according to the filing requirements described above, with the Fair Political Practices Commission using the Commission's online system for filing statements of economic interests.

**SB 1158 (Archuleta D) Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires that funds be allocated under the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program to local air districts for liquidation in accordance with grant criteria and guidelines adopted by the State Air Resources Board. Current law provides that any funds reserved for a local air district by the state board are available for disbursement to the district for a period of not more than 2 years from the time of reservation. Current law requires funds not liquidated by a district by June 30 of the 4th calendar year following the date of the reservation to be returned to the state board within 90 days for future allocation under the program. Beginning January 1, 2034, current law reduces the deadline for that period of liquidation to June 30 of the 2nd calendar year following the date of reservation. This bill would extend the deadline for the period of liquidation to June 30 of the 6th calendar year following the date of disbursement and would make other conforming changes.

**SB 1162 (Cortese D) Public contracts: employment compliance reports: apprenticeship programs.**

**Location:** 9/28/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law establishes requirements that apply when a public entity is required by statute or regulation to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project. Current law requires the enforceable commitment to provide that the contractor, bidder, or other entity will provide to the public entity or other awarding body a report on a monthly basis demonstrating its compliance with these requirements. Current law defines "skilled and trained workforce" for purposes of these provisions to mean that at least 60% of the skilled journeymen employed to perform work on the contract or project by every contractor and each of its subcontractors at every tier are graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation, except for specified occupations. This bill would require the monthly compliance report to include the full name of, and identify the apprenticeship program name, location, and graduation date of, all workers relied upon to satisfy the apprenticeship graduation percentage requirement.

**SB 1169 (Stern D) Los Angeles County Flood Control District: finances.**

**Location:** 7/2/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law, the Los Angeles County Flood Control Act, establishes the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and authorizes the district to control and conserve the flood, storm, and other wastewaters of the district. Existing law authorizes the district to borrow money from certain entities for any flood control work authorized under the act and to repay the same, in annual installments, over a period not to exceed 20 years with an interest at a rate not to exceed 4.25% per annum. Existing law requires the district to annually levy a tax upon the taxable real property of the district clearly sufficient to pay the interest and installments of principal for those loans. Existing law limits the total amount the district may borrow not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$4,500,000. Existing law also limits the total amount of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness in the aggregate that the district may issue and sell to not exceed \$4,500,000. This bill would instead authorize the district to borrow money or obtain loan guarantees from those entities and to repay the same over a period not to exceed 35 years with interest at a rate not to exceed 5.5% annually. The bill would instead authorize the district to levy a tax, in compliance with the applicable provisions of Article XIII C of the California Constitution, clearly sufficient to pay the interest and installments of principal for those loans. The bill would also delete the limits on the amount the district may borrow and the total amount of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness that the district may issue and sell. This bill contains other related provisions.

**SB 1187 (McGuire D) Housing programs: Tribal Housing Reconstitution and Resiliency Act.**

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would enact the Tribal Housing Reconstitution and Resiliency Act and would create the Tribal Housing Grant Program Trust Fund to be administered by the department. The bill would require any moneys appropriated and made available by the Legislature through the annual Budget Act for purposes of the fund and 10% of any moneys that will be appropriated and made available by the Legislature to the department through the annual Budget Act for specified housing programs to be paid and deposited in the fund. The bill would require the department to monitor the balance of the fund and when the department determines that sufficient moneys are available in the fund, the bill would require the moneys in the fund to be allocated in accordance with a specified formula, as provided.

**SB 1188 (Laird D) Drinking water: technical, managerial, and financial standards.**

**Location:** 9/24/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act prohibits a person from operating a public water system unless the person first submits an application to the state board and receives a permit to operate the system, as specified. Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to impose permit conditions, requirements for system improvements, technical, financial, or managerial requirements, and time schedules as it deems necessary to ensure a reliable and adequate supply of water at all times that is pure, wholesome, potable, and does not endanger the health of consumers. Current law makes it a crime to knowingly make any false statement or representation in any application, record, report, or other document submitted, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with the act. This bill would require the state board to develop and adopt minimum standards related to the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people or 3,300 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that serve K-12 schools. The bill would require community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people or 3,300 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that serve K-12 schools to demonstrate compliance with those standards, as provided. The bill would require new community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons or 3,300 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that serve K-12 schools to demonstrate, as part of a permit application, compliance with the minimum technical, managerial, and financial standards.

**SB 1190 (Laird D) Mobilehomes: solar energy systems.**

**Location:** 7/18/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** This bill would make any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any rental agreement or other instrument affecting the tenancy of a homeowner or resident in a mobilehome park, in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or in a resident-owned mobilehome park that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation or use of a solar energy system, as defined, on the mobilehome or the site, lot, or space on which the mobilehome is located void and



unenforceable. The bill would make it unlawful for the management or the ownership to prohibit or restrict a homeowner or resident from installing or using a solar energy system on the home or the site, lot, or space on which the mobilehome is located or to take other specified actions in connection with the installation or use of a solar energy system, except as specified. The bill would exempt imposition of reasonable restrictions on solar energy systems, as defined. The bill would require a solar energy system to meet applicable health and safety standards and requirements imposed by state and local permitting authorities. The bill would make any entity that willfully violates these provisions in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or a resident-owned mobilehome park liable to the homeowner, resident, or other party for actual damages occasioned thereby, and for a civil penalty paid to the homeowner, resident, or other party in an amount not to exceed \$2,000.

