



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Wednesday, September 06, 2023



Bill Number	Current Text	Status	Summary	MTC Position	ABAG Position
AB 6 Friedman	Amended 3/16/2023	Senate 2 year	Transportation planning: regional transportation plans: Solutions for Congested Corridors Program: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Current law requires that each regional transportation plan 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 require the state board, after January 1, 2024, and not later than September 30, 2026, to establish additional targets for 2035 and 2045, respectively, as specified.		
AB 7 Friedman	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	Transportation: planning: project selection processes. The Transportation Agency is under the supervision of the Secretary of Transportation, who has the power of general supervision over each department within the agency. The secretary, among other duties, is charged with developing and reporting to the Governor on legislative, budgetary, and administrative programs to accomplish coordinated planning and policy formulation in matters of public interest, including transportation projects. On and after January 1, 2025, and to the extent applicable, feasible, and cost effective, this bill would require the agency, the Department of Transportation, and the California Transportation Commission to incorporate specified goals into program funding guidelines and processes.		
AB 9 Muratsuchi	Amended 4/17/2023	Assembly 2 year	Greenhouse gases: market-based compliance mechanism. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating greenhouse gas emissions. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board to initiate a regulatory process to evaluate potential updates to the market-based compliance mechanism, and would require regulatory changes to take effect no later than January 1, 2025. The bill would require the evaluation to focus on specified items, including whether the supply of emission allowances and carbon offsets are consistent with a linear trajectory toward the statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal established in the state board's most recent scoping plan, rules for banking allowances to use for future compliance, and		

			recommendations made by the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the state board's environmental justice advisory committee. The bill would require the state board, beginning January 1, 2028, and subsequently on a triennial basis, as specified, and in consultation with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the environmental justice advisory committee, to conduct an evaluation of the market-based compliance mechanism, as provided.		
AB 12 Haney	Amended 4/5/2023	Senate Third Reading	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.		
AB 16 Dixon	Introduced 12/5/2022	Assembly Transportation	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.		
AB 31 Carrillo, Juan	Introduced 12/5/2022	Assembly 2 year	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.		
AB 50 Wood	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	Public utilities: timely service: customer energization. Would require the Public Utilities Commission, on or before July 1, 2025, to determine the criteria for timely service for electric customers to be energized, including, among other things, reasonable average energization time periods for categories of timely service, as specified. The bill would require each large electrical corporation that energized less than 35% of customers with completed applications exceeding 12 months in duration by January 31, 2023, to submit a report to the commission, as specified, on or before December 1, 2024, demonstrating that the large electrical corporation has energized 80% of customers with applications deemed complete as of January 31, 2023, as specified. To improve the accuracy of projected demand and facilitate achievement of the goal of timely electric service through energization, the bill would require each large electrical corporation to evaluate and update, as necessary, its existing distribution planning processes. In order to inform the commission's determination of criteria for timely service, the bill would require the commission to annually collect certain information from each large electrical corporation until new reporting requirements are established. The bill would require the commission to establish a procedure for customers to report energization delays to the commission.		
AB 59 Gallagher	Amended 4/5/2023	Assembly Appropriations Suspense File	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 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 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 increase the credit amount to \$2,000 for spouses filing joint returns, heads of households, and surviving spouses and \$1,000 for other individuals. In the event the increased credit amount is not specified in a bill relating to the Budget Act, the existing credit amounts, as described above, would be the credit amounts for that taxable year.		
AB 67	Amended 3/13/2023	Senate 2 year	Homeless Courts Pilot Program. Would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, create the Homeless Courts Pilot Program, which		

Muratsuchi			would remain in effect until January 1, 2029, to be administered by the Judicial Council for the purpose of providing comprehensive community-based services to achieve stabilization for, and address the specific legal needs of, homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system. The bill would require applicant cities or counties seeking grant funds to provide a number of specified services or program components, including, but not limited to, a diversion program enabling participating defendants to have specified charges dismissed upon completion of a program, provision of temporary, time-limited, or permanent housing during the duration of the program, and a dedicated representative to assist defendants with housing needs. The bill would require an applicant for grant funding under the program to submit a plan for a new homeless court program or expansion of an existing homeless court program, and would require any funding awarded to an applicant to be used in accordance with that plan.		
AB 73 Boerner	Amended 3/9/2023	Senate 2 year	Vehicles: required stops: bicycles. Current law requires the driver of any vehicle, including a person riding a bicycle, when approaching a stop sign at the entrance of an intersection, to stop before entering the intersection. A violation of this requirement is an infraction. This bill would require a person who is 18 years of age or older riding a bicycle upon a two-lane highway when approaching a stop sign at the entrance of an intersection with another roadway with two or fewer lanes, where stop signs are erected upon all approaches, to yield the right-of-way to any vehicles that have either stopped at or entered the intersection, or that are approaching on the intersecting highway close enough to constitute an immediate hazard, and to pedestrians, as specified, and continue to yield the right-of-way to those vehicles and pedestrians until reasonably safe to proceed. The bill would require other vehicles to yield the right-of-way to a bicycle that, having yielded as prescribed, has entered the intersection. The bill would state that these provisions do not affect the liability of a driver of a motor vehicle as a result of the driver's negligent or wrongful act or omission in the operation of a motor vehicle.		
AB 84 Ward	Amended 7/13/2023	Senate Third Reading	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. Current law defines "property used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes" to include facilities in the course of construction on or after the first Monday of March 1954, as specified. Under current property tax law, property that meets the above-described 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,	Support	Support

			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.		
<u>AB 86</u> <u>Jones-Sawyer</u>	Amended 4/20/2023	Senate 2 year	Homelessness: Statewide Homelessness Coordinator. Would require the Governor to appoint a Statewide Homelessness Coordinator, within the Governor's Office, to serve as the lead person for ending homelessness in California. The bill would require the coordinator to perform prescribed duties, including, among others, identifying a local leader in each relevant city, county, city and county, or other jurisdiction to serve as a liaison between the coordinator and that jurisdiction, overseeing homelessness programs, services, data, and policies between federal, state, and local agencies, coordinating the timing of release of funds and applications for funding for housing and housing-based services impacting Californians experiencing homelessness, and, in collaboration with local leaders, providing annual recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor, as specified. The bill would authorize the coordinator to adjust state goals to the extent allowed by state law.		
<u>AB 96</u> <u>Kalra</u>	Amended 6/15/2023	Senate Third Reading	Public employment: local public transit agencies: autonomous transit vehicle technology. Would require a public transit employer, at least 10 months before beginning a procurement process to acquire or deploy any autonomous transit vehicle technology for public transit services that would eliminate job functions or jobs of a workforce, to provide written notice to the exclusive employee representative of the workforce affected by the autonomous transit vehicle technology of its determination to begin that procurement process. The bill would require the public transit employer and exclusive employee representative, upon written request by the exclusive employee representative, to commence collective bargaining within a specified time period on certain subjects, including creating plans to train and prepare the affected workforce to fill new positions created by the autonomous transit vehicle technology.		
<u>AB 99</u> <u>Connolly</u>	Amended 7/13/2023	Senate 2 year	Department of Transportation: state roads and highways: integrated pest management. Would require the Department of Transportation to adopt, on or before January 1, 2025, a statewide policy to use integrated pest management, as defined, on state roads and highways, as specified, and to implement the statewide policy in cities or counties that have adopted integrated pest management approaches to roadside vegetation management. The bill would require the Department of Transportation, in developing the statewide policy, to consult with the Department of Pesticide Regulation and the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management		

			Program. The bill would require the Department of Transportation, when operating in a city or a county that has adopted an integrated pest management policy that is more restrictive than the statewide policy, to the extent feasible, to operate in a manner consistent with the city's or county's integrated pest management policy, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Transportation, on or before December 31, 2025, and annually thereafter, to make publicly available on its internet website the amount, location, and type of pesticides, and the pesticide formulation, by city and county, it uses, and, at least 24 hours before applying a pesticide, would require the Department of Transportation to provide on its internet website and mobile application, and through any other means of communication deemed appropriate by the applicable state transportation district, information on when and where it plans to apply the pesticide.		
<u>AB 102</u> <u>Ting</u>	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Assembly Chaptered	Budget Act of 2023. Would amend the Budget Act of 2023 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.		
<u>AB 129</u> Committee on Budget	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Assembly Chaptered	Housing. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency for purposes of carrying out state housing policies and programs, and creates in HCD the California Housing Finance Agency. This bill would remove the California Housing Finance Agency from within HCD. This bill would continue the existence of the California Housing Finance Agency in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency.		
<u>AB 241</u> <u>Reyes</u>	Amended 6/26/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Vehicular air pollution: Clean Transportation Program: vehicle registration and identification plate service fees: smog abatement fee: extension. Current law, until January 1, 2024, increases the smog abatement fee on certain vehicles by a specified amount and requires the revenues generated by the increase to be deposited in the Air Quality Improvement Fund and the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund. Current law, until January 1, 2024, increases vehicle registration fees and certain service fees for identification plates by specified amounts. Current law requires the revenue generated by the increase in those fees to be deposited in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund and either the Air Quality Improvement Fund or the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount, as provided. This bill would extend the increases in those charges to July 1, 2035.		
<u>AB 257</u> <u>Hoover</u>	Amended 2/23/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.		

