



Bill Number	Current Text	Status	Summary	MTC Position	ABAG Position
AB 6 Friedman	Introduced 12/5/2022	Assembly Print	Transportation planning. 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 each regional transportation plan to also include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization in order to, among other things, achieve certain 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. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require regional transportation agencies to prioritize and fund transportation projects, including those funded by a local sales tax measure, that significantly contribute towards the goals outlined in a region’s sustainable communities strategy and the state’s climate goals.		
AB 7 Friedman	Introduced 12/5/2022	Assembly Print	Transportation: funding: capacity projects. Current law requires the Department of Transportation to improve and maintain the state’s highways, and establishes various programs to fund the development, construction, and repair of local roads, bridges, and other critical transportation infrastructure in the state. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would eliminate single occupancy vehicle freeway capacity projects, and allow capacity projects only for bus rapid transit, rail, active transportation purposes, projects that significantly add safety, and projects that significantly reduce congestion, without interfering with existing maintenance and rehabilitation needs.		

<p>AB 9 Muratsuchi</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit. 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. Under the act, the state board is required 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 no later than December 31, 2030. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.</p>	<p>Tracking</p>	
<p>AB 12 Haney</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p>Tenancy: security deposits. Current law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies, and prohibits a landlord from demanding or receiving security for a rental agreement for residential property, however denominated, in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to 2 months' rent, in the case of unfurnished residential property, and an amount equal to 3 months' rent, in the case of furnished residential property, in addition to any rent for the first month paid on or before initial occupancy. This bill would instead prohibit a landlord from demanding or receiving security for a rental agreement for residential property in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to one month's rent, regardless of whether the residential property is unfurnished or furnished, in addition to any rent for the first month paid on or before initial occupancy.</p>		

<p>AB 16 Dixon</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law: adjustment suspension. The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, administered by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, imposes a tax upon each gallon of motor vehicle fuel removed from a refinery or terminal rack in this state, entered into this state, or sold in this state, at a specified rate per gallon. Existing law requires the department to adjust the tax on July 1 each year by a percentage amount equal to the increase in the California Consumer Price Index, as calculated by the Department of Finance. Article XIX of the California Constitution restricts the expenditure of revenues from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax, Diesel Fuel Tax Law, and other taxes imposed by the state on fuels used in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways to street and highway and certain mass transit purposes. This bill would authorize the Governor to suspend an adjustment to the motor vehicle fuel tax, as described above, scheduled on or after July 1, 2024, upon making a determination that increasing the rate would impose an undue burden on low-income and middle-class families. The bill would require the Governor to notify the Legislature of an intent to suspend the rate adjustment on or before January 10 of that year, and would require the Department of Finance to submit to the Legislature a proposal by January 10 that would maintain the same level of funding for transportation purposes as would have been generated had the scheduled adjustment not been suspended.</p>		
<p>AB 31 Carrillo, Juan</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Public transit: funding. Current law provides various sources of funding for capital and operating expenses of public transit systems and intercity rail in the state. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would appropriate funds for the development and operation of a privately run public transit system connecting the Victor Valley and the Antelope Valley in southern California.</p>		
<p>AB 50 Wood</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Energy demand: communication. Current law requires the Energy Commission, in consultation with specified state and federal agencies and at least every 2 years, to conduct assessments and forecasts of all aspects of energy industry supply, production, transportation, delivery and distribution, demand, and prices. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to improve consistent communication between the Energy Commission, Independent System Operator, Public Utilities Commission, and investor-owned utilities to ensure that the state is timely meeting energy demand.</p>		

<p>AB 59 Gallagher</p>	<p>Amended 2/13/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Revenue and Taxation</p>	<p>Taxation: renter’s credit. The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including a credit for qualified renters in the amount of \$120 for spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses if adjusted gross income is \$50,000, as adjusted, or less, and in the amount of \$60 for other individuals if adjusted gross income is \$25,000, as adjusted, or less. Current law requires the Franchise Tax Board to annually adjust for inflation these adjusted gross income amounts. For 2021, the adjusted gross income limit is \$87,066 and \$43,533, respectively. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of the taxable year that includes the date on which funding is first authorized for purposes of this bill and for the succeeding 4 taxable years, and only when specified in a bill relating to the Budget Act, would extend the above-described renter’s credit to spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses if adjusted gross income is \$150,000, as adjusted, or less, and for other individuals if adjusted gross income is \$75,000, as adjusted, or less. The bill would also increase the credit amount for those years to \$2,000 for spouses filing joint returns, heads of households, and surviving spouses and \$1,000 for other individuals.</p>		
<p>AB 67 Muratsuchi</p>	<p>Amended 2/9/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p>Homeless Courts Pilot Program. Current law governs the jurisdiction of various criminal actions and criminal proceedings. Existing law also provides various diversion programs, including programs for defendants with cognitive disabilities and programs for defendants who were, or currently are, members of the United States military. This bill, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, would 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, chronically homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system. The bill would require programs 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 infraction or misdemeanor charges dismissed upon completion of a program, provision of supportive housing, as defined, during the duration of the program, and a dedicated county 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.</p>		

<p>AB 73 Boerner Horvath</p>	<p>Introduced 12/13/2022</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Vehicles. Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to a stop-as-yield pilot program seeking to improve the flow of traffic by allowing both drivers and bicyclists to move safely at an intersection where there is a stop sign.</p>		
<p>AB 84 Ward</p>	<p>Amended 3/7/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Property tax: welfare exemption: affordable housing. 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, including that the acquisition, rehabilitation, development, or operation of the property, or any combination of these factors, is financed with tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds or general obligation bonds, or is financed by local, state, or federal loans or grants and the rents of the occupants who are lower income households do not exceed those prescribed by deed restrictions or regulatory agreements pursuant to the terms of the financing or financial assistance. This bill would expand this partial exemption to property acquired, rehabilitated, developed, or operated, or any combination of these factors, with financing from qualified 501(c)(3) bonds, as defined.</p>	<p>Support</p>	
<p>AB 86 Jones-Sawyer</p>	<p>Introduced 1/4/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Homelessness: lead entity. Current law requires the Council on Homelessness to, among other things, identify mainstream resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California and promote systems integration to increase efficiency and effectiveness to address the needs of people experiencing homelessness. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish a single entity to serve as the lead for ending homelessness, who would perform specified duties.</p>		

AB 96 Kalra	Introduced 1/9/2023	Assembly Public Employment and Retirement	<p>Public employment: local public transit agencies: autonomous transit vehicle technology. Would require a public transit employer to provide written notice to the exclusive employee representative of the workforce affected by autonomous transit vehicle technology of its determination to begin, or its substantive progress toward initiating, any procurement process or a plan to acquire or deploy any autonomous transit vehicle technology for public transit services that would eliminate job functions or jobs of the workforce to which the autonomous transit vehicle technology applies not less than 12 months before commencing the process, plan, or deployment. The bill would require a public transit employer, upon a written request of the exclusive employee representative, to provide specified information to the exclusive employee representative, including the potential gaps in skills that may result from the new service. The bill would require the public transit employer, following the written request for information by the exclusive employee representative, and within 30 days of receiving the specified information, to commence collective bargaining on specified subjects, including creating plans to train and prepare the affected workforce to fill new positions created by the autonomous transit vehicle technology.</p>		
AB 99 Connolly	Amended 3/1/2023	Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	<p>Department of Transportation: state roads and highways: integrated pest management. Would require the Department of Transportation to adopt a statewide policy to only use integrated pest management, as defined, that does not use herbicides or pesticides on state roads and highways in each county that has adopted an ordinance prohibiting roadside spraying of herbicides and pesticides. The bill would require the department, in developing the statewide policy, to contract with an outside entity that possesses expertise in integrated pest management.</p>		
AB 221 Ting	Introduced 1/10/2023	Assembly Budget	<p>Budget Act of 2023. Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2023–24 fiscal year.</p>		
AB 241 Reyes	Introduced 1/13/2023	Assembly Print	<p>Clean Transportation Program. The California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007 creates 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. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation related to the Clean Transportation Program.</p>		

<p>AB 257 Hoover</p>	<p>Amended 2/23/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Public Safety</p>	<p>Encampments: penalties. Under current law, a person who lodges in a public or private place without permission is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor. Current law also provides that a person who willfully and maliciously obstructs the free movement of any person on any street, sidewalk, or other public place is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit a person from camping, as defined, in a street, sidewalk, or other public property within 500 feet of a school, daycare center, playground, or youth center.</p>		
<p>AB 281 Grayson</p>	<p>Introduced 1/24/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Planning and zoning: housing: postentitlement phase permits. Current law, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires a local agency to compile a list of information needed to approve or deny a postentitlement phase permit, to post an example of a complete, approved application and an example of a complete set of postentitlement phase permits for at least 5 types of housing development projects in the jurisdiction, as specified, and to make those items available to all applicants for these permits no later than January 1, 2024. Current law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified, and makes any failure to meet these time limits a violation of specified law. Current law defines various terms for these purposes, including "local agency" to mean a city, county, or city and county, and "postentitlement phase permit," among other things, to exclude a permit required and issued by a special district. This bill would include a special district in the definition of "local agency" and would remove special districts from the exclusion in the definition of "postentitlement phase permit."</p>		
<p>AB 284 Patterson, Joe</p>	<p>Introduced 1/24/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Department of Housing and Community Development: annual report: Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program. Under current law, grants under the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program are allocated in 4 rounds of funding, administered by the California 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 level. This bill would additionally require that this report include an evaluation of the HHAP program.</p>		

<p>AB 309 Lee</p>	<p>Introduced 1/26/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Social housing. The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and the California Housing Finance Agency and sets forth various programs administered by those entities intended to, among other things, provide a comprehensive and balanced approach to the solution of housing problems of the people of this state. The act sets forth various definitions that govern its construction. This bill would define "social housing" for purposes of the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act.</p>		
<p>AB 312 Reyes</p>	<p>Introduced 1/26/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>State Partnership for Affordable Housing Registries in California Grant Program. Would establish, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, the State Partnership for Affordable Housing Registries in California Grant Program to provide technical assistance to eligible entities, as defined, for the purpose of creating a state-managed online platform of affordable housing listings, information, and applications. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer the program and to adopt guidelines for this purpose. The bill would require the department to develop a housing preapplication to standardize applications for affordable housing and to solicit participation of eligible entities no later than January 1, 2026, and to launch the platform no later than July 1, 2027. The bill would require the department to provide technical assistance to participating entities and to ensure equitable access to database users, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to coordinate with the Office of Data and Innovation to carry out the requirements of the program and to contract with vendors pursuant to existing provisions of state contract law, as specified. The bill would establish minimum requirements for the platform and would require a vendor selected to create and maintain the platform to demonstrate specified capabilities and implement those requirements.</p>		
<p>AB 316 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Introduced 1/26/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Vehicles: autonomous vehicles. Would prohibit the operation of an autonomous vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or more on public roads for testing purposes, transporting goods, or transporting passengers without a human safety operator physically present in the autonomous vehicle at the time of operation.</p>		