**[SB 1193](#) (Menjivar D) Airports: leaded aviation gasoline.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would prohibit an airport operator or aviation retail establishment, as defined, from selling, distributing, or otherwise making available leaded aviation gasoline to consumers on or after January 1, 2031, as provided. Because these provisions would be part of the State Aeronautics Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**[SB 1207](#) (Dahle R) Buy Clean California Act: eligible materials.**

**Location:** 9/20/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Buy Clean California Act requires the Department of General Services, by January 1, 2022, to establish and publish in the State Contracting Manual, in a department management memorandum, or on the department's internet website, a maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible materials, as defined, in accordance with specified requirements. Current law defines "eligible materials" for those purposes to mean carbon steel rebar, flat glass, mineral wool board insulation, or structural steel. By January 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter, existing law requires the department to review the maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible materials, as provided. This bill would revise the definition of "eligible materials" to delete mineral wool board insulation and additionally include insulation, and would make various nonsubstantive changes to the definition provisions of the act.

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

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

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

**Location:** 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency, by ordinance, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. That law prohibits, if a local agency adopts an ordinance to create ADUs in those zones, the local agency from requiring the replacement of offstreet parking spaces if a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of, or is converted to, an ADU. This bill would also prohibit the local agency from requiring the replacement of offstreet parking spaces if an uncovered parking space is demolished in conjunction with the construction of, or is converted to, an ADU.

**SB 1220 (Limón D) Public benefits contracts: phone operator jobs.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. VETOED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits, with specified exceptions, a state agency authorized to enter into contracts relating to public benefit programs from contracting for services provided by a call center that directly serves applicants for, recipients of, or enrollees in, those public benefit programs with a contractor or subcontractor unless that contractor or subcontractor certifies in its bid for the contract that the contract, and any subcontract performed under that contract, will be performed solely with workers employed in California. Current law provides an exception for contracts between a state agency and a health care service plan or a specialized health care service plan regulated by the Department of Managed Health Care and for contracts between a state agency and a disability insurer or specialized health insurer regulated by the Department of Insurance. Current law also authorizes the state to terminate a contract relating to services provided by a call center if the contractor or subcontractor performs services with workers not employed in California. This bill would, until July 1, 2030, instead require any state agency authorized to provide or enter into contracts relating to public benefit programs, or any local government agency authorized to provide or enter into contracts relating to public benefit programs funded by state funds, as specified, to provide services through, or contract for services provided by, a call center that directly serves callers with services performed solely with and by workers employed in California. The bill would also prohibit a state agency or specified local agency from using, or contracting with a call center that uses, artificial intelligence (AI) or automated decision systems (ADS) that would eliminate or automate core job functions of a worker, as specified. The bill would require an agency that utilizes AI or ADS that impact core job functions of workers to notify the workers, their collective bargaining representatives, and the public within a specified timeframe about prescribed information, including a general description of the AI or ADS system. The bill would require a contractor to certify in its bid that any services provided by the contractor, or its subcontractors are to be performed with and by workers employed in California. The bill would also extend these contracting requirements to local government agencies.

**SB 1271 (Min D) Electric bicycles, powered mobility devices, and storage batteries.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law defines "class 1 electric bicycle" as a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour, and defines "class 3 electric bicycle" as a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour, and equipped with a speedometer. A violation of the Vehicle Code is a crime. This bill would clarify that an electric bicycle is a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. The bill would also clarify the definitions of "class 1 electric bicycle" and "class 3 electric bicycle" by providing that the motor on a class 1 electric bicycle is not capable of exclusively propelling the bicycle, except as specified, nor providing assistance to reach speeds greater than 20 miles per hour and the motor on a class 3 electric bicycle is not capable of exclusively propelling the bicycle, except as specified. The bill would prohibit specified vehicles from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as electric bicycles, as specified. Because the bill would impose new requirements for electric bicycles, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**SB 1280 (Laird D) Waste management: propane cylinders: reusable or refillable.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and requires the department to adopt rules and regulations, as necessary, to carry out the act. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable, as defined. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement the provisions of this bill with an effective date of January 1, 2028.

**SB 1295 (Rubio D) Automobile insurance: notice of cancellation.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Under current law, a notice of cancellation of an automobile insurance policy shall not be effective unless mailed or delivered by the insurer to the named insured, lienholder, or additional interest at least 20 days prior to the effective date of cancellation, and at least 10 days' notice of cancellation when the reason for cancellation is for nonpayment of premium. For purposes of this

provision, nonpayment of premium means failure of the named insured to discharge when due any of their obligations in connection with the payment of premiums on a policy, or any installment of the premium, as specified. Current case law requires the 10-day notice period for nonpayment to commence after default. This bill would require that the 10-day notice period for nonpayment commence after nonpayment of premium due by the specified due date and make a cancellation for nonpayment effective, as specified, if the insured has not cured the nonpayment of premium due identified in the notice by the end of the 10-day period.

**[SB 1297](#) (Allen D) The City of Malibu’s speed safety system pilot program.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2032, the Cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland Glendale, and Long Beach, and the City and County of San Francisco to establish a speed safety system pilot program if the system meets specified requirements. Existing law requires a participating city or city and county to adopt a Speed Safety System Use Policy and a Speed Safety System Impact Report before implementing the program, and requires the participating city or city and county to engage in a public information campaign at least 30 days before implementation of the program, including information relating to when the systems would begin detecting violations and where the systems would be utilized. Current law requires a participating city or city and county to issue warning notices rather than notices of violations for violations detected within the first 60 calendar days of the program. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2032, the City of Malibu to establish a similar program for speed enforcement that utilizes up to 5 speed safety systems on the Pacific Coast Highway.