<u>AB 281</u> <u>Grayson</u>	Enrollment 9/5/2023	Assembly Enrollment	Planning and zoning: housing: postentitlement phase permits. Would require a special district that receives an application from a housing development project for service from a special district or an application from a housing development project for a postentitlement phase permit, as specified, to provide written notice to the applicant of next steps in the review process, including, but not limited to, any additional information that may be required to begin to review the application for service or approval. The bill would require the special district to provide this notice within 30 business days of receipt of the application for a housing development with 25 units or fewer, and within 60 business days for a housing development with 26 units or more. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. By imposing additional duties on special districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
<u>AB 284</u> <u>Patterson, Joe</u>	Introduced 1/24/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.		
<u>AB 309</u> <u>Lee</u>	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	The Social Housing Act. Would enact the Social Housing Act and would create, in the Department of General Services, the Social Housing Program, the mission of which would be to ensure that qualified social housing developments are produced on leased state property to help address the housing crisis, as specified. The bill would authorize the program to identify and develop up to 3 qualified social housing projects, as specified, with the intent to use the results to inform public policy related to developing an independent public entity to develop statewide qualified social housing. The bill would require the program to solicit bids to develop qualified social housing units, and prioritize bids that demonstrate long-term revenue neutrality or a cost rent model, as those terms are defined. The bill would require the program to employ 2 different leasing models, the rental model and the ownership model, as specified, in creating social housing. The bill would prohibit a city or county from denying a social housing development authorized under the program. The bill would authorize a city or county to propose objective design review standards, as specified, and authorize a city or county to propose modifications to mitigate any specific, adverse impacts on public health or safety, as specified.		

<u>AB 312</u> <u>Reyes</u>	Amended 3/30/2023	Assembly 2 year	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 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. The bill would exempt from disclosure as a public record any personally identifiable information collected by the platform or shared between eligible entities and the department in administering the program.		
<u>AB 316</u> <u>Aguilar-Curry</u>	Amended 4/24/2023	Senate Third Reading	Vehicles: autonomous vehicles. Would require a manufacturer of an autonomous vehicle to report to the Department of Motor Vehicles a collision on a public road that involved one of its autonomous vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more that is operating under a testing permit that resulted in damage of property, bodily injury, or death within 10 days of the collision.		
<u>AB 321</u> <u>Wilson</u>	Amended 4/13/2023	Assembly Appropriations Suspense File	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. This bill, beginning January 1, 2024, and until January 1, 2029, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, zero-emission public transportation ferries, as defined, sold to a public agency, as specified.		
<u>AB 323</u> <u>Holden</u>	Amended 5/18/2023	Senate Third Reading	Density Bonus Law: purchase of density bonus units by nonprofit housing organizations: civil actions. Current property tax law establishes a welfare exemption under which property is exempt from taxation if the property is owned and operated by a nonprofit corporation that is organized and operated for the purpose of building and rehabilitating single-family or multifamily residences for sale, as provided, at cost to low-income families. Current law requires the developer and the city or county to ensure that (1) a for-sale unit that		

			<p>qualified the developer for the award of the density bonus is initially occupied by a person or family of the required income, offered at an affordable housing cost, as defined, and includes an equity sharing agreement, as specified, or (2) a qualified nonprofit housing organization that is receiving the above-described welfare exemption purchases the unit pursuant to a specified recorded contract that includes an affordability restriction, an equity sharing agreement, as specified, and a repurchase option that requires a subsequent purchaser that desires to sell or convey the property to first offer the nonprofit corporation the opportunity to repurchase the property. This bill would instead require the developer and the city or county to ensure that (1) the for-sale unit that qualified the developer for the award of the density bonus is to be initially sold to and occupied by a person or family of the required income, (2) the qualified nonprofit housing organization that is receiving the above-described welfare exemption meets specified requirements, including having a determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service affirming its tax-exempt status, as specified, being based in California, and the primary activity of the nonprofit corporation being the development and preservation of affordable home ownership housing in California that incorporates within their contracts for initial purchase a repurchase option that requires a subsequent purchaser that desires to sell or convey the property to first offer the nonprofit corporation the opportunity to repurchase the property pursuant to an equity sharing agreement or a specified recorded contract that includes an affordability restriction, or (3) the city, county, and city and county has sent a list of buyers who are eligible to purchase the unit to the developer starting at the time the building permit is issued until 90 days after the certificate of occupancy or final inspection is issued or completed for that unit.</p>		
AB 338 Aguiar-Curry	Introduced 1/30/2023	Senate Third Reading	<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>		

AB 346 Quirk-Silva	Amended 7/13/2023	Senate Third Reading	<p>Income tax credits: low-income housing: California Debt Limit Allocation Committee rulemaking. Current federal law prescribes a volume ceiling on the aggregate amount of private activity bonds that may be issued in a state. Existing 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. The bill would provide that these provisions would remain operative only until January 1, 2029, and as of that date would revert to existing law.</p>		
AB 350 Aguilar-Curry	Amended 8/22/2023	Senate Third Reading	<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. Certain of these agencies are designated under federal law as metropolitan planning organizations. Current law requires each regional transportation plan to include, among other things, a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization, as specified, which is designed to achieve certain targets for 2020 and 2035 established by the State Air Resources Board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks in the region. 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 require the SACOG, on or before July 1, 2026, and biennially thereafter, to report on the regional implementation of its most recently adopted sustainable communities strategy in a publicly available format on its internet website, as provided, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.</p>	Support	
AB 356 Mathis	Chaptered 7/27/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<p>California Environmental Quality Act: aesthetic impacts. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. Current law, until January 1, 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</p>		

			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 to January 1, 2029. The bill would require the lead agency to file a notice with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located if the lead agency determines that it is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project and determines to approve or carry out that project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
AB 361 Ward	Amended 6/20/2023	Assembly Concurrence	Vehicles: photographs of bicycle lane parking violations. Current law authorizes a public transit operator, as defined, to enforce parking violations in specified transit-only traffic lanes through the use of video imaging and to install automated forward facing parking control devices on public transit vehicles for the purpose of video imaging parking violations occurring in transit-only traffic lanes, as specified. Current law requires a designated employee of a city, county, city and county, or a contracted law enforcement agency for a special transit district, who is qualified by the city and county or the district to issue parking citations, to review video image recordings for the purpose of determining whether a parking violation occurred in a transit-only traffic lane and to issue a notice of violation to the registered owner of a vehicle within 15 calendar days, as specified. Current law makes these video image records confidential, and provides that these records are available only to public agencies to enforce parking violations. Current law requires an operator who implements an automated enforcement system described above to report to specified committees of the Legislature on the system's effectiveness and impact on traffic outcomes, among other things, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, authorize a local agency, as defined, to install automated forward facing parking control devices on city-owned or district-owned parking enforcement vehicles for the purpose of taking photographs of parking violations occurring in bicycle lanes.		
AB 364 Bryan	Amended 4/11/2023	Senate 2 year	Street furniture data: statewide integrated data platform. Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to do any act necessary, convenient, or proper for the construction, improvement, maintenance, or use of all highways that are under its jurisdiction, possession, or control. This bill would require the department to develop guidelines for data sharing, documentation, public access, quality control, and promotion of open-source and accessible platforms and decision support tools related to street furniture data, as provided. The bill would define "street furniture" as objects and pieces of equipment installed along a street or road to provide amenities for pedestrians, including, but not limited to, bus shelters, trash receptacles, benches, or public toilets. The bill would require the department to develop the guidelines, in collaboration with specified state and local agencies, and submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter, describing those guidelines. To the extent this imposes duties on local agencies, the bill		

			would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require the department to designate the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program Technical Advisory Council, or another entity with expertise and experience working on equity, to advise on the development of the initial and subsequent guidelines, and review the reports related to those guidelines, as provided.		
AB 394 Hoover	Amended 3/1/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.		
AB 410 Jones-Sawyer	Chaptered 7/6/2023	Assembly Chaptered	Shared mobility devices. 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. Current law requires the sign to include the company name, email address, and telephone number of the service provider. This bill would repeal the requirements relating to tactile signs described above until January 1, 2024. The bill, commencing January 1, 2024, would add to those tactile sign requirements that the raised characters be at minimum 1/2 inch high and in a color that contrasts with the signage background, and would delete the requirement that the sign contain the email address of the service provider.		
AB 411 Bennett	Amended 3/16/2023	Assembly 2 year	California Recreational Trails and Greenways Act. Would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to establish the California Recreational Trails and Greenways Program to, beginning in 2024, award competitive grants on a biennial basis for new, expanded, or improved public access opportunities through nonmotorized recreational trail creation, improvement, enhancement, and restoration projects. The bill would create the California Recreational Trails and Greenways Fund in the State Treasury, and would require that specified moneys, including, to the extent consistent with Proposition 68, unexpended Proposition 68 moneys that revert to the administering agency for allocation, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be deposited into the fund and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be available for allocation by the department for purposes of the program, as specified. In order to reduce the financial burdens		