<p>AB 321 Wilson</p>	<p>Amended 3/6/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Revenue and Taxation</p>	<p>Sales and Use Tax: exemptions: zero-emission public transportation ferries. 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. Those laws provide various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, until January 1, 2028, 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.</p>		
<p>AB 323 Holden</p>	<p>Introduced 1/30/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Planning and land use: parcels: changes in use. Would revise the Planning and Zoning Law to prohibit a developer from submitting a petition for public hearing to a city, county, or city and county, for a change in use of a parcel intended for owner occupancy pursuant to a local inclusionary zoning ordinance or density bonus project, as defined, unless the developer can prove that none of the applicants for owner occupancy can qualify for the unit as an owner occupant pursuant to the income limitation recorded on the deed or other instrument defining the terms of conveyance eligibility.</p>		
<p>AB 338 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Introduced 1/30/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Labor and Employment</p>	<p>Public works: definition. 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. Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Current law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2025, expand the definition of "public works" to include fuel reduction work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project, as specified. The bill would limit those provisions to work that falls within an apprenticeship occupation in the building and construction trades for which an apprenticeship program has been approved and to contracts in excess of \$100,000. The bill would delay the application of those provisions until January 1, 2026, for nonprofits.</p>		

<p>AB 346 Quirk-Silva</p>	<p>Introduced 1/31/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Revenue and Taxation</p>	<p>Income tax credits: low-income housing: California Debt Limit Allocation Committee rulemaking. Current law creates the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (CDLAC) for the purpose of administering the volume limit for the state on private activity bonds through an allocation system. Current law authorizes CDLAC to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations as emergency regulations in accordance with the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill, instead, would authorize CDLAC to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations without complying with the procedural requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, except as specified. The bill would make rules and regulations adopted, amended, or repealed by CDLAC effective immediately upon adoption.</p>		
<p>AB 350 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Introduced 1/31/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Regional transportation plans: Sacramento Area Council of Governments. Current law requires certain transportation planning agencies, including the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. This bill would require the updated regional transportation plan, sustainable communities strategy, and environmental impact report adopted by the SACOG on November 18, 2019, to remain in effect for all purposes until the SACOG adopts its next update to its regional transportation plan, which the bill would require it to adopt and submit on or before December 31, 2025. The bill would provide that a specified update to the regional transportation plan adopted by the SACOG for purposes of compliance with certain federal laws is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), thereby exempting this update from CEQA.</p>		
<p>AB 356 Mathis</p>	<p>Amended 3/7/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p>	<p>California Environmental Quality Act: aesthetic impacts. 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, until January 1, 2024, specifies that, except as provided, a lead agency is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project and aesthetic effects are not considered significant effects on the environment if the project involves the refurbishment, conversion, repurposing, or replacement of an existing building that meets certain requirements. This bill would extend the operation of the above provision indefinitely.</p>		

<p>AB 361 Ward</p>	<p>Introduced 2/1/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Vehicles: parking fines. Current law regulates vehicle parking and charges a fine for, among other violations, parking in a bike lane, parking in a fire lane, or blocking a driveway, as specified. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to parking fines.</p>		
<p>AB 364 Bryan</p>	<p>Introduced 2/1/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Street furniture data: statewide integrated data platform. Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to develop, in cooperation with local and regional transportation entities, the full potential of all resources and opportunities that are now, and may become, available to the state and to regional and local agencies for meeting California's transportation needs. Current law authorizes the department 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. 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.</p>		
<p>AB 394 Hoover</p>	<p>Amended 3/1/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Housing: Building Homes and Jobs Act: report. The Building Homes and Jobs Act, imposes a fee, except as provided, of \$75 to be paid at the time of the recording of every real estate instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded, per each single transaction per single parcel of real property, not to exceed \$225. Current law requires that a county recorder send revenues from this fee, as provided, to the State Controller for deposit in the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund. Current law, for moneys collected on and after January 1, 2019, requires 20% of all moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended for affordable owner-occupied workforce housing. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to create and submit a report to the Legislature that includes specified information relating to the expenditure of the above-described moneys for affordable owner-occupied workforce housing, including how those moneys are being utilized and the number of new homeowners as a result of the expenditure of those moneys, among other things.</p>		

<p>AB 410 Jones-Sawyer</p>	<p>Introduced 2/2/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Shared mobility devices. Current law defines shared mobility device to mean an electrically motorized board, motorized scooter, electric bicycle, bicycle, or other similar personal transportation device, except as provided. Current law requires a shared mobility service provider to affix to each shared mobility device a tactile sign containing raised characters and accompanying Braille, as specified, to identify the device for the purpose of reporting illegal or negligent activity. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.</p>		
<p>AB 411 Bennett</p>	<p>Introduced 2/2/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Transportation: trails. Current law states the intent of the Legislature to annually allocate \$7,000,000 to the Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program Fund to provide grants to local, state, and federal agencies and nonprofit entities to undertake certain environmental enhancement and mitigation projects, including, but not limited to, urban forestry projects, acquisition or enhancement of resource lands, and projects to mitigate the impact of proposed transportation facilities or to enhance the environment. This bill would revise that statement of legislative intent to instead allocate \$10,000,000 annually for that purpose.</p>		
<p>AB 413 Lee</p>	<p>Introduced 2/2/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Vehicles: stopping, standing, and parking. Current law prohibits the stopping, standing, or parking of a vehicle in certain places and under certain conditions, including within an intersection, on a sidewalk or crosswalk, or in front of a fire station. Current law additionally authorizes local jurisdictions to, by ordinance, restrict parking in certain areas, at certain times, and for certain reasons, and to establish metered parking. This bill would prohibit the stopping, standing, or parking of a vehicle within 20 feet of any unmarked or marked crosswalk.</p>		
<p>AB 426 Jackson</p>	<p>Introduced 2/6/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Department of Housing and Community Development: housing plan: reporting. Would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a plan for the state to keep pace with building infrastructure and housing units during an economic downturn on or before January 1, 2025, as specified. The bill would require the department to submit the plan to the Senate Housing Committee and the Assembly Committee on Housing and Community Development on or before December 1, 2026.</p>		

<p>AB 434 Grayson</p>	<p>Introduced 2/6/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Housing element: notice of violation. The Planning and Zoning Law, for housing development projects that submit a preliminary application prior to January 1, 2030, prohibits a city or county from conducting more than 5 hearings, as defined, held pursuant to these provisions, or any other law, ordinance, or regulation requiring a public hearing, if the proposed housing development project complies with the applicable, objective general plan and zoning standards in effect at the time an application is deemed complete, as defined. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to notify a city, county, or city and county, and authorizes the department to notify the Attorney General, that a city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if the department finds that the housing element or an amendment to that element, or any specified action or failure to act, does not substantially comply with the law as it pertains to housing elements or that any local government has taken an action in violation of certain housing laws. This bill would additionally authorize the department to notify a city, county, city and county, or the Attorney General when the planning agency of a city, county, or city and county fails to comply with the above-described provision that prohibits holding more than 5 hearings for specified variances.</p>		
<p>AB 457 Patterson, Joe</p>	<p>Amended 2/27/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Surplus Land Act: exempt surplus land: leases. Current law requires any local agency disposing of surplus land to send, prior to disposing of that property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, a written notice of availability of the property pursuant to prescribed procedures. This bill would expand "exempt surplus land" to include land that is (1) identified in an approved plan for the agency's future use, (2) no larger than 2 acres, (3) proposed to be leased to a property owner or business located within one-half mile of the applicable land, and (4) proposed to be leased for a term no longer than 15 years.</p>		

<p>AB 463 Hart</p>	<p>Introduced 2/6/2023</p>	<p>Assembly U. & E.</p>	<p>Electricity: prioritization of service: public transit vehicles. Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish priorities among the types or categories of customers of every electrical corporation and every gas corporation, and among the uses of electricity or gas by those customers, to determine which of those customers and uses provide the most important public benefits and serve the greatest public need, and to categorize all other customers and uses in order of descending priority based on these standards. Current law requires the commission, in establishing those priorities, to consider, among other things, the economic, social, and other effects of a temporary discontinuance in electrical or gas service to certain customers or for certain uses, as specified. If an electrical or gas corporation experiences a shortage of capacity or capability and is unable to meet all demands by its customers, existing law requires the commission to order that service be temporarily reduced by an amount that reflects the established priorities for the duration of the shortage. This bill would require the commission, in establishing those priorities, to also consider the economic, social equity, and mobility impacts of a temporary discontinuance in electrical service to the customers that rely on electrical service to operate public transit vehicles.</p>		
<p>AB 480 Ting</p>	<p>Introduced 2/7/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Surplus land. 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 notice of availability to specified entities that have notified the Department of Housing and Community Development of their interest in surplus land, as specified. If the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. Current law defines terms for purposes of these provisions, including the term "exempt surplus land," which includes, among other things, surplus land that is put out to open, competitive bid by a local agency, as specified, for purposes of a mixed-use development that is more than one acre in area, that includes not less than 300 housing units, and that restricts at least 25% of the residential units to lower income households with an affordable sales price or an affordable rent for a minimum of 55 years for rental housing and 45 years for ownership housing. This bill would modify these provisions to require that the mixed-use development include not less than 300 residential units.</p>		

<p>AB 485 Davies</p>	<p>Amended 2/23/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p>Tenancy: application screening fee. Current law regulates the hiring of real property and imposes various requirements on landlords relating to the application for, and leasing of, residential rental property, including prohibiting the imposition of an application screening fee greater than the cost of gathering information concerning the applicant, or the cost of using a tenant screening service or a consumer credit reporting service. Current law specifies that in no case shall the application screening fee charged by the landlord or their agent be greater than \$30. Existing law requires a landlord or their agent give a copy of a consumer credit report to an applicant who has paid an application screening fee and who is the subject of that report, if so requested by the applicant. This bill would require, under the circumstances described above, that the consumer credit report be given to the applicant within 24 hours.</p>		
<p>AB 499 Rivas, Luz</p>	<p>Introduced 2/7/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: job order contracting: pilot program. Would establish a pilot program to authorize the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority to use job order contracting as a procurement method. The bill would impose a \$5,000,000 cap on awards under a single job order contract and a \$1,000,000 cap on any single job order. The bill would limit the term of an initial contract to a maximum of 12 months, with extensions as prescribed. The bill would establish various additional procedures and requirements for the use of job order contracting under this authorization. The bill would require the authority, on or before January 1, 2028, to submit to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature a report on the use of job order contracting under the bill. These provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2029.</p>		
<p>AB 500 Davies</p>	<p>Amended 2/27/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p>Rent increases: noticing. Current law requires a landlord of a residential dwelling to give notice at least a specified number of days, either 30 or 90, before the effective date of the change based upon the percentage increase in the amount of rent charged to the tenant at any time during the 12 months before the effective date of the increase, either in and of itself or when combined with any other rent increases for the 12 months before the effective date of the increase. Current law authorizes a landlord of a residential dwelling to give notice either by personal service or mail, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize a landlord of a residential dwelling to give notice by electronic mail, as defined.</p>		

<p>AB 510 Jackson</p>	<p>Introduced 2/7/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Local land trusts. 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 that the housing element include an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels, as provided, existing law requires that the local government rezone sites within specified time periods. Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land, as defined, by a local agency. Current law requires land to be declared surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency takes any action to dispose of it consistent with the agency's policies or procedures. This bill would require each city and county to establish a local land trust, as defined, for the purposes of holding and developing real property within the jurisdiction. The bill would require the local land trust to be governed by the city council or board of supervisors of the local government.</p>		
<p>AB 519 Schiavo</p>	<p>Introduced 2/7/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Affordable housing: consolidated funding application process. Would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, by July 1, 2024, to establish a workgroup to develop a consolidated application for the purposes of obtaining grants, loans, tax credits, credit enhancement, and other types of financing for building affordable housing, and developing a coordinated review process for the application. The bill would require the workgroup to include representatives of the department, the California Housing Finance Agency, the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, and the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee. The bill would require the workgroup to identify a lead agency by October 1, 2024 to receive the application and to work directly with applicants and specify the responsibilities of the lead agency. The bill would require the application to follow certain procedures.</p>		