**[SB 1313](#) (Ashby D) Vehicle equipment: driver monitoring defeat devices.**

**Location:** 9/25/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law regulates vehicles, including autonomous vehicles and autonomous technology in vehicles. Current law prohibits vehicles from being equipped with certain equipment, including, among other things, theft alarm systems that emit the sound of a siren. Current law also prohibits vehicles from being equipped with a device that is designed for, or is capable of, jamming, scrambling, neutralizing, disabling, or interfering with radar, laser, or any other electronic device used by a law enforcement agency to measure the speed of moving objects. This bill would prohibit vehicles from being equipped with a device that is specifically designed for, marketed for, or being used for, neutralizing, disabling, or otherwise interfering with a driver monitoring system, as defined, that is engaged when drivers are utilizing advanced driver assistance system features or autonomous technology, as defined. The bill would prohibit a person from using, buying, possessing, manufacturing selling, advertising for sale, or otherwise distributing a device that is specifically designed for neutralizing, disabling, or otherwise interfering with a driver monitoring system that is engaged when drivers are utilizing advanced driver assistance system features or autonomous technology.

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

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

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

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

**Location:** 8/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**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.

**SB 1394 (Min D) Access to connected vehicle service.**

**Location:** 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law generally regulates the safety of motor vehicles and the use of certain types of equipment installed in a motor vehicle, and generally makes a violation of these requirements a crime. Current law provides various protections to persons who are escaping from actual or threatened domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, and other abuse, including providing for a means to keep the names and addresses of abuse survivors confidential in public records. This bill would require, beginning on January 1, 2028, a vehicle with connected vehicle service to clearly indicate to a person who is inside the vehicle when a person who is outside the vehicle has accessed either connected vehicle service or connected vehicle location access, as those terms would be defined. The bill, beginning on July 1, 2025, for vehicles with connected vehicle service, would further require a covered provider to provide a process for a driver to terminate a person's access to connected vehicle service, as specified. The bill would require, beginning on January 1, 2028, a covered provider to provide, in a vehicle manufactured on or after January 1, 2028, that has connected vehicle location access, a mechanism that meets specific requirements and can be used by a driver who is inside a vehicle to immediately disable connected vehicle location access. The bill would, beginning on July 1, 2026, apply this provision to vehicles manufactured prior to January 1, 2028, that have connected vehicle location access, and have the capability to receive software updates, as specified.

**SB 1500 (Durazo D) Housing: federal waiver: income eligibility.**

**Location:** 9/22/2024-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing federal law establishes federal housing assistance programs that are administered by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Existing federal law authorizes HUD to waive regulations promulgated to implement these programs, as provided. Existing law, the Housing Authorities Law, establishes a housing authority in each county and each city, known as the housing authority of the county or city. Upon adoption of a resolution by the governing body of the county or city authorizing the authority to function in it, existing law authorizes an authority to, among other things, prepare, carry out, acquire, lease, and operate housing projects and housing developments for persons of low income, as provided. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the City of Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Total Measures: 235**  
**Total Tracking Forms: 235**



**AGENDA ITEM 5**  
**REPORT**

Southern California Association of Governments  
October 15, 2024

**To:** Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S  
APPROVAL**

**From:** Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst  
(213) 630-1400, barajasf@scag.ca.gov

**Subject:** Legislative Advocacy Update

*Kome Ajise*

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

Information Only – No Action Required

**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:**

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

*This report provides the Legislative/ Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) with an update on SCAG's most recent legislative advocacy efforts, including beginning efforts to identify priorities for the next surface transportation authorization bill, as well as beginning conversations on the potential to reform SB 375 (2008).*

**BACKGROUND:**

**Surface Transportation Authorization**

The Infrastructure, Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA) was signed into law by President Biden on November 15, 2021. The law authorized a historic \$1.2 trillion for transportation and infrastructure purposes, which included both the reauthorization of the nation's surface transportation programs and \$550 billion in new investments and programs. As the bill authorized the funding through Federal Fiscal Year 2026, there are now only two years left until the programs authorized and funded by the bill will expire. Efforts have now begun in earnest with House Transportation and Infrastructure (T&I) and Senate Environmental and Public Works (EPW) committee staff to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and identify what will be in the next iteration. To be proactive, member organizations and jurisdictions throughout the country have begun to gather feedback and form their priorities. SCAG has been actively participating in those discussions to provide our region's perspective, including the National Association of Regional Councils (NARC), Coalition for America's Gateways and Trade Corridors (CAGTC), and other metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs).

Simultaneously, SCAG staff has begun meeting internally in collaboration with Holland and Knight, SCAG's representatives in Washington, D.C., to identify our own potential priorities, as well as externally with stakeholders from throughout the region, including staff from our six County Transportation Commissions, Metrolink, and MoveLA. SCAG staff anticipates bringing these draft priorities to the Legislative/ Communications & Membership Committee (LCMC) at the Committee's November 2024 meeting.

### **Revisiting SB 375 (2008) Planning Framework**

#### **SB 375 History**

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-3-05 in 2005 calling for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions to 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. The 2020 goal was codified into law in 2006 with the passage of landmark climate legislation Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Warming Solutions Act of 2006, by then Assembly Speaker Fabian Nunez and Senator Fran Pavley. The new law created the first of its kind program in the country requiring the reduction of GHG emissions and tasking the California Air Resources Board (CARB) with the authority to adopt regulations and oversee the reduction of GHGs.

Senate Bill (SB) 375, the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act, by Senator Darrell Steinberg, followed in 2008. Recognizing that transportation produces nearly half of the state's GHG emissions, Governor Schwarzenegger signed SB 375 into law, which requires CARB to provide each region in the state with a greenhouse gas emission reduction target for the automobile and light truck sector and requires each region to develop a sustainable communities strategy, to achieve that target, as part of the region's transportation plan.