			associated with frontloaded cost structures and match requirements, the bill would authorize the department to create a loan or grant process for advanced payment and match assistance to reduce barriers to participation in the program.		
<u>AB 413</u> <u>Lee</u>	Amended 7/13/2023	Senate Third Reading	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 the vehicle approach side of any unmarked or marked crosswalk or 15 feet of any crosswalk where a curb extension is present, as specified. The bill would require the issuance of a warning notice rather than a notice of violation to a first-time offender of these provisions.	Support and Seek Amendments	
<u>AB 434</u> <u>Grayson</u>	Amended 7/12/2023	Senate Third Reading	Housing element: notice of violation. The Middle Class Housing Act of 2022 deems a housing development project, as defined, to be an allowable use on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use, if specified conditions are met, including requirements relating to density, public notice, comment, hearing, or other procedures, site location and size, consistency with sustainable community strategy or alternative plans, prevailing wage, and a skilled and trained workforce. Statutory law proposed by SB 4 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. 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 provisions relating to hearings for specified variances, ministerial approval of applications for accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units, permitting for unpermitted accessory dwelling units constructed prior to January 1, 2018, sale or conveyance of accessory dwelling units, ministerial approval of proposed housing developments, ministerial approval of parcel maps for urban lot splits, housing development projects being deemed an allowable use of parcels within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use, or a housing development project		

			being a use by right on land owned by an independent institution of higher education or religious institution, as provided.		
<u>AB 457</u> <u>Patterson, Joe</u>	Amended 6/29/2023	Senate Third Reading	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. Under current law, the disposal of exempt surplus land is not subject to these requirements. Current law defines “exempt surplus land” for these purposes to include, among other things, surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency’s use. This bill would expand that definition of “exempt surplus land” to include a parcel that (1) is identified in the local agency’s circulation element or capital improvement program for future roadway development, (2) is no larger than 2 acres, (3) is zoned for retail commercial use, and the use of the parcel is consistent with the underlying zoning, and (4) abuts a state highway right-of-way. This bill would become operative only if SB 747 of the 2023–24 Regular Session is enacted and takes effect on or before January 1, 2024. T		
<u>AB 463</u> <u>Hart</u>	Introduced 2/6/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.	Support	
<u>AB 480</u> <u>Ting</u>	Amended 7/3/2023	Senate Third Reading	Surplus land. Current law requires a local agency to take formal action in a regular public meeting to declare that land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use and to declare land as either “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land,” as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency’s policies or procedures. This bill would exempt a local agency, in specified instances, from making a declaration at a public meeting for land that is “exempt surplus land”		

			if the local agency identifies the land in a notice that is published and available for public comment at least 30 days before the exemption takes effect.		
<u>AB 485</u> <u>Davies</u>	Amended 2/23/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.		
<u>AB 499</u> <u>Rivas, Luz</u>	Chaptered 7/21/2023	Assembly Chaptered	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.		
<u>AB 500</u> <u>Davies</u>	Amended 2/27/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.		
<u>AB 510</u> <u>Jackson</u>	Amended 4/13/2023	Assembly 2 year	Public social services: purposes. Current law establishes various public social services programs, including, among others, CalWORKs and the State Supplementary Program for Aged, Blind and Disabled. Current law sets forth the purposes of public social services for which state grants are made to counties that include, among others, providing reasonable support and maintenance for needy and dependent families and persons. This bill would instead state that providing reasonable		

			support and maintenance for needy and vulnerable children, adults, and families is a purpose of public social services.		
<u>AB 519</u> <u>Schiavo</u>	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	Affordable Housing Finance Workgroup: affordable housing: consolidated application and coordinated review process. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and sets forth its powers and duties, including promoting the development of affordable housing in the state. Current law creates the California Housing Finance Agency within the department and authorizes the agency to make loans to finance affordable housing. Current law establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee to allocate specified federal low-income housing tax credits. Current law also establishes the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee for the purpose of implementing the volume limit for the state on private activity bonds established pursuant to federal law. Under existing law, the committee's duties include annually determining a state ceiling on the aggregate amount of private activity bonds that may be issued, and allocating that amount among state and local agencies. This bill would require specified reviewing entities, as defined as the above-described entities, to jointly convene an Affordable Housing Finance Workgroup to develop recommendations for state-administered programs to utilize a consolidated application for multifamily affordable rental housing developers to use to obtain grants, soft loans, low-income housing tax credits, tax exempt bonds, federal funds, as applicable, and other types of subsidies for building affordable housing, and develop a coordinated review process for the application, as described. The bill would require the workgroup to include representatives of the reviewing entities, nonprofit and for-profit affordable housing developers, and local and tribal governments. The bill would require the workgroup to identify specified information, including any state-administered program that may utilize the consolidated application and coordinated review process, and a timeline for developing a single consolidated application and coordinated review process.		
<u>AB 529</u> <u>Gabriel</u>	Amended 3/30/2023	Senate Third Reading	Adaptive reuse projects. Current 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 of Housing and Community Development 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. Current law defines "prohousing local policies" as policies that facilitate the planning, approval, or construction of housing, including, but not limited to, local financial incentives for housing, reduced parking requirements for sites that are zoned for residential development, and the adoption of zoning allowing for use by right for residential and mixed-use development. This bill would add the facilitation of the conversion or redevelopment of commercial		

			properties into housing, including the adoption of adaptive reuse, as defined, ordinances or other mechanisms that reduce barriers for these conversions, to the list of specified prohousing local policies.		
<u>AB 531</u> <u>Irwin</u>	Amended 9/5/2023	Senate Second Reading	The Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2023. Current law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law requires assistance for projects under the program to be provided in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for eligible costs of specified types of development, as provided. Current law requires that specified funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses. This bill would provide that projects funded by the Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2024 that provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases and are disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program, or projects that are disbursed in accordance with the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program, are a use by right and subject to the streamlined, ministerial review process. The bill would define use by right for these purposes to mean that the local government's review of the project does not require a conditional use permit, planned unit development permit, or other discretionary local government review or approval that would constitute a project subject to the approval process in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).		
<u>AB 540</u> <u>Wicks</u>	Introduced 2/8/2023	Assembly Transportation	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.		
<u>AB 550</u> <u>Schiavo</u>	Amended 4/5/2023	Assembly 2 year	Homelessness: point-in-time count results: meetings. The Planning and Zoning Law requires each city, county, and city and county to prepare and adopt a general plan that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to identify the existing and projected housing needs of all economic segments of the community. Current federal law requires a continuum of care, a group organized under the		

			federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, to develop a plan that includes planning for and conducting, at least biennially, a point-in-time count of homeless persons within the geographic area. Current law requires that information from the point-in-time count be used to, among other things, allocate funding for the Homeless Emergency Aid program and Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program. This bill would require a city, county, and city and county, within 60 days after the local continuum of care releases the results of a point-in-time count for a city, county, or city and county's jurisdiction, to, among other things, agendize the point-in-time count results at a meeting of the city, county, or city and county and present the steps the city, county, or city and county is taking to prevent and end homelessness, including, but not limited to, consideration of specified actions.		
AB 572 Haney	Amended 7/10/2023	Senate Third Reading	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. Existing 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, with certain exceptions, prohibit an association that records its original declaration on or after January 1, 2024, from imposing an 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 or more than the percentage change in the cost of living, whichever is larger, not to exceed 10 percent, as specified.		
AB 578 Berman	Amended 5/18/2023	Senate Appropriations Suspense File	Multifamily Housing Program: No Place Like Home Program. Under current law, the principal and accumulated interest of a loan issued under the Multifamily Housing Program is due and payable upon the completion of the term of the loan. 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. This bill would prohibit, for the first 30 years of the loan term, the amount of the required loan payments from exceeding 0.42% per annum or \$260 per assisted unit, whichever is less. The bill would authorize the department to adjust the \$260 cap for inflation based on the California Consumer Price Index, as specified.		
AB 610 Holden	Amended 8/14/2023	Senate Third Reading	Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program: free youth transit passes. Current law declares that the fostering, continuance, and development of public transportation systems are a matter of state concern. Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to administer various programs and allocates moneys for various public transportation purposes. Upon the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature, this bill would create the Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program, administered by the department, 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.		
AB 637 Low	Amended 3/20/2023	Assembly 2 year	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 alter the requirements of a local program, policy, or ordinance that requires, as a condition of the development of residential units, that the development include a certain percentage of residential units that meet specified affordability requirements.		
AB 645 Friedman	Amended 8/22/2023	Senate Third Reading	Vehicles: speed safety system pilot program. Would authorize, until January 1, 2032, the Cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland, Glendale, and Long Beach, and the City and County of San Francisco to establish a Speed Safety System Pilot Program if the system meets specified requirements. The bill would require a participating city or city and county to adopt a Speed Safety System Use Policy and a Speed Safety System Impact Report before implementing the program, and would require the participating city or city and county to engage in a public information campaign at least 30 days before implementation of the program, including information relating to when the systems would begin detecting violations and where the systems would be utilized. The bill would require a participating city or city and county to issue warning notices rather than notices of violations for violations detected within the first 60 calendar days of the program. The bill would also require a participating city or city and county to develop uniform guidelines for, among other things, the processing and storage of confidential information. The bill would designate all photographic or administrative records, not including data about the number of violations issued or the speeds at which they were issued for, made by a system as confidential, and would only	Support	Support