<p>AB 529 Gabriel</p>	<p>Introduced 2/8/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Adaptive reuse projects. 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, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. Existing law, for award cycles commenced after July 1, 2021, awards a city, county, or city and county, that has adopted a housing element determined by the department to be in substantial compliance with specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law and that has been designated by the department as prohousing based upon their adoption of prohousing local policies, as specified, additional points in the scoring of program applications for housing and infrastructure programs pursuant to guidelines adopted by the department, as provided. This bill would add the expansion of adaptive reuse projects to the list of specified prohousing local policies.</p>		
<p>AB 531 Irwin</p>	<p>Introduced 2/8/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2024. Would enact the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2024 to authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount not to exceed \$600,000,000 to provide additional funding for the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014 (VHHPA). The bill would provide for the handling and disposition of the funds in the same manner as the 2014 bond act.</p>		
<p>AB 540 Wicks</p>	<p>Introduced 2/8/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Social Service Transportation Improvement Act: coordinated transportation services agencies. The Social Service Transportation Improvement Act requires transportation planning agencies and county transportation commissions to prepare and adopt plans detailing required steps to consolidate social service transportation services, including the designation of consolidated transportation service agencies. The act requires funding for implementation to be provided from specified local transportation funds. This bill would require the coordination, rather than the consolidation, of social service transportation services under the act and would recharacterize consolidated transportation service agencies in the act as coordinated transportation service agencies.</p>		

<p>AB 550 Schiavo</p>	<p>Amended 3/2/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Homelessness: public hearings. Would require a city, county, and city and county, on or before January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, to conduct a point-in-time count of homeless persons within that jurisdiction and, on or before January 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, to hold a public hearing to present the data gathered and discuss plans to solve issues related to homelessness in that jurisdiction. The bill would require the city, county, and city and county to, at least 30 days before the public hearing, publish the results of the data gathered on that jurisdiction's internet website and, within 6 months after the public hearing, to develop a plan to reduce homelessness within that jurisdiction. By requiring local agencies to conduct a point-in-time count of homeless persons and develop a plan to reduce homelessness, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>		
<p>AB 572 Haney</p>	<p>Introduced 2/8/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Common interest developments: imposition of assessments. The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act defines and regulates common interest developments, including the establishment and imposition of assessments. Current law limits increases in regular assessments and the aggregate of special assessments that the board may impose in any fiscal year without the approval of a majority of a quorum of members, as specified. This bill would prohibit the increase of a regular assessment on the owner of a deed-restricted affordable housing unit that is more than 5% greater than the preceding regular assessment for the association's preceding fiscal year.</p>		
<p>AB 578 Berman</p>	<p>Introduced 2/8/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Multifamily Housing Program: No Place Like Home Program. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, including the Multifamily Housing Program, pursuant to which the department provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development for specified activities. Current law requires the principal and accumulated interest of a loan issued under the Multifamily Housing Program is due and payable upon the term of the loan. In this regard, current law prohibits the amount of the required loan payments from exceeding 0.42% per annum for the first 30 years of the loan term.</p>		

<p>AB 610 Holden</p>	<p>Introduced 2/9/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program: free youth transit passes. Would, upon the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature, create the Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program, administered by the Department of Transportation, for purposes of awarding grants to transit agencies for the costs of creating, designing, developing, advertising, distributing, and implementing free youth transit passes to persons attending certain educational institutions, providing free transit service to holders of those passes, and administering and participating in the program, as specified. The bill would authorize a transit agency to submit a grant application in partnership with one or more educational institutions and would also authorize grant funds to be used to maintain, subsidize, or expand an existing fare free program, as provided. The bill would authorize a transit agency with an existing fare free program that enables a person 18 years of age or younger to use a transit agency's bus and rail services without paying any additional fare or charge to submit an application without an educational institution partner, as provided. The bill would require the department to submit a report to specified committees of the Legislature on or before January 1, 2028, on, among other things, the outcomes of the program and the funding conditions associated with offering free youth transit passes, the status of transit pass programs statewide, and whether these provisions led to reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases and vehicle miles traveled, as provided.</p>		
<p>AB 637 Low</p>	<p>Introduced 2/9/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Density Bonus Law. The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified percentages of units for lower income, very low income, or senior citizen housing, among other things, and meets other requirements. Current law requires a city or county to grant a proposal for an incentive or concession requested by a developer unless it would not result in identifiable and actual cost reductions, as specified, would have a specific, adverse impact on public health or safety or on specified real property and for which there is no method to avoid or mitigate that impact, as specified, or would be contrary to state or federal law. This bill would additionally except from the requirement that a city or county to grant a proposal an incentive or concession would have an adverse impact on a policy that affirmatively furthers fair housing, as specified.</p>		

<p>AB 645 Friedman</p>	<p>Introduced 2/9/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Vehicles: speed safety system pilot program. Current law establishes a basic speed law that prohibits a person from driving a vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable or prudent given the weather, visibility, traffic, and highway conditions and in no event at a speed that endangers the safety of persons or property. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish a speed safety system pilot program.</p>		
<p>AB 653 Reyes</p>	<p>Introduced 2/9/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law provides that the Department of Housing and Community Development is administered by an executive officer, known as the Director of Housing and Community Development. Under current law, the director is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and holds office at the pleasure of the Governor. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.</p>		
<p>AB 744 Carrillo, Juan</p>	<p>Introduced 2/13/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>California Transportation Commission: data, modeling, and analytic software tools procurement. Upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, this bill would require the California Transportation Commission to acquire public domain or procure commercially available or open-source licensed solutions for data, modeling, and analytic software tools to support the state's sustainable transportation, congestion management, affordable housing, efficient land use, air quality, and climate change strategies and goals. The bill would require the commission to provide access to the data, modeling, and analytic software tools to state and local agencies, as specified. .</p>		

<p>AB 761 Friedman</p>	<p>Introduced 2/13/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Transit Transformation Task Force. Under current law, the Transportation Agency is under the supervision of an executive officer known as the Secretary of Transportation, who is required to develop and report to the Governor on legislative, budgetary, and administrative programs to accomplish comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated planning and policy formulation in the matters of public interest related to the agency. Current law provides for the funding of public transit, including under the Transportation Development Act. This bill would require the secretary, on or before July 1, 2024, to establish and convene the Transit Transformation Task Force to include representatives from the department, the Controller’s office, various local agencies, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and other stakeholders. The bill would require the task force to develop a structured, coordinated process for early engagement of all parties to develop policies to grow transit ridership and improve the transit experience for all users of those services. The bill would require the secretary, in consultation with the task force, to prepare and submit a report of findings based on the task force’s efforts to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on or before January 1, 2025. The bill would require the report to include a detailed analysis of specified issues and recommendations on specified topics.</p>		
<p>AB 799 Rivas, Luz</p>	<p>Introduced 2/13/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: Homelessness Accountability Act. Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges informed by a best-practices framework focused on moving homeless individuals and families into permanent housing and supporting the efforts of those individuals and families to maintain their permanent housing. Current law provides for the allocation of funding under the program among continuums of care, cities, and counties in 4 rounds, the first of which is administered by the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and the others are administered by the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council. This bill, the Homelessness Accountability Act, would instead specify that the purpose of the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program is to provide ongoing grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges informed by best-practices and to solve homelessness using evidence-based or, where no evidence exists, a data-informed and promising framework, as provided.</p>		

AB 817 Pacheco	Introduced 2/13/2023	Assembly Print	<p>Local government: open meetings. Current law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. The act also requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to a provision of the Ralph M. Brown Act.</p>		
AB 819 Bryan	Introduced 2/13/2023	Assembly Public Safety	<p>Crimes: public transportation: fare evasion. Current law makes it a crime, punishable as an infraction and subsequently as a misdemeanor, for an adult to evade payment of a fare of a public transportation system, the misuse of a transfer, pass, ticket, or token with the intent to evade the payment of a fare, or the unauthorized use of a discount ticket, as specified. Under existing law, a 3rd or subsequent violation of fare evasion or other listed associated violations is a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of up to \$400 or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than 90 days, or both. This bill would no longer categorize as a misdemeanor a 3rd or subsequent violation, by an adult, of evading the payment of a fare of a public transportation system, the misuse of a transfer, pass, ticket, or token with the intent to evade the payment of a fare, or the unauthorized use of a discount ticket, and would make a 3rd or subsequent violation punishable only by a fine of up to \$400.</p>		
AB 825 Bryan	Introduced 2/13/2023	Assembly Transportation	<p>Vehicles: bicycles on sidewalks. Would prohibit a local authority from prohibiting the operation of a bicycle on a sidewalk adjacent to a highway or corridor that does not include a Class I, Class II, or Class IV bikeway, as defined. The bill would require a person riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and to adhere to a 10-miles-per-hour speed limit. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>		

<p>AB 837 Alvarez</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Surplus land: exempt surplus land: SPA plans. Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Current law defines terms for these purposes, including, among others, "surplus land". Current law defines "exempt surplus land" to mean, among other things, surplus land that a local agency is exchanging for another property necessary for the agency's use and surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency's use. Current law provides that an agency is not required to follow the requirements for disposal of surplus land for "exempt surplus land," except as provided. This bill would add to the definition of "exempt surplus land" land acquired by a local agency for the development of a university and innovation district in accordance with a sectional plan area (SPA) plan adopted by the local agency prior to January 1, 2019, provided that the land is developed in a manner substantially consistent with the SPA plan.</p>		
<p>AB 894 Friedman</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Parking requirements: shared parking. 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 also authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to adopt ordinances establishing requirements for parking. This bill would require a public agency, as defined, to allow existing land uses with underutilized parking, as defined, to share the underutilized parking with the public, a private entity, a public agency, or other users. The bill would require a public agency to allow shared parking to be counted toward meeting automobile parking requirements for a new or existing development or use, including underutilized parking spaces, when the parking spaces meet specified conditions regarding the distance of the spaces from the applicable site. The bill would require a public agency to accept a parking analysis using peer-reviewed methodologies developed by a professional planning association, as specified, when determining the number of shared parking spaces that can be reasonably shared between different uses.</p>		

<p>AB 914 Friedman</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Electric distribution grid planning: building and transportation electrification. Under current law, it is the policy of the state that each electrical corporation operate its electric distribution grid in its service territory, including owning, controlling, operating, managing, maintaining, planning, engineering, designing, and constructing its own electrical distribution grid, and do so in a safe, reliable, efficient, and cost-effective manner. Current law requires each electrical corporation to continue to make reasonable investments in its electric distribution grid, and requires that each electrical corporation continue to have a reasonable opportunity to fully recover those costs from its customers in a manner determined by the Public Utilities Commission. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to optimize electric distribution grid planning in support of building and transportation electrification.</p>		
<p>AB 919 Kalra</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p>Residential real property: sale of rental properties: right of first offer. Would require an owner of residential real property, defined to include a single-family residential property that is occupied by a tenant or a multifamily residential property to take various actions before offering the residential real property for sale to any purchaser, soliciting any offer to purchase the residential real property, or otherwise entering into a contract for sale of the residential real property. The bill would exempt certain transfers of a residential real property from its provisions, including, among others, a transfer between spouses, domestic partners, parent and child, siblings, grandparent and grandchild, a transfer pursuant to a court order, and a transfer by eminent domain.</p>		
<p>AB 920 Bryan</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p>Discrimination: housing status. Current law prohibits discrimination in any program or activity that is conducted, operated, or administered by the state, or by any state agency, that is funded directly by the state, or that receives any financial assistance from the state, based upon specified personal characteristics. This bill would also prohibit discrimination based upon housing status, as defined.</p>		
<p>AB 930 Friedman</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Local government: Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts. Would authorize the legislative bodies of 2 or more local governments, defined to include a city, county, special district, or transit agency, 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 the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop standards for the formation of RISE districts no later than November 30, 2025. The bill would provide for the establishment of a governing board of a RISE district with representatives of each participating local government.</p>		