Specifically, the bill requires CARB to determine per-capita GHG emission-reduction targets for each metropolitan planning organization (MPO) in the state at two points: 2020 and 2035. As directed by statute, CARB assembled a Regional Target Advisory Committee (RTAC) to advise on factors and methodologies to be considered in the target setting process. These CARB appointed members – including participants from county transportation commissions, MPOs and academia – met throughout 2009 before the first targets were set for regions.

Each MPO must prepare a plan detailing how it will meet the GHG emission-reduction targets through integrated land use, housing and transportation planning, known as a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). The SCS is created in conjunction with an MPO's Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) as a blueprint to achieving reductions in GHG emissions from the transportation sector. SCAG's first target for the RTP/SCS in 2012 was to achieve per capita GHG emissions by 8% from 2005 levels by 2020 and to reduce emissions by 13% from 2005 levels by

2035. In March of 2018, CARB updated its regional targets and assigned the SCAG region a 19% emissions reduction target, relative to 2005 levels.

SCAG's RTP/SCS contains over 2,000 projects, including railroad grade separations, street safety improvements, active transportation projects, and managed lanes. These projects are evaluated cohesively as one system – how they work together – and not on a project-by-project basis. Recent state legislation has attempted to chip away at the regional approach to achieving GHG reductions.

### **SB 375 Challenges**

In 2017, California's legislature passed SB 150 by Senator Benjamin Allen, requiring CARB to prepare a report every four years on the progress that each MPO has made in meeting its regional GHG emission reduction target. The most recent 2022 Progress Report suggests that California is not reducing GHG emissions from personal vehicle travel as needed under SB 375, which risks California's ability to meet its overall climate commitments. This report also highlighted that achieving SB 375 GHG reduction targets requires a stronger focus on implementation, which necessitates alignment across state, regional, and local actions.

The report outlined 56 local, regional, and state actions needed to support SCS implementation. Of the 56 actions needed, 52 required actions by a state agency of the Legislature. While regional agencies are responsible for developing the SCS, implementation requires support and action at all levels of government.

Meanwhile, the state has made progress toward a zero-emission transportation sector with the passage of the Advanced Clean Cars II (ACC II) regulation, which requires that all new vehicles sold in the state starting in 2035 must be zero emission vehicles (ZEV). However, from an SB 375 perspective, this means that regions can no longer account for any ZEV strategies as part of their GHG emission target achievement. So, despite the \$1 billion investment in ZEV rebates documented in Connect SoCal 2024, and SCAG's past planning work for electric vehicle charging, SCAG was unable to account for any related GHG emission reductions in the 19% target achievement. In SCAG's previous RTP/SCS, Connect SoCal 2020, ZEV strategies, such as increased incentives and charging infrastructure, represented -1.76% of the 19% GHG emission reduction, making it the single most effective GHG emissions reduction strategy.

CARB is required to update the regional targets no later than 2026, but started the update process earlier this year with a public workshop and outreach to the state's regional agencies. The SB 375 target and guideline update process could provide an opportunity to ensure that the targets and guidelines reflect known technical issues and provide clarity on the application of ACC II regulation's assumptions. However, as currently outlined, the process does not offer a path for state level entities to take action to advance or accelerate implementation of SCSs.

Additional bills have been passed subsequent to SB 375 that have impacted the RTP/SCS, including SB 743 (Steinberg, 2013), which changed the way transportation impacts are measured in a CEQA analysis, and SB 32 (Pavley, 2016), which codified a 2015 Executive Order by Governor Brown to establish a 40% GHG emissions reduction target below 1990 levels by 2030.

A presentation generally outlining this topic was provided at the 2024 Executive/ Administration Committee retreat meeting and at the September 2024 Energy and Environment Committee meeting. A copy of that presentation is attached to this report for reference.

### **Sustainable Communities Strategy Progress**

SCAG recently completed its fourth RTP/SCS with the adoption of Connect SoCal 2024 in April 2024. Since SCAG's first RTP/SCS in 2012, cities in the region have added more than 500,000 new households and one million new jobs near transit. However, household growth has not continued at the rate projected during the first SCS, and the region still faces a backlog of unmet housing need. While each plan cycle has increased the level of investment in transit revenue miles and reduced investment in roadway capacity, CARB reports that the pace of implementation is not occurring fast enough.

SCAG has awarded over \$75 million to local communities since 2016 to assist with planning and program development needed to implement the SCS. This has occurred through programs like the Sustainable Communities Program, *Go Human*, Future Communities Pilot Program, and the Subregional Partnership Program. SCAG also offers technical assistance and data resources through the Regional Data Platform. Lastly and most significantly, the Regional Early Action Plan Grant Program 2.0 (REAP 2.0) provides an additional \$231.5 million that will support SCS implementation.

All of SCAG's resource programs are oversubscribed, reflecting more interest and request for funding than SCAG can provide. In the survey to local jurisdictions conducted as part of Connect SoCal 2024 development, the top two reasons cited as barriers to updating and implementing local plans and policies were limited staff capacity and budget limitations.