			authorize public agencies to use and allow access to these records for specified purposes.		
<u>AB 653</u> <u>Reyes</u>	Amended 5/1/2023	Senate 2 year	Federal Housing Voucher Acceleration Program. The Housing Authorities Law creates a housing authority in each county and each city that is authorized to transact business and exercise specified powers upon adoption of a resolution by the governing body of the county or city declaring that there is a need for the authority to function. Among other things, current law authorizes a housing authority to prepare, carry out, acquire, lease, and operate housing projects and housing developments for persons of low income, as provided. This bill would establish the Federal Housing Voucher Acceleration Program, and would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish, administer, and fund a grant application process and award grants to public housing authorities in geographically diverse communities, as determined by the department, on or before July 1, 2024. The bill would authorize applicants to use grant funds to provide specified services to the eligible population. The bill would require the department to allocate grant funds to applicants based upon the number of public housing and Section 8 vouchers maintained by the housing authority and by a housing authority's success rate, defined as the percentage of new voucher families that successfully lease a qualifying unit.		
<u>AB 744</u> <u>Carrillo, Juan</u>	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	California Transportation Commission: data, modeling, and analytic software tools procurement. Would require the California Transportation Commission to convene relevant state agencies to assess the procurement and implementation of data, modeling, and analytic software tools to support the state's sustainable transportation, congestion management, affordable housing, efficient land use, air quality, economic, and climate change strategies and goals, as provided. On or before July 1, 2025, the bill would require the commission to develop a proposal to procure data, modeling, and analytic software tools and a process to grant access to the data it procures directly, or provide a process for direct allocation of funding to agencies for data procurement, or both of those, as provided.		
<u>AB 761</u> <u>Friedman</u>	Introduced 2/13/2023	Senate 2 year	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	Support	

			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.		
<u>AB 799</u> <u>Rivas, Luz</u>	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	Homelessness: financing plan. Would require the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, in collaboration with continuums of care, counties, and big cities, as defined, and other stakeholders, to establish and regularly update a financing plan to solve homelessness by the year 2035. The bill would require the council to establish and update statewide performance metrics to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in homelessness and to increase successful exits from homelessness to permanent housing by updating the Statewide Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness in California, no later than January 1, 2025, and would require the council to publish these goals on its internet website, as specified.		
<u>AB 817</u> <u>Pacheco</u>	Amended 3/16/2023	Assembly 2 year	Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met, including restrictions on remote participation by a member of the legislative body. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions similar to the emergency provisions indefinitely and without regard to a state of emergency. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter.	Support	Support
<u>AB 819</u> <u>Bryan</u>	Introduced 2/13/2023	Senate Third Reading	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.		

<u>AB 825</u> <u>Bryan</u>	Amended 8/14/2023	Senate Third Reading	Vehicles: bicycles on sidewalks. Would, until January 1, 2031, and except as specified, 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, and would require the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the effects of that prohibition.		
<u>AB 837</u> <u>Alvarez</u>	Amended 5/1/2023	Senate 2 year	Surplus land: exempt surplus land: sectional planning area. 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” to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use. 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 provide, until January 1, 2024, that land that is subject to a sectional planning area, as described, is not subject to the above-described requirements for the disposal of surplus land if specified conditions are met. The bill would, commencing April 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, require a local agency that disposes of land pursuant to these provisions submit a specified report to the Department of Housing and Community Development.		
<u>AB 894</u> <u>Friedman</u>	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	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. When an entity receiving parking is not using that parking to meet public automobile parking requirements, this bill would require a local agency, as defined, to allow entities with underutilized parking to share their underutilized parking with the public, local agencies, or other entities, if those entities submit a shared parking agreement, as defined, to the local agency, and information identifying the benefits of the proposed shared parking agreement. The bill would require a local agency to allow parking spaces identified in a shared parking agreement to count toward meeting automobile parking requirements for a new or existing development or use, including, but not limited to, shared parking in underutilized spaces and in parking lots and garages that will be constructed as part of the development or developments when specified conditions regarding the distance between the entities that will share the parking are met. The bill would require a local agency		

			to approve the shared parking agreement if it includes, among other things, a parking analysis using peer-reviewed methodologies developed by a professional planning association, as specified. The bill would require a local agency to decide whether to approve or deny the shared parking agreement and determine how many parking spaces can be reasonably shared between uses to fulfill parking requirements if the shared parking agreement does not include this parking analysis.		
<u>AB 902</u> <u>Rodriguez</u>	Chaptered 7/27/2023	Assembly Chaptered	Ambulances: fee and toll exemptions. Current law requires the owner or operator of a toll facility, upon the request of the local emergency service provider, to enter into an agreement for the use of a toll facility. This bill would clarify that the owner or operator of a toll facility is required to enter into an agreement for the use of a toll facility upon the request of a private or public local emergency service provider.		
<u>AB 914</u> <u>Friedman</u>	Amended 7/13/2023	Senate 2 year	Electrical infrastructure: California Environmental Quality Act: review time period. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires each state agency to establish, by resolution or order, time limits for completing the environmental review of a project where the state agency is the lead agency for the project, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2031, would require a state agency, acting as the lead agency, to complete its environmental review for an electrical infrastructure project and to approve or deny the project within 2 years of the submission and acceptance of a complete application for the issuance of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use for electrical infrastructure to the state agency. If the state agency fails to meet this deadline, the bill would require the state agency to submit to the Legislature a report setting forth the reasons that the review could not be completed within the time period and identifying potential impacts to the electrical system that could result from the delay.		
<u>AB 919</u> <u>Kalra</u>	Introduced 2/14/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.		
<u>AB 920</u> <u>Bryan</u>	Introduced 2/14/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.		
AB 930 Friedman	Amended 4/26/2023	Assembly 2 year	Local government: Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts. Current law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, and authorizes an authority to, among other things, provide for low- and moderate-income housing and issue bonds, as provided. Current law authorizes a community revitalization and investment plan to provide for the division of taxes within the plan area. This bill would authorize the legislative bodies of 2 or more cities or counties to jointly form a Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California district (RISE district) in accordance with specified procedures. The bill would authorize a special district to join a RISE district, by resolution, as specified.		
AB 932 Ting	Enrollment 8/29/2023	Assembly Enrolled	Accessory dwelling units: Accessory Dwelling Unit Program: reports. Under existing law, the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) administers the Accessory Dwelling Unit Program, for the purpose of assisting homeowners in qualifying for loans to construct accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units on the homeowners' property and increasing access to capital for homeowners interested in building accessory dwelling units. Existing law requires the CalHFA to convene a working group to develop recommendations for the program, as specified. This bill would require CalHFA to evaluate the program and report CalHFA's findings to the Legislature by January 1, 2025.		
AB 976 Ting	Amended 8/28/2023	Senate Third Reading	Accessory dwelling units: owner-occupancy requirements. 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. Current law authorizes a local agency to require an accessory dwelling unit to be used for rentals of terms longer than 30 days. This bill, instead, would authorize a local agency to require terms that are 30 days or longer.		
AB 980 Friedman	Amended 3/13/2023	Assembly 2 year	Active Transportation Program: report. Current law establishes the Active Transportation Program in the Department of Transportation for the purpose of encouraging increased use of active modes of transportation, such as biking and walking. Current law requires the California Transportation Commission to develop guidelines and project selection criteria for the program and authorizes the commission to amend the adopted guidelines after conducting at least one public hearing. This bill would require an applicant that receives funding under the program for a project to, within one year of completing the project, submit a report to the commission describing how the project met active transportation goals.		
AB 981 Friedman	Amended 3/20/2023	Assembly 2 year	State highways: pilot highway maintenance and rehabilitation demonstration projects. Would require the Department of Transportation, beginning in 2025 and ending in 2032, to use cold in-place recycling or partial depth recycling, as defined, on at least 12		

			projects each year. The bill would require the department, beginning in 2027 and ending in 2032, to use full depth recycling, as defined, on at least 5 projects each year. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature regarding these projects. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2034.		
<u>AB 990</u> <u>Grayson</u>	Amended 4/17/2023	Assembly 2 year	Water quality: waste discharge requirements: infill housing projects. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (act) designates the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. The act requires the state 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 board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the act. This bill would require the regional water board, defined to mean the regional water board with geographic boundaries for the San Francisco Bay region, to, by July 1, 2024, initiate modifications to its waste discharge requirements, as specified. The bill would require these modifications to be completed within 6 months of initiation.		
<u>AB 1035</u> <u>Muratsuchi</u>	Amended 4/10/2023	Assembly 2 year	Mobilehome parks: rent caps. Would enact the Mobilehome Affordability Act. The bill 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		
<u>AB 1053</u> <u>Gabriel</u>	Amended 3/30/2023	Senate 2 year	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	Support	Support