<p>AB 932 Ting</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Planning and zoning: junior accessory dwelling units: application approval time period. Current law 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. Current law requires a permitting agency to either approve or deny an application for a permit pursuant to these provisions within 60 days from the date the local agency receives a completed application if there is an existing single-family dwelling on the lot. If the applicant requests a delay, existing law requires this time period to be tolled for the period of the delay. This bill would change that time period to 45 days.</p>		
<p>AB 963 Schiavo</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p>	<p>The End the Foster Care-to-Homelessness Pipeline Act. The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, that is governed by a board of directors. The act, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of projects that qualify as economic development or public development facilities. This bill, the End the Foster Care-to-Homelessness Pipeline Act, would establish the End the Foster Care-to-Homelessness Pipeline Program within the I-Bank to guarantee qualified loans made by financial institutions to qualified nonprofit and for-profit businesses for the construction, acquisition, and renovation of housing for current and former foster youth between 18 and 25 years of age and who qualify for specified programs. The bill would require the bank, in determining whether to guarantee a qualified loan, to give preference to municipalities with high housing inelasticity and high rates of foster youth.</p>		
<p>AB 976 Ting</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Accessory dwelling units: owner-occupancy requirements. The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation of 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. Current law requires a local ordinance to require an accessory dwelling unit to be either attached to, or located within, the proposed or existing primary dwelling, as specified, or detached from the proposed or existing primary dwelling and located on the same lot as the proposed or existing primary dwelling. This bill would instead prohibit a local agency from imposing an owner-occupancy requirement on any accessory dwelling unit.</p>		

<p>AB 980 Friedman</p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Active Transportation Program: guidelines: hearings. Current law requires the California Transportation Commission to develop guidelines and project selection criteria for the Active Transportation Program and authorizes the commission to amend the adopted guidelines after conducting at least one public hearing. This bill would instead require the commission to conduct at least one public hearing in northern California and one public hearing in southern California before amending the adopted guidelines.</p>		
<p>AB 981 Friedman</p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>State highways: pilot highway maintenance and rehabilitation demonstration projects. Would require the Department of Transportation to complete 10 pilot highway maintenance and rehabilitation demonstration projects that result in significantly reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill would require that the projects use end-to-end recycled concrete and materials and close the sections of highway impacted by the projects to through traffic in order to promote safety and increase efficiency. The bill would authorize the department to provide free transit passes to travelers who cannot use a section of a highway that is closed as a result of a project. The bill would require the department, upon completing the projects, to submit a report to the Legislature on the effectiveness, and the total emissions of greenhouse gases reduced as a result, of the projects.</p>		
<p>AB 990 Grayson</p>	<p>Amended 3/6/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</p>	<p>Water quality: low impact development: infill housing projects. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board and the regional boards to, among other things, coordinate their respective activities to achieve a unified and effective water quality control program in the state. Under current law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with federal law and the act. This bill would require local agencies to grant all applicable Low Impact Development Treatment Reduction Credits for qualifying infill housing projects in the San Francisco Bay area that have a density of over 25 homes per acre and meet other specified criteria. Because it would require local agencies to provide a higher level of service, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>		

<p>AB 1035 Muratsuchi</p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Mobilehome parks: rent caps. Would prohibit the management of a mobilehome park from increasing the gross rental rate for a tenancy for a mobilehome space more than 3% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, as defined, over the course of any 12-month period, as specified. The bill would prohibit management from increasing the gross rental rate for a tenancy in more than 2 increments over a 12-month period, after the tenant maintains the tenancy over a 12-month period. The bill would prohibit management from imposing an increase in rent on a prospective purchaser or homeowner that purchases a mobilehome if the purchase qualifies as an in-place transfer, as specified. The bill would exempt specified mobilehome spaces from these provisions. The bill would specify that these provisions apply to rent increases for mobilehome spaces occurring on or after January 1, 2023. The bill would provide that in the event that management increased the rent by more than the amount specified above between January 1, 2023, and January 1, 2024, then the applicable rent on January 1, 2024, is the rent as of January 1, 2023, plus the maximum permissible increase, and that management is not liable to the homeowner for any corresponding rent overpayment. The bill would void any waiver of the rights provided under these provisions. The bill would authorize a local government to adopt or maintain an ordinance, rule, regulation, or initiative measure that establishes a maximum amount that may be charged for rent, or other regulations for a tenancy. The bill would not apply to a mobilehome park when a local government has adopted an ordinance, rule, regulation, or initiative measure prior to the effective date of the bill that establishes a maximum amount that may be charged by management for rent or otherwise regulates the rental rate for a mobilehome tenancy.</p>		
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<p>AB 1053 Gabriel</p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Housing programs: multifamily housing programs: expenditure of loan proceeds. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, including the Multifamily Housing Program, pursuant to which the department provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. 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. This bill would authorize a borrower to use any funds approved, reserved, or allocated by the department for purposes of providing a loan under any multifamily housing program under these provisions for construction financing, permanent financing, or a combination of construction financing and permanent financing, as provided.</p>		
<p>AB 1097 Rivas, Luz</p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Credit history of persons receiving government rent subsidies. Current law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), prohibits, in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy, the use of a financial or income standard in assessing eligibility for the rental of housing that is not based on the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant. FEHA requires the Civil Rights Department to enforce specific provisions of the act, including the provision described above. This bill would additionally prohibit the use of a person's credit history as part of the application process for a rental housing accommodation without offering the applicant the option of providing alternative evidence of financial responsibility and ability to pay in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy. The bill would require the housing provider to consider that alternative evidence in lieu of the person's credit history in determining whether to offer the rental accommodation to the applicant.</p>		

<p>AB 1114 Haney</p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Planning and zoning: housing development projects: postentitlement phase permits. Current law defines “postentitlement phase permit” to include all nondiscretionary permits and reviews filed after the entitlement process has been completed that are required or issued by the local agency to begin construction of a development that is intended to be at least 2/3 residential, excluding discretionary and ministerial planning permits, entitlements, and certain other permits and reviews. These permits include, but are not limited to, building permits and all interdepartmental review required for the issuance of a building permit, permits for minor or standard off-site improvements, permits for demolition, and permits for minor or standard excavation and grading. Current law defines other terms for its purposes. Current law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified, and makes any failure to meet these time limits a disapproval of the housing development project and a violation of the Housing Accountability Act. Current law requires a local agency, beginning on specified dates determined by population size, to provide an option for postentitlement phase permits to be applied for, completed, and retrieved by the applicant on its internet website, and accept applications for postentitlement phase permits and any related documentation by electronic mail until that process has been established. This bill would modify the definition of “postentitlement phase permits” to eliminate the nondiscretionary aspect of permits not otherwise excluded, thereby applying the definition to those permits without regard to whether they are nondiscretionary.</p>		
<p>AB 1183 Holden</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Streamlined construction projects: construction permits: notice. The Permit Streamlining Act imposes requirements on a public agency’s review and approval of development projects, as specified, to ensure clear understanding of specific requirements in connection with that approval and to expedite decisions on those projects. Current law also imposes certain streamlined, ministerial approval processes on a city’s or county’s review of specified projects, including certain multifamily housing developments, solar energy systems, and electric vehicle charging stations. This bill, if a city or county approves a construction project through an expedited, streamlined permitting process, would require a city or county to require the development proponent to place a sign on the parcel in which the project is located to provide notice to the owners and occupants in the area of the project, as specified.</p>		

<p>AB 1287 Alvarez</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Density Bonus Law: additional density bonus and incentives or concessions: California Coastal Act of 1976. Would require a city, county, or city and county to grant an additional density bonus, calculated as specified, when an applicant proposes to construct a housing development that conforms to specified requirements and provides 24% of the base density units to lower income households, conforms to specified requirements and provides 15% of the base density units to very low income households, or conforms to specified requirements and provides 44% of the total units to moderate-income units. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to grant additional incentives or concessions for a project that meets any of those categories and also includes certain percentages of units for persons and families of moderate income. By imposing additional duties on local officials in administering the Density Bonus Law, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>		
<p>AB 1308 Quirk-Silva</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p>	<p>Planning and Zoning Law: single-family residences: parking requirements. The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill would prohibit a public agency, as defined, from imposing a new minimum parking requirement on a project to remodel, renovate, or add to a single-family residence, except as specified.</p>		
<p>AB 1317 Carrillo, Wendy</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p>	<p>Unbundled parking. Would require the owner of residential real property that provides parking with a residential unit to unbundle parking from the price of rent, as specified. The bill would define “unbundled parking” as the practice of selling or leasing parking spaces separate from the lease of the residential use. The bill would exempt residential units with individual garages that are functionally a part of the unit from these provisions. The bill would provide a tenant of a residential unit a right of first refusal to parking spaces built for their unit, as specified. The bill, for residential units where unbundled parking is not possible, would require an owner of residential property to annually provide a tenant with an itemization of the market rate cost of parking, as defined, for the parking spaces they have leased.</p>		

<p>AB 1318 Rivas, Luz</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p>	<p>California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential projects. 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.</p>		
<p>AB 1319 Wicks</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Bay Area Housing Finance Authority: housing revenue. (1)Current law, the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Housing Finance Act, establishes the Bay Area Housing Finance Agency 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. This bill would authorize the authority to issue mortgage revenue bonds, pursuant to provisions described above; acquire, hold, develop, operate, and dispose of real property; and create one or more California limited liability companies of which the authority is the sole member.</p>	<p>Sponsor</p>	<p>Sponsor</p>

<p>AB 1334 Pellerin</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Mobilehome parks: additional spaces: exemption from additional fees or charges. Current law, 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 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 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 spaces to the mobilehome park not to exceed 10% of the previously approved number of spaces in the mobilehome park. The bill would exempt the additional spaces from any business tax, local registration fee, use permit fee, or other fee that does not apply to the existing spaces in the park. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>		
<p>AB 1335 Zbur</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p>	<p>Local government: transportation planning and land use: sustainable communities strategy. Would, commencing January 1, 2024, would require each transportation planning agency to follow certain population projection procedures when updating the regional transportation plan. The bill would require the sustainable communities strategy to be based on population projections produced by the Department of Finance and regional population forecasts used in determining applicable city and county regional housing needs, in consultation with each council of governments. The bill would impose similar reconciliation procedures, as described above, when there are differences in the population forecast provided by the council of governments and the Department of Finance. By imposing additional duties on transportation planning agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>		