### **CARB Target and Guidelines Update Process**

This past summer, CARB hosted a public workshop to begin the 2026 SB 375 regional GHG emission reduction targets update process. CARB staff will be considering technological, policy, and other factors that have changed since 2018, the last time targets were updated. This includes the 2022 Scoping Plan Update, SB 150 progress reports, new research on trends such as telework and autonomous vehicles, and input from MPOs and the public. CARB staff has requested target recommendations and supporting data from MPOs by this fall to inform the process. From there, the process will continue as follows:

- Fall 2024: Information item at a joint CARB meeting



- Winter 2025: Second public workshop
- Spring 2025: Release of draft target report
- Spring 2026: Release of final report and environmental assessment
- Summer 2026: Adoption by CARB of new targets to be effective for the fifth cycle SCS

In tandem with the target update process, CARB is also proposing changes to the SCS Evaluation Guidelines which were last updated in 2019. The Guidelines outline how CARB staff evaluate SCSs, information/data that MPOs are to provide, as well as guidance on technical methodologies. CARB's initial proposals include changes to the SCS Guidelines which sets expectations for information exchange and submittals between CARB and MPOs. CARB staff requested feedback on these proposed changes and will be proposing edits to other parts of the Guidelines but have yet to provide a full schedule for all updates. Updates to the guidance on technical aspects of the Guidelines are expected to be informed by supporting data collected through the target setting process.

### **Next Steps**

SCAG will continue to coordinate with CARB as they conclude their review of Connect SoCal 2024. SCAG staff will also continue to collaborate with other MPOs in the state to identify productive solutions to address the challenges with SB 375 implementation.

In line with these efforts, SCAG joined Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), and San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) in sending a letter to CARB, requesting the opportunity to partner with CARB, the California Transportation Commission (CTC), Caltrans, and the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to holistically review the SB 375 framework to improve how state and regional agencies collaborate to deliver multiple housing, climate, and transportation goals. A copy of that letter has been included in this report for reference.

As noted above, a lot has changed since the adoption of SB 375 in 2008. Deep conversations are needed about the best way to achieve the suite of state and regional goals around housing, climate, and transportation, including the reductions of GHG emissions.

In addition to sending the letter to the above agencies, SCAG has distributed the letter to key stakeholders throughout the region and has begun setting up meetings to discuss the request with CARB board members from the SCAG region.

### **FISCAL IMPACT:**

Work associated with the Legislative Advocacy Update – October 2024 is in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.



**ATTACHMENT(S):**

1. Letter to CARB from MTC SACOG SANDAG SCAG
2. PowerPoint Presentation - SB 375\_Target and Guidelines Update



September 20, 2024

Dr. Steve Cliff  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 California Air Resources Board  
 Sacramento, CA 95814

**Re: Pause Current SB 375 Targets and SCS Guidelines to Allow a Holistic Review of SB 375 Framework**

Dear Dr. Cliff:

The state’s four largest Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) request the opportunity to partner with the California Air Resources Board (CARB), California Transportation Commission (CTC), Caltrans, and the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to holistically review the SB 375 Framework to improve how state and regional agencies collaborate to deliver multiple housing, climate, and transportation goals.

**SB 375 Provides A Foundation from Which the State Can Move Forward**

At the outset, we note that SB 375 has changed regional transportation planning for the better. With each new iteration of the SCS, we have seen better integration of land use, housing, and transportation policies, supporting better climate and quality of life outcomes for our residents. Importantly, the public has become more involved in the development of these plans, resulting in projects that are more responsive to our communities’ needs. This progress should be used as a foundation for further improvements in the state and regional planning framework.

**But The Time Is Right to Holistically Revisit the SB 375 Planning Framework**

A lot has changed since SB 375’s adoption in 2008. The state has accelerated transportation electrification through Advancing Clean Cars II so that almost one in four new cars sold is zero emission. Under SB 743, vehicle miles traveled has replaced level-of-service as a critical success metric for transportation projects large and small. The state has also adopted substantial legislative changes to address a state housing crisis. In addition, the global pandemic fundamentally altered travel patterns and land use preferences – creating headwinds that were unforeseen when the law was designed or when targets were last set by the CARB Board.

Thanks to state programs to support affordable housing and sustainable communities, active transportation, and transit improvements, as well as the Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) program, partial funding is available to support critical housing and transportation needs needed

Attachment: Letter to CARB from MTC SACOG SANDAG SCAG (Legislative Advocacy Update)




to achieve our ambitious goals. But as the SB 150 report acknowledged, funding and staffing for implementation remains far short of what is needed to fully implement these regional plans. A restructured planning process can shift the focus toward implementation and thereby deliver faster and more effective results.

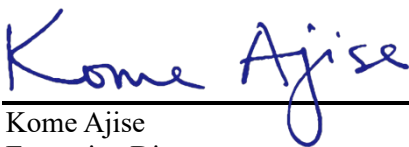
**Request to Conduct a Holistic Review of the SB 375 Framework**

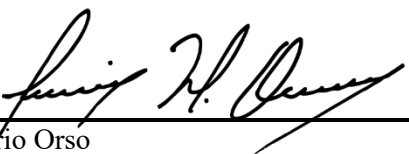
We request that CARB, CTC, Caltrans, and HCD work with MPOs to comprehensively evaluate the SB 375 framework. This effort will require us to engage in a deep and effective dialogue about the best way to achieve the suite of state and regional housing, climate, and transportation-related objectives, including the reductions of GHG emissions. As part of this request, we ask that CARB pause the current SCS guidelines and SB 375 targets to allow for a robust and collaborative conversation about the best path forward in the coming months.