			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.		
<u>AB 1085</u> <u>Maienschein</u>	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	Medi-Cal: housing support services. Current law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Current law, subject to implementation of the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) initiative, authorizes a Medi-Cal managed care plan to elect to cover community supports approved by the department as cost effective and medically appropriate in a comprehensive risk contract that are in lieu of applicable Medi-Cal state plan services. Under current law, community supports that the department is authorized to approve include, among other things, housing transition navigation services, housing deposits, and housing tenancy and sustaining services. Current law, subject to an appropriation, requires the department to complete an independent analysis to determine whether network adequacy exists to obtain federal approval for a covered Medi-Cal benefit that provides housing support services. Current law requires that the analysis take into consideration specified information, including the number of providers in relation to each region's or county's number of people experiencing homelessness. Current law requires the department to report the outcomes of the analysis to the Legislature by January 1, 2024. This bill would require the department, if the independent analysis finds that the state has sufficient network capacity to meet state and federal guidelines to create a new housing support services benefit, to seek any necessary federal approvals for a Medi-Cal benefit to cover housing support services within 6 months	Support	Support
<u>AB 1097</u> <u>Rivas, Luz</u>	Amended 4/17/2023	Senate Third Reading	Use tax: registration: qualified purchaser. Current sales and use tax law requires a qualified purchaser to register with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to facilitate the collection of the use tax. Current law defines "qualified purchaser" for this purpose to include a person that satisfies specified conditions, including that the person receives at least \$100,000 in gross receipts from business operations per calendar year. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, amend the definition of qualified purchaser by removing the condition that the person receives at least \$100,000 in gross receipts per calendar year, and would add as a condition that the person makes more than \$10,000 in purchases subject to the use tax per calendar year if the use tax imposed on those purchases has not otherwise been paid to a retailer, as provided.		
<u>AB 1114</u> <u>Haney</u>	Enrollment 9/5/2023	Assembly Enrollment	Planning and zoning: housing development projects: postentitlement phase permits. Current law relating to housing development approval 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 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. This bill would modify the definition of “postentitlement phase permit” to also include all building permits and other permits issued under the California Building Standards Code or any applicable local building code for the construction, demolition, or alteration of buildings, whether discretionary or nondiscretionary.		
<u>AB 1183</u> <u>Holden</u>	Amended 3/14/2023	Assembly 2 year	Streamlined housing projects: construction permits: notice. 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 is a multifamily housing development that contains 2 or more residential units and the development proponent commits 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 remain available at affordable housing costs or rent to persons and families of lower or moderate income for no less than 55 years or 45 years, as specified. This bill, if a city or county approves a construction project through the expedited, streamlined permitting described above, would require the city or county to require the development proponent to place a sign of reasonable dimensions and design on the parcel in which the project is located that includes specified information, including the development proponent’s contact information, the construction permit numbers, and a brief project description.		
<u>AB 1287</u> <u>Alvarez</u>	Amended 8/23/2023	Senate Third Reading	Density Bonus Law: maximum allowable residential density: additional density bonus and incentives or concessions. 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 concessions or incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified percentages of units for lower income households or very low income households, and meets other requirements. Current law defines the term “density bonus” for these purposes to mean a density increase over the otherwise maximum allowable gross residential density as of the date		

			of the application, as described. Current law defines the term “maximum allowable residential density” for these purposes to mean the maximum number of units allowed under the zoning ordinance, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan, or, if a range of density is permitted, the maximum number of units allowed by the specific zoning range, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan applicable to the project. Current law provides under that definition that if the density allowed under the zoning ordinance is inconsistent with the density allowed under the land use element of the general plan or specific plan, the greater density prevails. This bill would instead define “maximum allowable residential density” to mean the greatest number of units allowed under the zoning ordinance, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan, or, if a range of density is permitted, the greatest number of units allowed by the specific zoning range, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan applicable to the project.		
AB 1308 Quirk-Silva	Enrollment 9/5/2023	Assembly Enrollment	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 increasing the minimum parking requirement that applies to a single-family residence as a condition of approval of a project to remodel, renovate, or add to a single-family residence, except as specified. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
AB 1317 Carrillo, Wendy	Amended 6/23/2023	Senate Third Reading	Unbundled parking. Would require the owner of qualifying residential property, as defined, that provides parking with the qualifying residential property to unbundle parking from the price of rent, as specified. 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 define “qualifying residential property” as any dwelling or unit that is intended for human habitation that (1) is issued a certificate of occupancy on or after January 1, 2025, (2) consists of 16 or more residential units, and (3) is located within the County of Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Shasta, or Ventura. The bill would provide a tenant of a qualifying residential property with a right of first refusal to parking spaces built for their unit, as specified. The bill would prohibit the breach of a separately leased parking agreement from forming the basis of any unlawful detainer action against the tenant. The bill would authorize a property owner, if a tenant fails to pay by the 30th day following the date payment is owed for a separately leased parking space, to revoke that tenant’s right to lease that parking spot. The bill would exempt qualifying residential properties with individual garages that are functionally a part of the property from these provisions.		
AB 1318	Introduced	Senate 2 year	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential		

Rivas, Luz	2/16/2023		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.		
AB 1319 Wicks	Amended 8/29/2023	Assembly Concurrence	Bay Area Housing Finance Authority: housing revenue. Current law requires the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority and executive board of the Association of Bay Area Governments to form an advisory committee composed of 9 representatives with knowledge and experience in the areas of affordable housing finance and development, tenant protection, and housing preservation. This bill would require the authority and executive board to form an advisory committee composed of at least 9 and no more than 11 representatives with knowledge and expertise in the areas of affordable housing finance, construction workforce, and development, tenant protection, and housing preservation.	Sponsor	Sponsor
AB 1334 Pellerin	Amended 4/20/2023	Senate 2 year	Mobilehome parks: additional spaces: exemption from additional fees or charges. The Mobilehome Parks 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 specified spaces to the mobilehome park not to exceed 10% of the previously approved number of spaces in the mobilehome park, if the owner has not been served with a notice of violation that constitutes an imminent threat to health and safety. The bill would exempt the additional spaces from any business tax, local registration fee, use permit fee, or other fee, except those fees that apply to the existing spaces in the park.		
AB 1335 Zbur	Amended 6/22/2023	Senate 2 year	Local government: transportation planning and land use: sustainable communities strategy. Current law requires specified designated transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a	Oppose	Oppose

			regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system, as described. Current law requires the plan to include specified information, including a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization, and requires each transportation planning agency to adopt and submit, every 4 years, an updated plan to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. Current law requires the sustainable communities strategy to include specified information, including an identification of areas within the region sufficient to house all the population of the region over the course of the planning period of the regional transportation plan, as specified, and an identification of areas within the region sufficient to house an 8-year projection of the regional housing need for the region, as specified. This bill would additionally require each metropolitan planning organization to include in the sustainable communities strategy the total number of new housing units necessary to house all the population of the region over the course of the planning period of the regional transportation plan, as specified, and the total number of new housing units necessary to house the above-described 8-year projection, as specified.		
AB 1377 Friedman	Amended 8/31/2023	Senate Third Reading	Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program. 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, counties, and tribes in 4 rounds, which are to be administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness. This bill would require applications or planning materials for additional state funding appropriated on or after July 1, 2024, as specified, to include data and a narrative summary of specific and quantifiable steps that the applicant has taken to improve the delivery of housing and services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness on transit facilities owned and operated by a transit agency, as defined.	Support	
AB 1385 Garcia	Amended 3/23/2023	Senate Third Reading	Riverside County Transportation Commission: transaction and use tax. Current law authorizes the Riverside County Transportation Commission to impose a transactions and use tax for transportation purposes subject to approval of the voters, which, pursuant to the California Constitution, requires approval of 2/3 of the voters. Current law limits the commission to a 1% maximum tax rate, and requires the commission's tax or taxes to be levied at a rate divisible by 1/4%, unless a different rate is specifically authorized by statute. This bill would raise the maximum tax rate the commission may impose from 1% to 1.5%. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Riverside.		