<p>AB 1385 Garcia</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Local transportation funds: transit operators. Current law provides various sources of funding to public transit operators. Under the Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act, also known as the Transportation Development Act, revenues from a 1/4% sales tax in each county are available, among other things, for allocation by the transportation planning agency to transit operators, subject to certain financial requirements for an operator to meet in order to be eligible to receive funds. Current law sets forth alternative ways an operator may qualify for funding, including a standard under which the allocated funds do not exceed 50% of the operator's total operating costs, as specified, or the maintenance by the operator of a specified farebox ratio of fare revenues to operating costs. Current law establishes the required farebox ratio as 20% in urbanized areas and 10% in nonurbanized areas. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision relating to operator eligibility in urbanized areas based on the farebox ratio.</p>		
<p>AB 1386 Gabriel</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Veterans housing. Te Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014 requires the California Housing Finance Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Department of Veterans Affairs (referred to collectively as "the departments") to establish and implement programs that focus on veterans at risk for homelessness or experiencing temporary or chronic homelessness, as specified. This bill would authorize an entity tasked with making referrals of units targeted to extremely low income households to match prospective tenants with incomes at 60% of the area median income, as defined, in the event that an eligible tenant is unable to be matched to and accept placement in an available unit. The bill would require an entity tasked with making referrals to these units to make a good faith effort to match a tenant with an extremely low income, document these good faith efforts, and make this documentation available to the departments upon request.</p>		

<p>AB 1418 McKinnor</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Tenancy: local regulations: contact with law enforcement or criminal convictions. Current law prohibits a local agency from authorizing or requiring the imposition of a penalty against a resident, owner, tenant, landlord, or other person as a consequence of law enforcement or emergency assistance being summoned by certain individuals, including a victim of abuse or crime, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local government from, among other things, imposing a penalty against a resident, owner, tenant, landlord, or other person as a consequence of contact with a law enforcement agency, as specified. The bill similarly would prohibit a local government from requiring or encouraging a landlord to perform a criminal background check of a tenant or a prospective tenant, or to evict or penalize a tenant because of the tenant's association with another tenant or household member who has had contact with a law enforcement agency or has a criminal conviction. The bill would preempt inconsistent local rules and regulations and prescribe remedies for violations. The bill would require a local government to repeal, or bring into compliance, an inconsistent local ordinance, rule, policy, or regulation within one year of the effective date of the provisions.</p>		
<p>AB 1485 Haney</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Housing element: enforcement: Attorney General. Current law authorizes the department to notify the office of the Attorney General, that a city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if the department finds that the housing element or an amendment to the housing element does not substantially comply with specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law, or that the local government has taken action or failed to act in violation of specified provisions of law relating to housing, including, among others, the Housing Accountability Act, the Density Bonus Law, and the Housing Crisis Act of 2019. Current law provides that an intervention takes place when a nonparty becomes a party to an action or proceeding between other persons by, among other things, joining a plaintiff in claiming what is sought by the complaint. Current law requires the court to permit a nonparty to intervene in the action or proceeding if a provision of law confers an unconditional right to intervene. This bill would permit the Office of the Attorney General to intervene as a matter of unconditional right in any legal action addressing a violation of the housing laws for which the department may notify the office of the Attorney General that a city, county, or city and county has violated, as described above.</p>		

<p>AB 1490 Lee</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Affordable housing development projects: adaptive reuse. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to give priority with respect to funding under the Multifamily Housing Program to projects that prioritize adaptive reuse in existing developed areas served with public infrastructure, as specified. This bill would define adaptive reuse as the retrofitting and repurposing of an existing building to create new residential units. The bill would require a local government to provide an affordable housing project that is an adaptive reuse project and that guarantees that 100% of the units be made available for lower income households, 50% of which shall be made available to extremely low income households or very low income households, specified benefits and exemptions by local government agencies, including, among other things, approval of all entitlements and permits applicable to the project in 30 days or less, exemption from any minimum floor area ratio, and waiver of local building and permit fees, as specified.</p>		
<p>AB 1505 Rodriguez</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Seismic retrofitting: soft story multifamily housing. Current law establishes the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing for the purposes of providing financial assistance to owners of soft story multifamily housing for seismic retrofitting to protect individuals living in multifamily housing that have been determined to be at risk of collapse in earthquakes, as specified. Current law also establishes the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing Fund, and its subsidiary account, the Seismic Retrofitting Account, within the State Treasury. Current law provides that the Legislature will appropriate \$250,000,000 from the General Fund in the 2023–24 Budget Act to the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing Fund for the purposes of carrying out the program. Current law requires the California Residential Mitigation Program to develop and administer the program, as specified. Current law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2042, and repeals them as of January 1, 2043. This bill would, instead, appropriate \$250,000,000 from the General Fund to the CRMP for the purpose of implementing the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing.</p>		

<p>AB 1508 Ramos</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Department of Housing and Community Development: California Statewide Housing Plan. Current law requires that the California Statewide Housing Plan incorporate, among other things, a statement of housing goals, policies, and objectives, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to update and provide a revision of the plan to the Legislature every 4 years, as specified. Current law requires each update and revision to the plan occurring on or after January 1, 2023, to include an inventory of the number of affordable units needed to meet the state's affordable housing needs for the plan period and to incorporate technical updates and provide technical recommendations, as specified. This bill would require each update and revision to the plan to also include a goal to increase home ownership among first-time home buyers in the state by at least 20% above the average of home ownership rates among first-time home buyers over the prior four year period.</p>		
<p>AB 1525 Bonta</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Transportation finance: equity: vulnerable communities. Existing law establishes within state government the Transportation Agency, which consists of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the California Transportation Commission, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Transportation, the High-Speed Rail Authority, and the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun. The 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. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to promote equity first in transportation funding and to prioritize funding to vulnerable communities.</p>		

<p>AB 1532 Haney</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Office conversion projects. 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 mandatory elements, a housing element. Under that law, supportive housing, as defined, is a use by right in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted if the developer provides the planning agency with a plan for providing supportive services and the proposed housing development meets specified criteria. This bill would make an office conversion project, as defined, that meets certain requirements a use by right in all areas regardless of zoning. The bill would define "office conversion project" to mean the conversion of a building used for office purposes or a vacant office building into residential dwelling units. The bill would define "use by right" to mean that the city or county's review of the office conversion may not require a conditional use permit, planned unit development permit, or other discretionary city or county review or approval that would constitute a "project" for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act, as specified.</p>		
<p>AB 1580 Carrillo, Juan</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Air pollution: electric vehicle infrastructure. The federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 establishes the federal National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program to provide funding for each fiscal year until fiscal year 2026 to the states to strategically deploy electric vehicle charging stations and to establish an interconnected network to facilitate data collection, access, and reliability. This bill would require the commission and the Department of Transportation, on or before June 30, 2024, to jointly develop a State Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Deployment Plan that is consistent with federal requirements and guidance provided by the federal National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program. The bill would require the commission and the department to update the plan each January thereafter. The bill would require the plan and the updates to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and all relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature. The bill would authorize the commission and the department to submit the updates to the plan in conjunction with, or as a part of, the draft investment plan for the Clean Transportation Program. The bill would be inoperative on a specified date and would be repealed on January 1 of the year thereafter. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>		

<p>AB 1587 Ting</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Multifamily Housing Program: report on use of funds. Existing law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires that funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses, including as grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties. Existing law requires the department, in coordination with the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, to report to specified committees of the Legislature on the use of these funds, as provided, on or before April 1, 2021. Existing law requires the report to include specified information, including the location of any properties for which the funds are used and the number of usable housing units produced, or planned to be produced, using the funds. This bill would revise the reporting requirement described above by requiring the department to annually report on the use of those funds. The bill would additionally require that report to include the average cost and length of time to rehabilitate or convert units to long-term housing units.</p>		
<p>AB 1630 Garcia</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Planning and zoning: housing development approvals: student housing projects. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from prohibiting a dormitory on any real property located within 1/2 mile of a university campus, as defined. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to classify student housing as a permitted use on all real property within 1/2 mile of a university campus for zoning purposes. The bill would require a proposed student housing project, as defined, to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or a hearing, if specified requirements are met, including that at least 50% of the unites in the project be occupied by students of the local university campus to which the project site is proximate. In connection with an application submitted pursuant to these provisions, the bill would require a city, county, or city and county to take specified actions, including, upon the request of the applicant, provide a list of permits and fees that are required by the city, county, or city and county. By imposing new duties on local jurisdictions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>		

<p>AB 1633 Ting</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Housing Accountability Act: disapprovals: California Environmental Quality Act. Existing law, the Housing Accountability Act, prohibits a local agency from disapproving a housing development project, as described, unless it makes certain written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. This bill would define “disapprove the housing development project” as also including any instance in which a local agency fails to issue a project an exemption from CEQA for which it is eligible, as described, or fails to adopt a negative declaration or addendum for the project, to certify an environmental impact report for the project, or to approve another comparable environmental document, if certain conditions are satisfied. Among other conditions, the bill would require a housing development project subject to these provisions to be located within an urbanized area, as defined, and meet or exceed 15 dwelling units per acre. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>		
<p>AB 1657 Wicks</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024. Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also 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 \$_____ 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, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>		
<p>AB 1702 Hart</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Active Transportation Program. Current law establishes the Active Transportation Program in the Department of Transportation for purposes of encouraging increased use of active modes of transportation, such as biking and walking. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>		

<p>AB 1735 Low</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Transit districts: prohibition orders. Current law authorizes the Sacramento Regional Transit District, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the Fresno Area Express, and the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District to issue a prohibition order to any person cited for committing one or more of certain prohibited acts in specified transit facilities. Current law prohibits a person subject to the prohibition order from entering the property, facilities, or vehicles of the transit district for specified periods of time. Current law establishes notice requirements in that regard and provides for initial and administrative review of the order. This bill would provide that the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority is a transit district for purposes of these provisions regarding prohibition orders.</p>		
<p>ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval. The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.</p>	<p>Support and Seek Amendments</p>	
<p>ACA 3 Lee</p>	<p>Introduced 1/19/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Print</p>	<p>Wealth tax: appropriation limits. Would authorize the Legislature to impose a tax upon all forms of personal property or wealth, whether tangible or intangible, and would require any tax so imposed to be administered and collected by the Franchise Tax Board and the Department of Justice, as determined by the Legislature in statute. The measure would authorize the Legislature to classify any form of personal property or wealth for differential taxation or for exemption by a majority vote.</p>		

<p>SB 4 Wiener</p>	<p>Amended 2/22/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Planning and zoning: housing development: higher education institutions and religious institutions. 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. The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee within the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law requires the committee to allocate state low-income housing tax credits in conformity with state and federal law that establishes a maximum rent that may be charged to a tenant for a project unit constructed using low-income housing tax credits. This bill would require that a housing development project be a use by right upon the request of an applicant who submits an application for streamlined approval, on any land owned by an independent institution of higher education or religious institution on or before January 1, 2024, if the development satisfies specified criteria, including that the development is not adjoined to any site where more than one-third of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use. The bill would define various terms for these purposes.</p>		
<p>SB 7 Blakespear</p>	<p>Amended 2/13/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Regional housing needs allocation: homelessness. Existing law establishes various programs to address homelessness, including requiring the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness and establishing the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention 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. This bill, for regional housing need assessments on or after January 1, 2024, would require "homeless" to be included as an income category for purposes of the regional housing needs allocation plan. By requiring each council of governments to revise the income categories used in regional housing needs allocations, 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>		