To demonstrate our commitment to this concept, this letter represents the collective submission of comments by the undersigned MPOs for both the proposed amendments to the SCS guidelines (comments requested by CARB by August 30th) and the request for information related to the target setting (preliminary data questionnaire requested by CARB by October 30th). The time is right to develop more robust implementation solutions that will fit state, regional, and local objectives. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Andrew Fremier  
Executive Director  
Metropolitan Transportation Commission

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kome Ajise  
Executive Director  
Southern California Association of Governments

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mario Orso  
Chief Executive Officer  
San Diego Association of Governments

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
James Corless  
Executive Director  
Sacramento Area Council of Governments

- CC:
- Tomiquia Moss, Secretary, California Business, Consumer Services, and Housing
  - Toks Omishakin, Secretary, California State Transportation Agency
  - Sam Assefa, Director, Office of Planning & Research / Land Use & Climate Innovation
  - Tony Tavares, Director, California Department of Transportation
  - Tanisha Taylor, Executive Director, California Transportation Commission
  - Gustavo Velasquez, Director, California Department of Housing & Community Development

Attachment: Letter to CARB from MTC SACOG SANDAG SCAG (Legislative Advocacy Update)



# SB 375: Target and Guidelines Update

September 5, 2024

WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV

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## 2006: California Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32)



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Attachment: PowerPoint Presentation - SB 375 Target and Guidelines Update (Legislative Advocacy Update)

## 2008: Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act (SB 375)

"What this will mean is more environmentally-friendly communities, more sustainable developments, less time people spend in their cars, more alternative transportation options and neighborhoods we can safely and proudly pass on to future generations."

-Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger

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## Sustainable Communities Strategy

*California Government Code 65080(b)(2)(B)*

As part of developing the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) SCAG must now prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)

**Forecasted development (growth) + transportation investments and programs = GHG emission reduction from passenger vehicles**

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## GHG Emission Reduction Targets

- California Air Resources Board is the regulatory agency
- Original targets were ambitious but achievable: 8% by 2020, 13% by 2035
- Target update in 2018 reflected new regulations (SB 32): 8% by 2020, **19% by 2035**
- *But, the first SB 150 CARB Sustainable Communities Progress Report to the Legislature found that "California is not on track to meet greenhouse gas reductions expected under SB 375"*



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## Region Has Increased Diversity of Housing Types

- Since 2012, the adoption year of SCAG's first RTP/SCS:
  - 500,000 more households and one million more jobs near transit
- GHG emission reduction co-benefits include:
  - Reduced energy and water use/costs
  - Increased access to opportunities and everyday destinations
  - Reduced open space and agricultural land consumption



**Culver City Mixed-Use TOD**  
(picture: ArchLenz Photography)



**Rialto Affordable TOD Housing**  
(picture: Related, CA)

6

## Region Has Increased Mobility Options Achieving Significant Localized Benefits

Increased investment in transit revenue miles by 2035:

	2016 RTP/SCS	2024 RTP/SCS
Baseline	616,273	682,526
Plan	703,913	794,031

Over **90,000** additional revenue miles planned in Connect SoCal 2024

Decreased investment in roadway capacity by 2035:

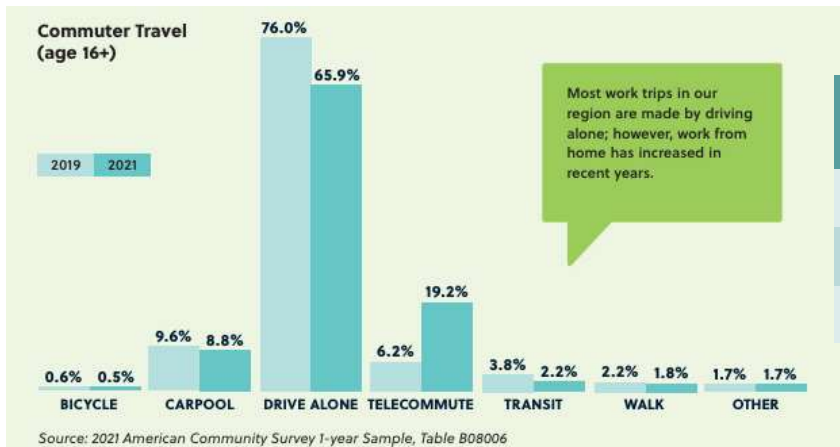
	2016 RTP/SCS	2024 RTP/SCS
Baseline	71,864	72,979
Plan	78,262	76,274

About **2,000** fewer lane miles planned in Connect SoCal 2024

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## ...Yet Realized Only Modest Mode Shift



Regional VMT per capita	
2012	22.8
2016	23.2
2019	22.0

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## Region Has Increased Investment in Local Planning

### SCAG Local Planning Assistance, Information Services

#### Total Award: \$75.9M (Since 2016)

- Sustainable Communities Program/Active Transportation Program: **\$32.6M**
- Go Human: **\$16.1M**
- Future Communities Pilot Program: **\$2.7M**
- Subregional Partnership Program: **\$24.46M**

- Planning assistance offered in the last seven years is nearly three times greater than previous ten years
- REAP 2.0 provides additional \$231.5 million
- SCAG Regional Data Platform
  - HELPR Tool, SoCal Atlas, Parcel Locator
  - Toolbox Tuesday
  - LIST, GIS Training, LDX Portal

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## State Concern (and Lack of support) for Implementation

- CARB’s own 2022 Sustainable Communities Progress Report on implementation identifies 56 actions needed to support SCS implementation.
  - 52 require state action, including, but not limited to:
    - Funding and Incentives
    - Data and Technical Assistance
    - Interagency Coordination
    - Policy Development