AB 1386 Gabriel	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	<p>Veterans housing: tenant referrals. The 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. In this regard, current law requires the departments to establish and implement programs that, among other things, ensure projects combine housing and supportive services. Current law requires the departments to ensure at least 50% of funds awarded for capital development are used to provide housing to veterans with extremely low incomes, and requires that at least 60% of units funded targeting extremely low income households are supportive housing. This bill would authorize an entity tasked with making referrals of units targeted to extremely low income households to submit a petition to the departments requesting authority to lease the qualified unit to a secondary tenant, as defined, if a qualified entity is unable to locate, match, or otherwise place a qualified tenant in a qualified unit with 60 days of the unit becoming available. The bill would prohibit the rate of rent for a qualified unit that is matched with a secondary tenant or other veteran experiencing homelessness pursuant to these provisions from exceeding the rate of rent that would have been charged had the unit been occupied by an extremely low income household. The bill would require a unit that is restricted to a tenant with an extremely low income to revert back to its initial eligibility criteria once a tenant with an income between 30% and 60% of area median income vacates the unit.</p>		
AB 1418 McKinnor	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	<p>Tenancy: local regulations: contact with law enforcement or criminal convictions. 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 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 or to perform a criminal background check of a tenant or a prospective tenant. The bill would preempt inconsistent local ordinances, rules, policies, programs, or regulations and prescribe remedies for violations.</p>		
AB 1449 Alvarez	Amended 5/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	<p>Affordable housing: California Environmental Quality Act: exemption. Would, until January 1, 2033, exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) certain actions taken by a public agency related to affordable housing projects, as defined, if certain requirements are met. The bill would require the lead agency, if the lead agency determines an action related to an affordable housing project is exempt from CEQA under this provision and approves or carries out the project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of each</p>		

			county in which the project is located. By increasing the duties of a lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
<u>AB 1464</u> <u>Connolly</u>	Amended 3/23/2023	Assembly 2 year	Richmond-San Rafael Bridge. Existing law establishes state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area, including the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge. Under existing law, the Bay Area Toll Authority is responsible for the administration of the toll revenues from the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to collect tolls, operate, maintain, and provide rehabilitation of the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area and to be responsible for the design and construction of improvements on those bridges in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the Bay Area Toll Authority. This bill would require the department and the authority, if they develop a project to open the 3rd lane on the westbound level of the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge to motor vehicle traffic, to consider operating the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge in a specified manner.		
<u>AB 1485</u> <u>Haney</u>	Amended 3/28/2023	Senate Third Reading	Housing element: enforcement: Attorney General. Current law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development 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 both the department and the office of the Attorney General to intervene as a matter of unconditional right in any legal action addressing a violation of the specified housing laws described above, including, among others, the Housing Accountability Act, the Density Bonus Law, and the Housing Crisis Act of 2019.		
<u>AB 1490</u> <u>Lee</u>	Amended 7/10/2023	Senate Third Reading	Affordable housing development projects: adaptive reuse. Under this bill, a housing development that is, among other requirements, an extremely affordable adaptive reuse project on an infill parcel that is not located on or adjoined to a site where more than 1/3 of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use, as specified, would be an allowable use. The bill would authorize a local agency to impose objective design review standards, except as specified. The bill would authorize a local agency to deny the project if it is proposed to be located on a site or adjoined to any site where any of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use and the local agency makes written findings that approving the development would have an adverse effect on public health and safety. The bill would provide that		

			for purposes of the Housing Accountability Act, a proposed housing development project is consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if the housing development project is consistent with the standards specified in these provisions. The bill would require a local agency to determine whether the proposed development meets those standards within specified timeframes. The bill would define an “extremely affordable adaptive reuse project” for these purposes to mean a multifamily housing development project that involves retrofitting and repurposing of a residential or commercial building that currently allows temporary dwelling or occupancy, and that meets specified affordability requirements, including that 100% of the units be dedicated to lower income households, 50% of which shall be dedicated to very low income households, as specified. Because the bill would require local officials to provide a higher level of service, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
AB 1505 Rodriguez	Amended 7/3/2023	Senate Third Reading	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 CRMP to develop and administer the program, as specified. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2042, and repeals them as of January 1, 2043. Current federal law, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, establishes various grant opportunities, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program, to support hazard mitigation projects. This bill would remove the requirement for the Legislature to 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. The bill would authorize the Office of Emergency Services to dedicate federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities application funding to specified projects to augment and support the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing.		
AB 1508 Ramos	Amended 4/10/2023	Senate Third Reading	Department of Housing and Community Development: California Statewide Housing Plan. Current law establishes the California Statewide Housing Plan to serve as a state housing plan for all		

			relevant purposes. Current law requires that the plan incorporate, among other things, a statement of housing goals, policies, and objectives, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) 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 (1) an analysis of first-time home buyer assistance policies, goals, and objectives; (2) recommendations for actions that will contribute to increasing homeownership opportunities for first-time home buyers in California; and (3) an evaluation and summary of demographic disparities in homeownership attainment in California, as specified.		
<u>AB 1525</u> <u>Bonta</u>	Amended 4/19/2023	Assembly 2 year	Transportation projects: priority populations. Would require the agency, the Department of Transportation, and the California Transportation Commission, on or before July 1, 2025, to jointly develop and adopt criteria and an evaluation process for purposes of jointly evaluating each agency, Department of Transportation, or California Transportation Commission project, as defined, to, among other things, determine if the project would be located in a priority population, address an important need of a priority population, and provide a direct, meaningful, and assured benefit to a priority population, as specified. The bill would require the agency, the Department of Transportation, and the California Transportation Commission, on and after July 1, 2025, to jointly evaluate all new proposed projects by the criteria, and, on or before July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, to jointly submit a report to the Legislature that evaluates how projects funded during the prior year impacted priority populations, as specified.		
<u>AB 1532</u> <u>Haney</u>	Introduced 2/17/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.		
<u>AB 1580</u> <u>Carrillo, Juan</u>	Amended 5/1/2023	Assembly 2 year	Air pollution: electric vehicle infrastructure. Current law establishes the Clean Transportation Program, which is administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide financial assistance to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies to transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change goals. Current law requires the commission to develop and adopt an investment plan to determine priorities and opportunities for the Clean Transportation Program and to submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and all relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature a draft update to the investment plan each January concurrent with the submittal of the Governor's Budget. This bill would require the commission and the Department of Transportation, on or before June 30, 2024, to jointly develop a California National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Program Roadmap that is consistent with federal requirements and guidance provided by the federal National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program and that only includes projects receiving funding under that federal program. The bill would require the commission and the department to update the roadmap each January thereafter.		
<u>AB 1587</u> <u>Ting</u>	Amended 8/14/2023	Senate Third Reading	Financial transactions: firearms merchants: merchant category code. Current law establishes a firearm industry standard of conduct that requires a firearm industry member to establish, implement, and enforce reasonable controls and to take responsible precautions to ensure that the member does not sell, distribute, or provide a firearm-related product to a downstream distributor or retailer of firearm-related products under specified circumstances. Current law prohibits a firearm industry member from manufacturing, marketing, importing, offering for wholesale sale, or offering for retail sale a firearm-related product that is abnormally dangerous and likely to create an unreasonable risk of harm to public health and safety in California, as specified. Current law authorizes, among others, the Attorney General to bring a civil action against a firearm industry member for an act or omission in violation of the firearm industry standard of conduct, as specified. Current law defines various terms for these purposes. The bill would, beginning May 1, 2025, require a merchant acquirer to assign to a firearms merchant that merchant category code. The bill would provide that the Attorney General has exclusive authority to enforce these provisions, and would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action to enforce these provisions and remedy harm caused by a violation of these provisions. The bill would require a court that determines that a person or entity has violated these provisions to award specified relief, including a civil penalty in the amount of \$10,000 for each violation. The bill would define various terms for these purposes.		
<u>AB 1630</u> <u>Garcia</u>	Amended 3/21/2023	Assembly 2 year	Planning and zoning: housing development approvals: student housing projects. Would enact The Student Housing Crisis Act of 2023. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to		

			classify student and faculty and staff housing as a permitted use on all real property within 1,000 feet of a university campus, as defined, for zoning purposes. The bill would require a proposed student or faculty and staff housing project, as defined, to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or a hearing, if specified requirements are met, including that a minimum of 20% of the units in the project be rented by students or faculty and staff of the university. The bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing or enforcing on a student or faculty and staff housing project subject to ministerial consideration certain restrictions, including a minimum automobile parking requirement. The bill would require student or faculty and staff housing to have certain recorded deed restrictions, except as provided, that ensure for at least 55 years that, among other things, at least 20% of the units are affordable to lower income households, as defined, except as provided. 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.		
AB 1633 Ting	Amended 9/1/2023	Senate Third Reading	Housing Accountability Act: disapprovals: California Environmental Quality Act. 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. The act defines “disapprove the housing development project” as including any instance in which a local agency either votes and disapproves a proposed housing development project application, including any required land use approvals or entitlements necessary for the issuance of a building permit, or fails to comply with specified time periods. Current law, 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 the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if the lead agency finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill, until January 1, 2031, would define “disapprove the housing development project” as also including any instance in which a local agency fails to make a determination of whether the project is exempt from CEQA or commits an abuse of discretion, as specified, 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.		
AB 1657 Wicks	Amended 4/17/2023	Senate Appropriations Suspense File	The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024. Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund	Support	Support