<p>SB 12 Stern</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p>	<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit. Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the State Air Resources Board is required 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 no later than December 31, 2030. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.</p>		
<p>SB 17 Caballero</p>	<p>Amended 2/28/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Senior housing: tax credits. Current law, enacted to implement a specified low-income housing tax credit established by federal law, requires the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee to annually determine and allocate the state ceiling in accordance with those provisions and in conformity with federal law. Current law requires that specified amounts of the low-income housing tax credits be set aside for allocation to rural areas, small developments, and farmworker housing, as specified. This bill would require that the percentage of the federal ceiling on low-income housing tax credits that is awarded for projects restricted to senior citizens not be less than the percentage of lower income renter households in the state that are lower income elderly renter households, as specified.</p>		
<p>SB 18 McGuire</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p>	<p>Housing programs: tribal housing program. Current law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to modify or waive various requirements of any state financing being provided to a housing development by the department in specified situations, if tribal law, tribal governance, tribal charter, or difference in tribal entity or agency legal structure would cause a violation or not satisfy the requirements for the financing. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to create and fund a tribal housing program that promotes construction and rehabilitation of homes for rent and sale, specifically for tribal communities, to direct state agencies with housing funding to create alternative criteria for tribal nations that are tailored to tribal laws and practices in order to meet newly established threshold and compliance requirements for applications, and to provide technical assistance on grant writing and applications on a need basis.</p>		

<p>SB 20 Rubio</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Joint powers agreements: regional housing trusts. Would authorize 2 or more cities, by entering into a joint powers agreement pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, to create a regional housing trust for the purposes of funding housing to assist the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within their jurisdictions. The bill would require a regional housing trust created pursuant to these provisions to be governed by a board of directors consisting of a minimum of 9 directors, as specified. The bill would authorize a regional housing trust to fund the planning and construction of housing, receive public and private financing and funds, and authorize and issue bonds, as specified. The bill would require the joint powers agreement establishing the regional housing trust to incorporate specified annual financial reporting and auditing requirements.</p>		
<p>SB 31 Jones</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p>	<p>Encampments: sensitive areas: penalties. Under current law, a person who lodges in a public or private place without permission is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor. Current law also provides that a person who willfully and maliciously obstructs the free movement of any person on any street, sidewalk, or other public place is guilty of a misdemeanor. Under existing law, a public nuisance is anything that is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by an entire community, neighborhood, or considerable number of persons. Current law provides various remedies against a public nuisance, including abatement by any public body or officer authorized by law. This bill would prohibit a person from sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining, or placing personal property upon any street, sidewalk, or other public right-of-way within 1000 feet of a sensitive area, as defined. The bill would specify that a violation of this prohibition is a public nuisance that can be abated and prevented, as provided.</p>		
<p>SB 34 Umberg</p>	<p>Amended 2/22/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Surplus land disposal: violations: Orange County. Would, until January 1, 2030, would require the County of Orange, or any city located within Orange County, if notified by the Department of Housing and Community Development that its planned sale or lease of surplus land is in violation of existing law, to cure or correct the alleged violation within 60 days, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit an Orange County jurisdiction that has not cured or corrected any alleged violation from disposing of the parcel until the department determines that it has complied with existing law or deems the alleged violation not to be a violation.</p>		

<p>SB 35 Umberg</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p>	<p>Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program. The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, effective January 1, 2023, authorizes specified adult persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. Current law authorizes CARE Act proceedings to commence in the county where the respondent resides, is found, or is facing criminal or civil proceedings. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>		
<p>SB 37 Caballero</p>	<p>Amended 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Act. Would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, require the California Department of Housing and Community Development, commencing January 1, 2024, to begin developing the Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Program. The bill would require the department, in administering the program, to offer competitive grants to nonprofit community-based organizations, continuums of care, public housing authorities, and area agencies on aging, as specified, to administer a housing subsidy program for older adults and adults with disabilities who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, as defined.</p>		
<p>SB 63 Ochoa Bogh</p>	<p>Introduced 1/4/2023</p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p>	<p>Homeless and Mental Health Court and Transitioning Home Grant Programs. Under current law, the Board of State and Community Corrections administers several grant programs, including a mentally ill offender crime reduction grant program, a medication-assisted treatment grant program, and a violence intervention and prevention grant program. This bill would establish two new grant programs until January 1, 2028: the Homeless and Mental Health Court Grant Program that would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, be administered by the Judicial Council and provide grants to counties for the purpose of establishing or expanding homeless courts and mental health courts, as specified; and the Transitioning Home Grant Program that would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, be administered by the board and provide grants to county sheriffs and jail administrators to fund programs aimed at reducing homelessness among inmates released from custody, as specified.</p>		
<p>SB 72 Skinner</p>	<p>Introduced 1/10/2023</p>	<p>Senate Budget and Fiscal Review</p>	<p>Budget Act of 2023. Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2023–24 fiscal year.</p>		

SB 84 Gonzalez	Introduced 1/13/2023	Senate Rules	Clean Transportation Program. Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation related to the Clean Transportation Program.		
SB 91 Umberg	Introduced 1/17/2023	Senate Environmental Quality	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: supportive and transitional housing: motel conversion. Current law, until January 1, 2025, exempts from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects related to the conversion of a structure with a certificate of occupancy as a motel, hotel, residential hotel, or hostel to supportive or transitional housing, as defined, that meet certain conditions. This bill would extend indefinitely the above exemption.		
SB 221 Seyarto	Amended 3/7/2023	Senate Gov. & F.	Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: credits: domestic violence survivor housing. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, allow a credit of \$500 against the taxes imposed by those laws to a qualified taxpayer. The bill would define a qualified taxpayer for this purpose to mean a taxpayer that owns and leases qualified rental property, as defined, to a qualified nonprofit, as defined, pursuant to a lease that satisfies specified requirements. The bill would require the qualified taxpayer to obtain certification, under penalty of perjury, from the qualified nonprofit that the qualified rental property will be used to provide housing to survivors of domestic violence, as provided.		
SB 225 Caballero	Introduced 1/19/2023	Senate Housing	Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program: statewide contract. 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, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program and the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program. Current law, upon appropriation, authorizes the department to make either 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 for conversion, as provided. This bill would establish the Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program for purposes of funding the acquisition and rehabilitation of unrestricted housing units and attaching long-term affordability restrictions on the housing units, while safeguarding against the displacement of current residents.		

<p>SB 229 Umberg</p>	<p>Amended 2/23/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Surplus land: disposal of property: violations: public meeting. Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of land determined to be surplus land by a local agency. Those requirements include a requirement that a local agency, before disposing of a property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, send a written notice of availability of the property to specified entities, depending on the property's intended use, and send specified information in regard to the disposal of the parcel of surplus land to the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law, among other enforcement provisions, makes a local agency that disposes of land in violation of these disposal provisions, after receiving notification of violation from the department, liable for a penalty of 30% of the final sale price of the land sold in violation for a first violation and 50% for any subsequent violation. Under current law, except as specified, a local agency has 60 days to cure or correct an alleged violation before an enforcement action may be brought. This bill would require a local agency that has received a notification of violation from the department to hold an open and public session to review and consider the substance of the notice of violation. The bill would require the local agency's governing body to provide prescribed notice no later than 14 days before the public session.</p>		
<p>SB 233 Skinner</p>	<p>Introduced 1/24/2023</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p>	<p>Energy: new zero-emission vehicles and electric vehicle supply equipment: bidirectional capability. Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to undertake various actions in furtherance of meeting the state's clean energy and pollution reduction objectives, including actions related to electric vehicles. This bill would state the Legislature's intent to enact future legislation to mandate that all new zero-emission vehicles and electric vehicle supply equipment sold in California have bidirectional capability by January 1, 2027, to the extent practical as determined by the commission.</p>		

<p>SB 239 Dahle</p>	<p>Introduced 1/24/2023</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p>	<p>California Environmental Quality Act: housing development projects: judicial proceedings. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a court, in an action or proceeding brought challenging any determination, finding, or decision of a public agency on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA and a finding by the court of such noncompliance, to enter an order that includes one or more of specified mandates, one of which may be a mandate to suspend any or all specific project activity or activities, as provided. CEQA provides that, except as otherwise specified, it is not intended to limit the equitable powers of the courts. This bill would limit the standing to file and maintain the above action or proceeding to the Attorney General. The bill would authorize the court, upon its own motion or of a party, to conduct a hearing to determine if the Attorney General is bringing and maintaining an action or proceeding for nonenvironmental purposes, as defined. If the court determines that the action is brought or maintained for nonenvironmental purposes, the bill would authorize the court to take necessary actions, including the dismissal of the action or proceeding, award of attorneys' fees, or both dismissal and award.</p>		
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<p>SB 240 Ochoa Bogh</p>	<p>Introduced 1/25/2023</p>	<p>Senate Governmental Organization</p>	<p>Surplus state real property. Current law requires a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to satisfy certain requirements to be considered as a potential priority buyer of the surplus state real property, including that the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the department, that the surplus state real property, or portion of that surplus state real property, is to be used by the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor for open space, public parks, affordable housing projects, or development of local government-owned facilities. Current law authorizes the Department of General Services to sell surplus state real property, or a portion of surplus state real property, to a local agency, or to a nonprofit affordable housing sponsor if no local agency is interested in the surplus state real property, for affordable housing projects at a sales price less than fair market value if the department determines that such a discount will enable the provision of housing for persons and families of low or moderate income. Current law also authorizes the Director of General Services to transfer surplus state real property to a local agency for less than fair market value if the agency uses the surplus state real property for parks or open-space purposes. This bill would remove authorization for a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to be considered as a potential priority buyer of surplus state real property upon demonstration that the property is to be used by the agency or sponsor for open space or a public park. The bill would, where surplus state real property that is to be used by the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor for affordable housing projects and the affordable housing project is not completed within 5 years of the date the property was acquired by the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor, require the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to pay a penalty in the amount of 1% of the purchase price. The bill would remove authorization to transfer surplus state real property to a local agency for less than fair market value if the agency proposes to use the surplus state real property for parks or open-space purposes.</p>		
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SB 265 Hurtado	Introduced 1/31/2023	Senate Governmental Organization	<p>Cybersecurity preparedness: critical infrastructure sectors. Would require the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to direct the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) to prepare, and Cal OES to submit to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2025, a strategic, multiyear outreach plan to assist critical infrastructure sectors, as defined, in their efforts to improve cybersecurity and an evaluation of options for providing grants or alternative forms of funding to, and potential voluntary actions that do not require funding and that assist, that sector in their efforts to improve cybersecurity preparedness. The bill would make related findings and declarations.</p>		
SB 267 Eggman	Introduced 1/31/2023	Senate Judiciary	<p>Credit history of persons receiving government rent subsidies. The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), prohibits, in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy, the use of a financial or income standard in assessing eligibility for the rental of housing that is not based on the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant. FEHA requires the Civil Rights Department to enforce specific provisions of the act, including the provision described above. This bill would additionally prohibit the use of a person’s credit history as part of the application process for a rental housing accommodation without offering the applicant the option of providing alternative evidence of financial responsibility and ability to pay in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy. The bill would require the housing provider to consider that alternative evidence in lieu of the person’s credit history in determining whether to offer the rental accommodation to the applicant.</p>		