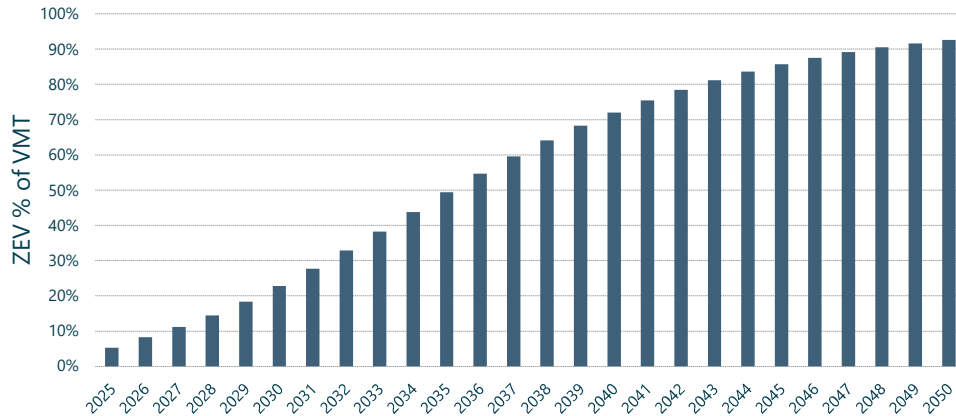


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## Technology Advancement, E-VMT and GHG

- Advanced Clean Cars II regulation necessitates a new framework
  - Travel by gas-powered vehicles will decline from 97% today to just 5% by 2050



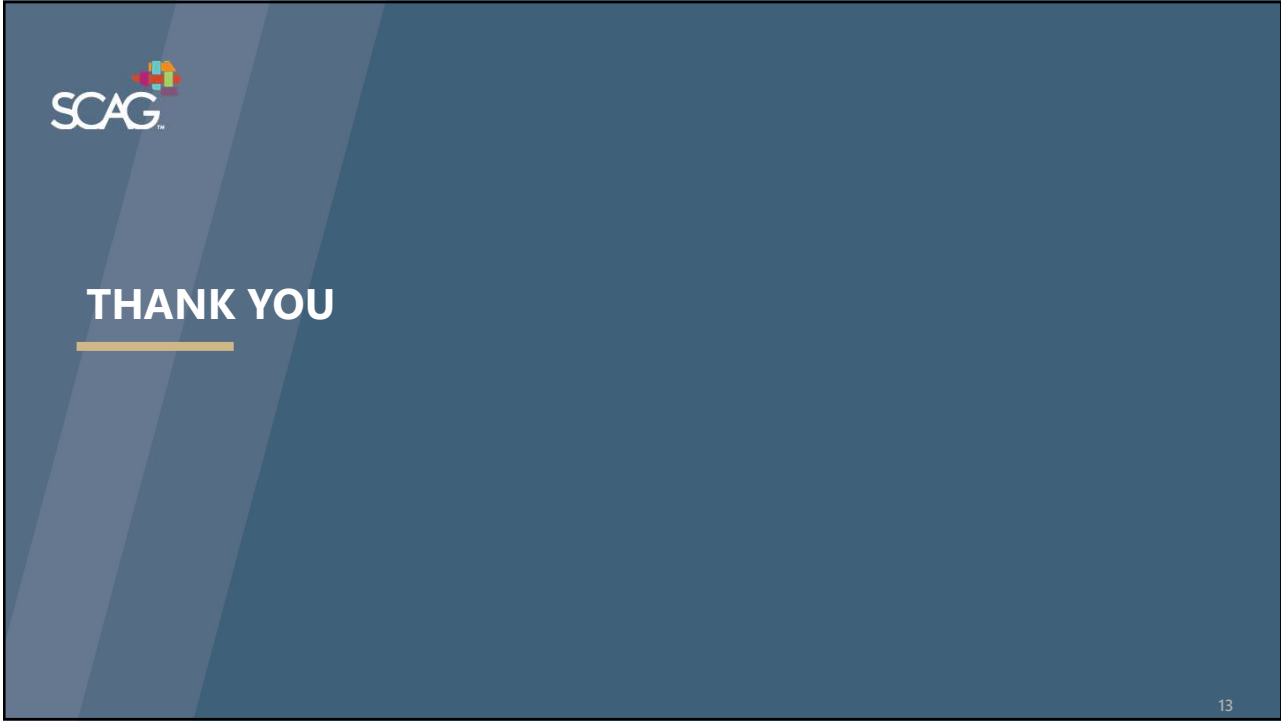
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## A Broken Technical Process

- We need to focus on implementation and SCS co-benefits, not modeling exercises or additional layers of analysis
- As vehicle fleet shifts to ZEVs, there are less GHG emissions per mile driven



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Attachment: PowerPoint Presentation - SB 375\_Target and Guidelines Update (Legislative Advocacy Update)



**AGENDA ITEM 6**  
**REPORT**

Southern California Association of Governments  
October 15, 2024

**To:** Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S  
APPROVAL**

**From:** Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst  
(213) 630-1400, barajasf@scag.ca.gov

**Subject:** SB 375 Update

*Kome Ajise*

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

Information Only – No Action Required

**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:**

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

*Bill Higgins, Executive Director of the California Association of Council of Governments (CALCOG), will provide a broad overview of the history of SB 375 (2008), putting into context the goals of the bill and concerns that have developed with the ability to accomplish these goals since its passage. Additionally, he will provide insight into nascent discussions at the state and regional level regarding potential reforms to improve the process in light of these concerns.*

**BACKGROUND:**

The passage of SB 375 (2008, Steinberg) has led to several improvements in the regional transportation planning process, including better integration of housing, land use and transportation, more public involvement, and an overall improved quality of life and climate outcomes. Nonetheless, there have been a number of significant changes that have occurred in the past 15 years that have directly impacted the effectiveness of the SB 375 program, such as: state requirements relating to Zero-Emission vehicles, altered travel patterns and land use preferences resulting from the global pandemic, and introduction and passage of subsequent legislation.