			affordable rental housing and homeownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program.		
AB 1702 Hart	Introduced 2/17/2023	Assembly 2 year	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.		
AB 1735 Low	Chaptered 7/13/2023	Assembly Chaptered	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.		
ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry	Amended 9/5/2023	Assembly Third Reading	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, including downpayment assistance, 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, city and county, or special district, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or special district from placing a proposition on the ballot pursuant to these provisions if the voters have previously approved a proposition pursuant to these provisions or the below special tax provisions until all funds from the previous proposition are committed to programs and projects listed in the specific local program or ordinance, as described. The measure, subject to certain vote thresholds, would authorize the Legislature to enact laws establishing additional accountability measures and laws for the downpayment assistance programs authorized by the measure, as specified.	Support	Support
ACA 3 Lee	Introduced 1/19/2023	Assembly Revenue and Taxation	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.		
ACA 10 Haney	Introduced 3/6/2023	Assembly Appropriations	Fundamental human right to housing. The California Constitution enumerates various personal rights, including the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy. This measure would declare that the state recognizes the fundamental human right to adequate housing for everyone in California. The measure would make it the shared obligation of state and local jurisdictions to respect, protect, and fulfill this right, by all appropriate means, as specified.		
SB 4 Wiener	Amended 9/1/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Planning and zoning; housing development; higher education institutions and religious institutions. Current law, 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. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. Among other things, the bill would require that 100% of the units, exclusive of manager units, in a housing development project eligible for approval as a use by right under these provisions be affordable to lower income households, except that 20% of the units may be for moderate-income households, and 5% of the units may be for staff of the independent institution of higher education or the religious institution that owns the land, provided that the units affordable to lower income households are offered at affordable rent, as set in an amount consistent with the rent limits established by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, or affordable housing cost, as specified. The bill would authorize the development to include ancillary uses on the ground floor of the development, as specified.		
SB 7 Blakespear	Amended 5/1/2023	Senate 2 year	The Homeless Housing Obligation Act. Would, by January 1, 2030, require each city and county to provide housing opportunities, as defined, for homeless individuals within its jurisdiction, based on their most recent point-in-time count. The bill would require each city and county to develop a housing obligation plan that describes how the city or county plans to increase housing opportunities in its jurisdiction so that it can offer at least one housing opportunity to each homeless individual, as specified. In this regard, the bill would require a housing obligation plan to include, among other things, goals and plans to fulfill the city or county's housing obligation, including specific projects and completion timelines, and the city or county's progress in reducing the number of homeless individuals in its jurisdiction. The bill would require a housing obligation plan to identify steps taken by the city or county to consult with other		

			jurisdictions to ensure that the plan is consistent with regional homelessness planning efforts. The bill would require a city or county to submit its housing obligation plan to the Department of Housing and Community Development for review and post the plan to its internet website by January 1, 2025. The bill would require a city or county to update its housing obligation plan on or before January 1 of each subsequent year.		
SB 12 Stern	Introduced 12/5/2022	Senate 2 year	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.		
SB 17 Caballero	Amended 4/18/2023	Assembly Third Reading	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 authorizes the committee to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations for the allocation of housing credits. 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 the committee to revise its regulations to increase the housing type goal for senior developments to 20 percent.		
SB 18 McGuire	Amended 7/13/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Housing programs: Tribal Housing Reconstitution and Resiliency Act. Would enact the Tribal Housing Reconstitution and Resiliency Act and would create the Tribal Housing Grant Program Trust Fund to be administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The bill would require the fund, upon annual appropriation from the Legislature, to be allocated in accordance with a specified formula, as provided. This bill would authorize the funds to be allocated for specific purposes, including, among others, housing and housing-related program services for affordable housing, housing and community development project costs, and management services for affordable housing. The bill would require the funds to be allocated only for the benefit of eligible beneficiaries, including, among others, Indian and essential families and individuals residing in an Indian area, as defined.		
SB 20 Rubio	Chaptered 9/1/2023	Senate Chaptered	Joint powers agreements: regional housing trusts. The Joint Exercise of Powers Act specifically authorizes the creation of the Orange County Housing Finance Trust and the San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust, both joint powers authorities, for the purpose		

			of funding housing to assist the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within their respective regions, as specified. This bill would authorize 2 or more local agencies, as defined, to create a regional housing trust for the purpose of funding housing to assist the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within their jurisdictions by entering into a joint powers agreement pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act. The bill would also authorize a federally recognized tribal government to enter into the joint powers agreement. 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 5 directors, as specified. The bill would authorize a regional housing trust to fund the planning, construction, and acquisition 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.		
SB 31 Jones	Amended 3/22/2023	Senate 2 year	Encampments: sensitive areas: penalties. 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. The bill would also provide that a violation of the prohibition may be charged as a misdemeanor or an infraction, at the discretion of the prosecutor. The bill would prohibit a person from being found in violation of the bill's provisions unless provided notice, at least 72 hours before commencement of any enforcement action, as provided. By imposing criminal penalties for a violation of these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
SB 34 Umberg	Amended 8/24/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Surplus land disposal: violations: County of Orange. 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, prior to 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. Current law provides for the deposit and use of penalty revenues for housing, as prescribed. This bill, until January 1,		

			2030, would require the County of Orange, or any city located within the County of Orange, if notified by the department that its planned disposal 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 a County of Orange 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.		
SB 35 Umberg	Amended 8/28/2023	Assembly Appropriations	Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program. The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act 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 requires all evaluations and reports, documents, and filings submitted to the court under CARE proceedings be kept confidential. This bill would authorize CARE Act proceedings to be conducted by a superior court judge or by a court-appointed commissioner or other subordinate judicial officer. The bill would require that there is no fee for filing a petition nor any fees charged by any public officer for services in filing or serving papers or for the performance of any duty enjoined by the CARE Act. The bill would authorize that the respondent is entitled to have an interpreter in all proceedings if necessary for the respondent's full participation. This bill would require county behavioral health agencies to provide health information necessary to support findings in the filings to the court, as specified, and would exempt counties and their employees from civil or criminal liability for disclosure under these provisions. By increasing the reporting duties on county behavioral health agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.		
SB 37 Caballero	Amended 3/13/2023	Senate 2 year	Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Act. Current law establishes various programs to address homelessness, including requiring the Governor to create an Interagency Council on Homelessness and establishing the Homeless Emergency Aid program for the purpose of providing localities with one-time grant funds to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law commits to the Department of Housing and Community Development the administration of various housing assistance programs, including provisions relating to residential hotel rehabilitation and tasks the department, in consultation with each council of governments, with the determination of each region's existing and projected housing need. This bill would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, require the Department of Housing and Community Development, commencing January 1, 2024, to begin developing the Older Adults		

			and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Program.		
SB 63 Ochoa Bogh	Introduced 1/4/2023	Senate 2 year	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.		
SB 84 Gonzalez	Amended 5/18/2023	Senate Inactive File	Air quality programs: funding. Current law creates the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program to provide compensation for the retirement and replacement of passenger vehicles and light-duty and medium-duty trucks that are high polluters. Existing law requires the Bureau of Automotive Repair to administer the program and the State Air Resources Board to adopt the guidelines for the program. Current law requires the guidelines to ensure vehicle replacement or a mobility option be an option for all motor vehicle owners and may be in addition to compensation for vehicles retired. Current law creates the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount in the High Polluter Repair or Removal Account and makes available, upon appropriation, all moneys in the account to establish, implement, and administer the program. This bill would require the guidelines to ensure each replacement vehicle in the program be either a plug-in hybrid or zero-emission vehicle unless the state board makes a specified determination in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, as specified.		
SB 91 Umberg	Introduced 1/17/2023	Senate Third Reading	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 101 Skinner	Chaptered 6/27/2023	Senate Chaptered	Budget Act of 2023. This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2023–24 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.		
SB 125 Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	Transportation budget trailer bill. (1) Existing law establishes the Transportation Agency, which consists of various departments and state entities, including the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. Under existing law, the 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. This bill would require the agency, on or before January 1, 2024, to establish and convene the Transit Transformation Task Force to include representatives from the department, various local agencies, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and other stakeholders. The bill would require the task force to solicit and develop a structured, coordinated process for engagement of all parties to develop policy recommendations to grow transit ridership and improve the transit experience for all users of those services. The bill would require the agency, in consultation with the task force, to prepare and submit a report of findings and policy recommendations based on the task force's efforts to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on or before October 31, 2025. The bill would require the report to include a detailed analysis of specified issues and recommendations on specified topics, including, among others, reforming the Transportation Development Act. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
SB 145 Newman	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	Environmental mitigation: Department of Transportation. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and to add or remove species from either list if it finds, upon the receipt of sufficient scientific information, as specified, that the action is warranted. CESA prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife may authorize the take of listed species if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, the impacts are minimized and fully mitigated, and the applicant ensures adequate funding for implementing the mitigation measures and for monitoring compliance with, and the effectiveness of, those measures. This bill would specify that any transportation funding identified in the State Highway System Management Plan for purposes of these provisions is presumed to provide adequate funding for the long-term maintenance of a habitat connectivity or wildlife corridor structure on the state highway system, but not for the habitat on or around the structure, and would require an applicant to provide an endowment.		
SB 146 Gonzalez	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	Public resources: infrastructure: contracting. Existing law authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to assume the responsibilities of the United States Secretary of Transportation under the federal National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and other federal environmental laws for any railroad, public transportation, or multimodal project undertaken by state agencies, as specified. Existing law provides that the State of California consents to the jurisdiction of the federal courts with regard to the compliance, discharge, or enforcement of these responsibilities. Existing law		