<p>SB 272 Laird</p>	<p>Introduced 1/31/2023</p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p>	<p>Sea level rise: planning and adaptation. Would require a local government, as defined, lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone, as defined, or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as defined, to implement sea level rise planning and adaptation through either submitting, and receiving approval for, a local coastal program, as defined, to the California Coastal Commission or submitting, and receiving approval for, a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline resiliency plan to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, on or before January 1, 2034. By imposing additional requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require local governments that receive approval for sea level rise planning and adaptation on or before January 1, 2029, to be prioritized for sea level rise funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of projects in the local government's approved sea level rise adaptation plan. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, the California Coastal Commission and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of that planning and adaptation. The bill would make the operation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.</p>		
<p>SB 294 Wiener</p>	<p>Introduced 2/2/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Housing development projects: floor area ratios. 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 prohibits a local agency, as defined, from imposing a floor area ratio standard that is less than 1.0 on a housing development project that consists of 3 to 7 units, or less than 1.25 on a housing development project that consists of 8 to 10 units. Current law prohibits a local agency from imposing a lot coverage requirement that would physically preclude a housing development project of not more than 10 units from achieving the floor area ratios described above. This bill would delete the 10-unit maximum for eligible projects, and would prohibit a local agency from imposing a floor area ratio standard that is less than 2.5 on a housing development project that consists of 11 to 20 units. The bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing a floor area ratio standard that is less than 1.25 for every ten housing units, rounded to the nearest ten units, on a housing development project that consists of more than 20 units.</p>		

<p>SB 320 Skinner</p>	<p>Introduced 2/6/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Property taxation: possessory interests: independent: publicly owned housing project. 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 that, for purposes of the definition of a taxable possessory interest, a possession or use is not independent if it is pursuant to a contract that includes, but is not limited to, a long-term lease for the private construction, renovation, rehabilitation, replacement, management, or maintenance of housing for active duty military personnel and their dependents, if specified criteria are met. This bill would provide that there is no independent possession or use of land or improvements if the possession or use is for a tenancy, as defined, in a residential unit, as defined, in a publicly owned housing project, as defined, is part of a governmental assistance program, and directly fulfills the governmental, public purpose of providing the housing, as described in the governmental assistance program.</p>		
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<p>SB 341 Becker</p>	<p>Introduced 2/7/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Housing development. Current law awards jurisdictions that are in substantial compliance with specified provisions and that are prohousing additional points or preference in the scoring of applications for specified state programs, including, among others, the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program and the Infill Incentive Grant Program of 2007. Current law authorizes additional bonus points to be awarded to other state programs when already allowable under state law. Current law establishes the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019, which requires the department, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to establish and administer a grant program to allocate those funds to eligible applicants, as defined, to fund capital improvement projects that are an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of, a qualifying infill project, qualifying infill area, or catalytic qualifying infill area, as those terms are defined, pursuant to specified requirements. Current law requires the department, in its review and ranking of applications for the award of capital improvement project grants, to rank affected qualifying infill projects and qualifying infill areas based on specified priorities. This bill would remove the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program from the list of specified state programs for which additional points or preference is awarded. This bill, with respect to the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019, would specify that only the qualifying infill area portion of that program must be awarded additional points or preference. This bill would add the qualifying infill area and catalytic qualifying infill area portions of the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019 as one of the specified state programs for which additional points or preference is awarded.</p>		
<p>SB 352 Padilla</p>	<p>Introduced 2/8/2023</p>	<p>Senate L., P.E. & R.</p>	<p>California Workforce Development Board: minimum wage and housing. Current law establishes within the Department of Industrial Relations, the Industrial Welfare Commission, and requires the minimum wage for employees fixed by the commission or by any applicable state or local law to be paid to employees. This bill would require the California Workforce Development Board, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development and the Director of the Department of Housing and Community Development, to examine housing costs by county and create a formula to ascertain how much the local minimum wage must be for a full-time worker to reasonably afford housing and basic expenses in that county. The bill, commencing in 2024, would also require the California Workforce Development Board to recommend to the Legislature by December 15 of each year the minimum wage for a full-time minimum earner to afford housing in each county and recommend a method to annually adjust figures to account for housing cost inflation and inflation broadly.</p>		

<p>SB 381 Min</p>	<p>Introduced 2/9/2023</p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p>	<p>Electric bicycles: study. Would require the Mineta Transportation Institute at San Jose State University to, on or before January 1, 2026, conduct a study on electric bicycles to inform efforts to improve the safety of riders and pedestrians, and to submit a report of the findings from the study to the Legislature. The bill would require the study to examine or compile, among other things, data on injuries, accidents, emergency room visits, and deaths related to bicycles and electronic bicycles and data on best practices for safety of regular bicycles versus electric bicycles.</p>		
<p>SB 395 Wahab</p>	<p>Introduced 2/9/2023</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p>	<p>Statewide eviction database. Current law regulates evictions and provides that a tenant who remains in possession of a property after the term of the tenant’s lease expires, or who fails to pay rent, is guilty of unlawful detainer. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require landlords to report all evictions to a new statewide eviction reporting database.</p>		
<p>SB 405 Cortese</p>	<p>Introduced 2/9/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Planning and zoning: housing element: inventory of sites: regional housing need. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. Current law requires the appropriate council of governments, or for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. Current law requires a city or county to determine whether each site in its inventory of land can accommodate the development of some portion of its share of the regional housing need, as provided. This bill, for a housing element or amendment adopted as part of the seventh planning period, would require the planning agency to provide notice to the owner of a site included in the above-described inventory that the site is included in that inventory, if the owner’s identity and contact information is known, as specified. If the site owner notifies the planning agency or the department that the owner does not intend to develop at least 80% of the number of units for the site, determined as described above, during the current planning period, the bill would provide that the site would not be considered a site that can be developed to meet the jurisdiction’s share of the regional housing need, except as specified. The bill would require the planning agency to make a reasonable effort to identify an owner and the owner’s contact information and to determine the intent of the owner to develop the site. The bill would require that the information be an important factor for the department in determining whether the housing element identifies sufficient sites to meet the jurisdiction share of regional housing. The bill would require the department to amend specified standards, forms, and definitions to implement these provisions.</p>		

<p>SB 406 Cortese</p>	<p>Introduced 2/9/2023</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p>	<p>California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: financial assistance: housing. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempts for its requirements actions taken by the Department of Housing and Community Development or the California Housing Finance Agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing, as provided. This bill would extend the above exemption to actions taken by a local agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing.</p>		
<p>SB 423 Wiener</p>	<p>Introduced 2/13/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Land use: streamlined housing approvals: multifamily housing developments. Existing law, 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 specified 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, as specified, remain available at affordable housing costs, as defined, or rent to persons and families of lower or moderate-income for no less than specified periods of time. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026. This bill would authorize the Department of General Services to act in the place of a locality or local government, at the discretion of that department, for purposes of the ministerial, streamlined review for development on property owned by or leased to the state. The bill would delete the January 1, 2026, repeal date, thereby making these provisions operative indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>		
<p>SB 434 Min</p>	<p>Introduced 2/13/2023</p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p>	<p>Transit operators: street harassment survey. This bill would require a transit operator, as defined, upon allocation of certain funds by the Legislature, to collect specified survey data for the purpose of informing efforts to improve the safety of riders and reduce street harassment on public transit on or before June 30, 2024. The bill would require a transit operator to conduct outreach activities with subpopulations of riders who are underrepresented in surveys and impacted by street harassment to gain insight into the perspectives of these riders based on their experiences. The bill would provide that specified information collected by a transit operator in the 5 years before the effective date of this bill is deemed to be survey data collected by the transit operator for purposes of the bill. To the extent the bill imposes additional duties on a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>		

SB 439 Skinner	Introduced 2/13/2023	Senate Rules	<p>Housing finance: Bay Area Housing Finance Authority. 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. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision establishing the title of the act.</p>		
SB 460 Wahab	Introduced 2/13/2023	Senate Judiciary	<p>Hiring of real property: criminal history. This bill would prohibit a housing provider from inquiring about an applicant's criminal history, requiring an applicant to disclose their criminal history, or requiring an applicant to authorize the release of their criminal history, unless they are complying with federal law, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a housing provider from basing any adverse action, in whole or in part, on information contained in an applicant's criminal history, if the housing provider received criminal history information about an applicant, unless they are complying with federal law.</p>		
SB 466 Wahab	Introduced 2/13/2023	Senate Judiciary	<p>Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act: rental rates. The Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act prescribes statewide limits on the application of local rent control with regard to certain properties. The act generally authorizes an owner of residential real property to establish the initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit, except in specified circumstances, including, (1) when the residential real property has a certificate of occupancy issued after February 1, 1995, (2) when the residential real property has already been exempt from the residential rent control ordinance of a public entity on or before February 1, 1995, pursuant to a local exemption for newly constructed units, and (3) when the residential real property is alienable and separate from title to any other dwelling units, except as specified. This bill would instead authorize an owner of residential real property to establish the initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit when the residential real property has been issued a certificate of occupancy issued within the 15 years preceding the date on which the owner seeks to establish a rental rate under these provisions.</p>		

<p>SB 469 Allen</p>	<p>Introduced 2/13/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Housing: publicly funded low-rent housing projects. The California Constitution prohibits the development, construction, or acquisition in any manner of a low-rent housing project by any state public body, as defined, until a majority of the qualified electors of the city, town, or county in which it is proposed to develop, construct, or acquire the same, voting upon that issue, approve the project by voting in favor at an election. The California Constitution, for purposes of this prohibition, defines "low-rent housing project" to mean any development composed of urban or rural dwellings, apartments, or other living accommodations for persons of low income, financed in whole or in part by the federal government or a state public body or to which the federal government or a state public body extends assistance by supplying all or part of the labor, by guaranteeing the payment of liens, or otherwise. Existing law establishes exclusions from this definition of "low-rent housing project," including a development that consists of the acquisition, rehabilitation, reconstruction, alterations work, or any combination thereof, of lodging facilities or dwelling units using moneys appropriated and disbursed pursuant to specified provisions of the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act relating to affordable housing preservation, rental housing development awarded funds from certain multifamily housing direct loan programs, and housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases.</p>		
<p>SB 482 Blakespear</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Multifamily Housing Program: supportive housing: capitalized operating reserves. Would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to offer capitalized operating reserves to supportive housing units developed under the Multifamily Housing Program.</p>		

<p>SB 507 Gonzalez</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p>	<p>Electric vehicle charging station infrastructure: assessments. Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), working with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission, to prepare, and update biennially, a statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet its goals of putting at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030, and of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, as specified. This bill would require the Energy Commission to also assess the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet the goal of ensuring 100% of new cars and light trucks sold in California are zero-emission vehicles by 2035, and evaluate the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needs of specified use cases to ensure an equitable deployment of electric vehicle charging infrastructure by 2035.</p>		
<p>SB 523 Laird</p>	<p>Introduced 2/14/2023</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p>	<p>State Transit Assistance Program. Current law requires the transfer of a specified portion of the sales tax on diesel fuel, in addition to various other revenues, to the Public Transportation Account, a trust fund in the State Transportation Fund. Current law requires funds in the account to be allocated to various public transportation and transportation planning purposes, with specified revenues in the account to be allocated by the Controller to specified local transportation agencies for public transportation purposes, pursuant to the State Transit Assistance Program. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.</p>		
<p>SB 555 Wahab</p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Social Housing Act of 2023. Would establish the California Social Housing Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be made available to the Department of Housing and Community Development for the purposes of this act, including promoting the achievement of the aforementioned goals. This bill would require the department, no later than January 1, 2025, to develop, adopt, and submit to the Legislature a California Social Housing Plan for achieving the aforementioned goals, as specified. The bill would make related findings and declarations.</p>		