As the California Air Resources Board (CARB) works to update greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets as mandated by SB 375 conversations about the best way to achieve the suite of state and regional goals around housing, climate, and transportation, including the reductions of GHG emissions are especially timely.

Bill Higgins, Executive Director of the California Association of Council of Governments (CalCOG), will join the Legislative/ Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) to provide a broad



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overview of this landmark legislation, putting into context the goals of the bill and concerns that have developed with the ability to accomplish these goals since its passage. Additionally, he will provide insight into nascent discussions at the state and regional level regarding potential reforms to improve the process, while achieving the same goals, in light of these concerns.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Work associated with the SB 375 Update is in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.



**AGENDA ITEM 7**  
**REPORT**

Southern California Association of Governments  
October 15, 2024

**To:** Legislative/Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S  
APPROVAL**

**From:** Francisco Barajas, Senior Legislative Affairs Analyst  
(213) 630-1400, barajasf@scag.ca.gov

**Subject:** SCAG Mobile Workshops Update

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

Information Only – No Action Required

**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:**

This item supports the following Strategic Priority 2: Be a cohesive and influential voice for the region.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

*This report provides the Legislative/ Communications and Membership Committee (LCMC) with an update on the recent Mobile Workshops organized by SCAG on Friday, August 30, 2024 in Ventura County, and Thursday, September 26 through Friday, September 27, 2024 in Imperial County.*

**BACKGROUND:**

During the Executive/ Administration Committee’s Retreat Meeting in June of this year, President Hagman reiterated his interest in SCAG playing a leadership role on emerging technologies across all policy areas, including through more dialogue and information sharing during the Regional Council meetings and beyond. At the retreat, the EAC discussed and confirmed direction to staff to focus on emerging technologies as a key theme for agenda development, in addition to carrying forward discussions on transit recovery, goods movement, and clean transportation technologies.

Presidential Priority number one, to drive innovation through enhanced focus on emerging technologies in policy committee discussions, mobile workshops, and presentations to Regional Council, is brought to life through SCAG’s exciting “Mobile Workshops” program. The program features working lunches, information sharing sessions, and site visits of facilities in the SCAG region that underscore the themes of a given year’s presidential priorities.

Over the last two months, SCAG has conducted two mobile workshops to focus Regional Council leadership on goods movement and clean transportation technology with an emphasis on optimizing emerging technologies.

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Summaries of these mobile workshops follow below:

#### Ventura County Mobile Workshop

The Port of Hueneme hosted SCAG for a tour on Friday, August 30, 2024. Participants of the tour were provided an overview of the Port by CEO Kristen Decas as well as an overview of SCAG provided by SCAG COO Darin Chidsey. Following the presentations, attendees were led on tours of the Port, the BMW Vehicle Distribution Center, and Anacapa Fresh Logistics. The tour ended with a ceremony and releasing of doves in honor of the late SCAG Second Vice President, Carmen Ramirez.

In attendance were SCAG Regional Council President Curt Hagman, Second Vice President Ray Marquez, LCMC Chair Patricia Lock Dawson, and Regional Council and Policy Committee members Rocky Rhodes, Jenny Crosswhite, Laura Hernandez, Vianey Lopez, Elaine Lister, and Daniel Ramos. Stakeholders from throughout the county of Ventura were also invited to participate, including Councilmember Albert Mendez, City of Fillmore, Martin Erickson, VCTC Executive Director, Angel Garcia, District 5 Supervisor Assistant, Brian Chong, City of Moorpark, Mashael Majid, Deputy Chief of Staff, LA City Council District 4, Jackson Guze, Planning and Housing Deputy, LA City Council District 4, Armida Reyes, Planning and Housing Deputy, LA City Council District 4, and Pattie Braga, Executive Director, Ventura County Leadership Academy.

#### Imperial County Mobile Workshop

SCAG hosted a mobile tour of Imperial County on Thursday, September 26, and Friday, September 27. The tour included attendance at the California League of Cities Imperial County Division Dinner held on Thursday evening, where SCAG Regional Council President Curt Hagman was able to reinforce SCAG's commitment to and collaborating with Imperial County and our regional partners. The dinner was attended by local elected officials and representatives from throughout Imperial County.

On Friday, September 27, SCAG coordinated a tour with Imperial County's Natural Resources Office to highlight the county's ongoing efforts to develop "Lithium Valley." The Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA) around the Salton Sea has been identified as one of the most lithium-rich areas on the planet. Imperial County is working with various industry sectors, academia, and governmental stakeholders and partners to support this potential industry cluster in creating a comprehensive development opportunity to spur strong economic growth and competitive advantage in the region.

The tour also included stops at the various areas around the KGRA to highlight this opportunity as well as participation from Imperial County local elected officials, several SCAG Regional Council members, and other local stakeholders. The event concluded with a working lunch at the Stockmen's Club in Brawley.



Tour attendees included SCAG Regional Council President Curt Hagman, Second Vice President Ray Marquez, Legislative/ Communications & Membership Committee (LCMC) Vice Chair José Luis Solache, and Regional Councilmembers Margaret Finlay, Mike Judge, Linda Krupa, Gil Rebollar, and Suely Saro, SCAG Executive Director Kome Ajise, and SCAG Planning Supervisor Roland Ok. Also in attendance were Councilmember Mike Goodsell, City of Holtville, Chair Luis Plancarte, Imperial County Board of Supervisors, Peggy Price, Imperial County Supervisor-Elect, Catherine Hill, representing the League of Cities, and Bari Beam, Imperial County Natural Resources Deputy CEO.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Work associated with the SCAG Mobile Workshops Update is in the Indirect Cost budget, Legislation 810-0120.10.