<p>SB 569 Glazer</p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Taxation: renter's credit. The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including a credit for qualified renters in the amount of \$120 for spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses if adjusted gross income is \$50,000, as adjusted, or less, and in the amount of \$60 for other individuals if adjusted gross income is \$25,000, as adjusted, or less. Current law requires the Franchise Tax Board to annually adjust for inflation these adjusted gross income amounts. For 2021, the adjusted gross income limit is \$87,066 and \$43,533, respectively. Current law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. Current law establishes the continuously appropriated Tax Relief and Refund Account in the General Fund and provides that payments required to be made to taxpayers or other persons from the Personal Income Tax Fund are to be paid from that account. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, would require the Franchise Tax Board to annually recompute for inflation the above-mentioned credit amounts, as provided. The bill, for credits allowable for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, would provide that the credit amount in excess of the qualified renter's liability would be refundable and paid from the Tax Relief and Refund Account to the qualified renter upon appropriation by the Legislature.</p>		
<p>SB 614 Blakespear</p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p>	<p>Transportation Development Act. The Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act, also known as the Transportation Development Act, provides for funding of local public transit systems throughout the state, as provided. The act makes legislative findings and declarations in that regard. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the legislative findings and declarations of the act.</p>		

<p>SB 682 Skinner</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p>	<p>Low-carbon cement and concrete. Would set a policy for the state for state agencies to purchase or specify at least 10%, by volume, of cement and concrete, including supplementary cementitious materials, that meet a certain benchmark by 2030 and to exclude the purchase of fossil-based supplementary cementitious materials by 2035. The bill would require, by March 31, 2024, the Transportation Agency, the Department of Transportation, the Department of General Services, the Department of Water Resources, and other state agencies, in collaboration with the State Air Resources Board, to develop and enter into advance procurement agreements for the purchase or specification of low-carbon cement and low-carbon concrete products up to 10 years in advance that would facilitate the development of production of concrete, cement, and supplementary cementitious materials that meet or exceed the benchmark for low-carbon cement and concrete, as provided.</p>		
<p>SB 684 Caballero</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Land use: Subdivision Map Act: expiration dates. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. The act requires an approved or conditionally approved tentative map or vesting tentative map to expire 24 months after its approval or conditional approval, or after an additional period of time prescribed by local ordinance, not to exceed an additional 24 months. However, the act extends the expiration date of certain approved tentative maps and vesting tentative maps, as specified. This bill would authorize a legislative body to extend the expiration date, by up to 24 months, of a tentative map, vesting tentative map, or parcel map that meets certain criteria, including that a tentative map or vesting tentative map was approved on or after January 1, 2017, and not later than January 1, 2022, and that it relates to the construction of single-family or multifamily housing, as specified.</p>		

<p>SB 693 Seyarto</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Exempt surplus land: City of Murrieta. Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land, as defined, by a local agency, as defined. Current law requires land to be declared surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency takes any action to dispose of it consistent with the agency’s policies or procedures. Current law requires any local agency disposing of surplus land to send, prior to disposing of that property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, a written notice of availability of the property pursuant to prescribed procedures. This bill would exempt specified parcels located within the City of Murrieta from the Surplus Land Act. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>		
<p>SB 709 Allen</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p>	<p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan. 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 authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the fund. This bill would require the 3-year investment plan to additionally identify and analyze conflicts and overlapping policies, where applicable, in current state strategies to meeting the state’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals and targets by sector.</p>		
<p>SB 710 Durazo</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p>	<p>Department of Transportation: sale of excess state highway property. Current law provides that the Department of Transportation shall have full possession and control of the state highway system and associated real property. Current law, if the department determines that real property, or an interest in the property, acquired for highway purposes is no longer necessary for those purposes, authorizes the department to sell or exchange the property or property interest in the manner and upon terms, standards, and conditions established by the California Transportation Commission, as provided. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.</p>		

<p>SB 712 Portantino</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p>	<p>Tenancy: micromobility devices. Would prohibit a landlord from prohibiting a tenant from owning a personal micromobility device or from storing a personal micromobility device in their dwelling unit unless the landlord provides secure, long-term storage for those devices. The bill would define "micromobility device" for those purposes to include wheelchairs, bicycles, e-bicycles, scooters, e-scooters, skateboards, and hoverboards.</p>		
<p>SB 713 Padilla</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Planning and zoning: density bonuses: preemption. The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct certain types of housing. Current law requires a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance specifying how compliance with the Density Bonus Law will be implemented and, except as provided, specifies that failure to adopt an ordinance does not relieve the city, county, or city and county from compliance with that law. This bill would specify that the provisions of the Density Bonus Law prevail in the event of a conflict between that law and an ordinance, regulation, or other local law enacted by initiative.</p>		
<p>SB 721 Becker</p>	<p>Introduced 2/16/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Special taxes: vacant land. The California Constitution generally conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax. Under current law, a charter city, pursuant to its constitutional authority over municipal affairs, may levy local taxes to raise revenues for local purposes, subject to restrictions imposed by that city's charter or preemption in matters of statewide concern. Current law also authorizes the legislative body of any city to levy any tax which may be levied by any charter city, subject to the voters' approval pursuant to the California Constitution. Current law specifies procedural requirements for the legislative body of a city, county, or district to propose to the voters an ordinance or resolution to adopt a special tax. This bill would specify that, as used in those procedural requirements, a special tax includes a tax, levied by any city, including a charter city, county, or district on vacant sites included in the inventory on land suitable and available for residential development pursuant to the housing element of a county's or a city's long-term general plan, that meets the constitutional requirements.</p>		

<p>SB 736 McGuire</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Planning and zoning: housing: postentitlement phase permits. The Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. Specifically, current law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified. Current law requires a local agency, if a postentitlement phase permit is determined to be incomplete, denied, or determined to be noncompliant, to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency or, if there is no governing body, to the director of the agency, as provided by that agency. This bill would delete the provision for the applicant to appeal a decision to the director of the local agency, as described above, and, instead, require a local agency to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency only.</p>		
<p>SB 747 Caballero</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Senate Gov. & F.</p>	<p>Surplus land: notice of exemption determination. Current law exempts the disposal of certain surplus land from the requirements of the Surplus Land Act, and defines "exempt surplus land," for purposes of the act. Current law authorizes a local agency, on an annual basis, to declare multiple parcels as "surplus land" or "exempt surplus land," for purposes of the act, as supported by written findings. Existing administrative law requires a local agency making a determination that property is exempt surplus land to provide a copy of the written determination, as specified, to the department at least 30 days before disposition. This bill would authorize a local agency to declare administratively that land is exempt surplus land if the declaration and findings are published and available for public comment, and the local public entities and housing sponsors described above are notified at least 30 days before the declaration takes effect.</p>		

<p>SB 827 Glazer</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p>	<p>San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District: Office of the BART Inspector General. Would provide that the BART Inspector General is vested with the full authority to exercise all responsibility for maintaining a full scope, independent, and objective audit and investigation program. The bill would provide the office with access and authority to examine all records, files, documents, accounts, reports, correspondence, or other property of the district and external entities that perform work for the district. The bill would provide that all books, papers, records, and correspondence of the office are public records subject to the California Public Records Act, but would prohibit the BART Inspector General from releasing certain types of records to the public, except under certain circumstances. The bill would also make it a crime to engage in specified activities with regard to an audit, evaluation, investigation, or review conducted pursuant to these provisions, as specified. Because the bill would create a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>		
<p>SB 834 Portantino</p>	<p>Introduced 2/17/2023</p>	<p>Senate Housing</p>	<p>Housing: California Family Home Construction and Homeownership Bond Act of 2023. Would enact the California Family Home Construction and Homeownership Bond Act of 2023 (bond act), which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$25,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance the California Family Home Construction and Homeownership Program, established as part of the bond act. The bill would authorize the California Housing Finance Agency to award California Socially Responsible Second Mortgage Loans to eligible applicants to use as a down payment or to pay closing costs on the purchase of a new home. The bill would also authorize the agency to award Family Homeownership Opportunity Infrastructure Improvement Loans to developers to be used for predevelopment infrastructure improvements and other upfront costs typically incurred in connection with new home construction, under specified conditions. The bill would require that moneys received from a loan recipient for the repayment of financing provided under the program be used to pay debt service when due on bonds issued pursuant to the bond act. The bill would also authorize the agency to issue revenue bonds for the purposes of financing the program, as specified.</p>		

<p>SBX1 2 Skinner</p>	<p>Introduced 12/5/2022</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p>	<p>Energy: transportation fuels: supply and pricing: maximum gross gasoline refining margin. Current law requires operators of refineries in the state that produce gasoline meeting California specifications, within 30 days of the end of each calendar month, to submit a report to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission containing certain information regarding its refining activities related to the production of gasoline in that month. Current law requires the commission to notify a refiner that has failed to timely provide the required information and imposes a civil penalty on the refiner that fails to submit the required information within 5 days of being notified of the failure. This bill would establish a maximum gross gasoline refining margin at an unspecified amount per gallon and would authorize the commission to annually adjust the maximum gross gasoline refining margin, as provided. The bill would authorize the commission to petition the court to enjoin a refiner from exceeding the maximum gross gasoline refining margin. The bill would also authorize the commission to assess an administrative civil penalty on a refiner for exceeding the maximum gross gasoline refining margin, as provided. The bill would authorize the commission to grant a refiner’s request for an exemption from the maximum gross gasoline refining margin upon a showing by the refiner of reasonable cause, and to subject the refiner to alternative maximum margins or other conditions set by the commission. The bill would require a refiner seeking an exemption to file a statement under the penalty of perjury setting forth the basis of the request for exemption.</p>		
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League of California Cities (“the League”)

- <https://www.cacities.org/Policy-Advocacy/Bill-Search>

California State Association of Counties (CSAC)

- <https://www.counties.org/legislative-tracking>

California Association of Councils of Government (CALCOG)

- <https://www.calcog.org/index.php?src=gendocs&ref=billtrack&link=billtrack>

**Metropolitan Transportation Commission and Association of Bay Area Governments
Joint MTC ABAG Legislation Committee
2023 Legislative Deadlines***

January

- 1: Statutes take effect
- 4: Legislature reconvenes
- 10: Budget must be submitted by Governor
- 16: Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- 20: Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees' fiscal bills introduced in their house in the odd-numbered year.

February

- 17: Last day for bills to be introduced
- 20: Presidents' Day

March

- 30: Spring Recess begins upon adjournment
- 31: Cesar Chavez Day observed.

April

- 10: Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess
- 28: Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees fiscal bills introduced in their house

May

- 5: Last day for policy committees to meet and report to the floor nonfiscal bills introduced in their house
- 12: Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 5
- 19: Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report to the floor bills introduced in their house. Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to June 5.
- 29: Memorial Day
- 30- June 2: Floor session only. No committees may meet for any purpose, except Rules Committee, bills referred pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2, and Conference Committees.

**Joint MTC ABAG Legislation Committee
2023 Tentative Legislative Deadlines
Page 2 of 2**

June

- 2: Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house
- 5: Committee meetings may resume
- 15: Budget Bill must be passed by midnight

July

- 4: Independence Day
- 14: Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills. Summer Recess begins upon adjournment of session provided Budget Bill has been passed.

August

- 14: Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess

September

- 1: Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills
- 4: Labor Day
- 5-14: Floor session only. No committees may meet for any purpose, except Rules Committee, bills referred pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2, and Conference Committees.
- 8: Last day to amend bills on the floor
- 14: Last day for each house to pass bills. Interim (Study) Recess begins upon adjournment

October

- 14: Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature before September 14 and in the Governor's possession in or after September 14
- 2: Bills enacted on or before this date take effect January 1, 2023

2024

- January 1: Statutes take effect
- January 3: Legislature reconvenes

Source: compiled by the Office of the Assembly Chief Clerk and the Office of the Secretary of The Senate.

*Dates are subject to change.