			<p>repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would extend the above authorization to December 31, 2033. The bill would additionally authorize the Secretary of Transportation, consistent with, and subject to the requirements of, any memorandum of understanding between the state and federal government and upon the request of a local or regional agency with the authority to implement transportation projects, to assume responsibilities under the NEPA and other federal environmental laws for any railroad, local public transportation, or multimodal project implemented by the requesting local or regional agency. The bill would impose terms and conditions similar to those with respect to the above-described authority to assume those responsibilities for projects undertaken by state agencies, including providing consent for the jurisdiction of the federal courts, as provided. The bill would require the secretary to report to the transportation policy committees of the Legislature regarding the assumption of responsibilities under the NEPA requested by a local or regional agency by December 31, 2033.</p>		
SB 147 Ashby	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	<p>Fully protected species: California Endangered Species Act: authorized take. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and to add or remove species from either list if it finds, upon the receipt of sufficient scientific information, as specified, that the action is warranted. The act prohibits the taking of an endangered or threatened species, except in certain situations, including, if specified conditions are met, through the issuance of a permit commonly known as an incidental take permit. This bill would, until December 31, 2033, authorize the Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue a permit under CESA that would authorize the take of a fully protected species resulting from impacts attributable to the implementation of specified projects if certain conditions are satisfied, including, among others, the conditions required for the issuance of an incidental take permit. The bill would require the department to develop a plan on or before July 1, 2024, to assess the population status of each fully protected species.</p>		
SB 149 Caballero	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	<p>California Environmental Quality Act: administrative and judicial procedures: record of proceedings: judicial streamlining. 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 (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA provides that, in certain specified actions or proceedings, the plaintiff or petitioner may elect to prepare the record of proceedings, subject to certification of its</p>		

			accuracy by the public agency. CEQA requires that a copy of the certified record of proceedings be lodged with the court. This bill would authorize the public agency to deny the request of the plaintiff or petitioner to prepare the record of proceedings, as provided, in which case the bill would require the public agency or the real party in interest to bear the costs of preparation and certification of the record of proceedings and would prohibit the recovery of those costs from the plaintiff or petitioner. The bill would require the court to schedule a case management conference within 30 days of the filing of an action to review the scope, timing, and cost of the record of proceedings.		
SB 150 Durazo	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	Construction: workforce development: public contracts. Existing law establishes the Department of Transportation in the Transportation Agency. Existing law establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce. Under existing law, the California Workforce Development Board assists the Governor in the administration, promotion, and expansion of high road construction careers. This bill would require the Department of Transportation to work in partnership with the California Workforce Development Board to support California's high road construction careers program. The bill would require the department to reserve a minimum aggregate total of \$50,000,000 of federal funds from the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to be allocated over 4 years to support the program.		
SB 221 Seyarto	Amended 4/24/2023	Senate Appropriations Suspense File	Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: credits: domestic violence survivor housing. Would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, allow a credit of \$5,000 against the taxes imposed by the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law 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 qualified lease. 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. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would establish a state-mandated local program.		
SB 225 Caballero	Amended 6/22/2023	Assembly 2 year	Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program: statewide contract. This bill would establish the Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program (CAPP) to make loans to aq/rehab unrestricted housing units and attach long-term affordability restrictions. HCD would issue an RFQ to select a private sector entity or consortium to manage the program for 5 years. Additionally, HCD could award funding to local entities to make loans for the same purposes.	Support	Support

SB 229 Umberg	Amended 8/24/2023	Assembly Third Reading	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 is disposing of surplus land by sale and has received a notification of violation from the department to hold an open and public meeting 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 meeting. The bill would prohibit the local agency's governing body from taking final action to ratify or approve the proposed sale of surplus land until a public meeting is held as required.		
SB 233 Skinner	Amended 9/1/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Battery electric vehicles and electric vehicle supply equipment: bidirectional capability. Would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the PUC, on or before June 30, 2024, to convene a stakeholder workgroup to examine challenges and opportunities associated with using a battery electric vehicle and bidirectional electric vehicle service equipment as a mobile battery to power a home or building or to provide electricity to the electrical grid, and require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the stakeholder workgroup, on or before January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the Governor and Legislature that includes, among other things, specified information related to the bidirectional capability of battery electric vehicles and electric vehicle service equipment, as specified.		
SB 239 Dahle	Introduced 1/24/2023	Senate 2 year	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.		
SB 240 Ochoa Bogh	Amended 5/2/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Surplus state real property: affordable housing and housing for formerly incarcerated individuals. Current law requires a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to satisfy certain requirements to be considered as a potential priority buyer of 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. This bill would additionally authorize 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 housing for formerly incarcerated individuals, subject to the same provisions described above, as specified.		
SB 265 Hurtado	Amended 6/19/2023	Assembly 2 year	Cybersecurity preparedness: critical infrastructure sectors. The California Emergency Services Act, among other things, creates the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Current law requires Cal OES to establish the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) with the primary mission of reducing the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks in the state. This bill would require Cal OES to direct 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.		

SB 267 Eggman	Amended 6/29/2023	Assembly Third Reading	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 lawful, verifiable alternative evidence of the applicant's reasonable ability to pay the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant, including, but not limited to, government benefit payments, pay records, and bank statements, in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy.		
SB 272 Laird	Amended 6/6/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Sea level rise: planning and adaptation. Current law creates within the Ocean Protection Council the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative to provide state and regional information to the public and support to local, regional, and other state agencies for the identification, assessment, planning, and, where feasible, the mitigation of the adverse environmental, social, and economic effects of sea level rise within the coastal zone, as provided. This bill 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, as provided. 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.		
SB 294 Wiener	Introduced 2/2/2023	Senate 2 year	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.		
SB 320 Skinner	Introduced 2/6/2023	Senate Gov. & F.	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.		
SB 326 Eggman	Amended 9/5/2023	Assembly Second Reading	The Behavioral Health Services Act. If approved by the voters at the March 5, 2024, statewide primary election, this bill would recast the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) by, among other things, renaming it the Behavioral Health Services Act (BHSA), expanding it to include treatment of substance use disorders, changing the county planning process, and expanding services for which counties and the state can use funds. The bill would revise the distribution of MHSA moneys, including allocating up to \$36,000,000 to the department for behavioral health workforce funding. The bill would authorize the department to require a county to implement specific evidence-based practices. This bill would require a county, for behavioral health services eligible for reimbursement pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, to submit the claims for reimbursement to the State Department of Health Care Services (the department) under specific circumstances. The bill would require counties to pursue reimbursement through various channels and would authorize the counties to report issues with managed care plans and insurers to the Department of Managed Health Care or the Department of Insurance.		
SB 341 Becker	Introduced 2/7/2023	Assembly Third Reading	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		

			<p>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>		
SB 352 Padilla	Amended 3/29/2023	Senate 2 year	<p>California Workforce Development Board: minimum wage and housing. Would require the California Workforce Development Board, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development and the Director of Housing and Community Development, to examine housing costs by county, regionally, and in the state and create a formula to ascertain how much a household with at least one full-time minimum wage worker must earn to reasonably afford a decent standard of living, including appropriate housing and basic expenses, including nonhousing necessities, in that county, regionally, and in the state. 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 household with at least one full-time minimum wage earner to afford a decent standard of living, including appropriate housing and basic expenses, including nonhousing necessities, in each county, regionally, and in the state and recommend a method to annually adjust figures to account for housing cost inflation and inflation broadly.</p>		
SB 381 Min	Amended 6/19/2023	Assembly Third Reading	<p>Electric bicycles: study. Would require the Mineta Transportation Institute at San Jose State University, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to, on or before January 1, 2026, conduct a study on electric bicycles to inform efforts to improve the safety of users of the transportation system, and to submit a report of the findings from the study to the Legislature. The bill would require the study to examine, identify, and analyze available information regarding, among other things, data on injuries, crashes, emergency room visits, and deaths</p>		

			related to bicycles and electric bicycles and best practices for policy to promote safe use of electric bicycles.		
<u>SB 395</u> <u>Wahab</u>	Amended 4/10/2023	Senate 2 year	Leases: notice of termination or rent increase: statewide database. Current law specifies various terms and conditions that apply to all persons who hire dwelling units located within this state, including tenants, lessees, boarders, lodgers, and others. 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, beginning January 1, 2025, require a landlord to file with the office of the Secretary of State a copy of any notice of termination or notice of rent increase within 10 days of serving the notice on the tenant, subject to specified requirements. The bill would make failure to file the notice an affirmative defense to a cause of action for unlawful detainer.		
<u>SB 405</u> <u>Cortese</u>	Amended 4/26/2023	Senate 2 year	Planning and zoning: housing element: inventory of sites: regional housing need. The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes specified mandatory elements, including a housing element. Current law also establishes a planning agency in each city and each county with the powers necessary to carry out the Planning and Zoning Law. Current law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. For a housing element or amendment adopted on or after January 1, 2021, existing law requires the planning agency to submit to the Department of Housing and Community Development an electronic copy of its inventory, as specified. Existing law requires a county or city to submit each revision or amendment of its housing element to the department promptly following adoption of the revision or amendment and requires the department, within 90 days, to review the adopted housing element or amendment and report its findings to the planning agency. This bill would expand the requirement to submit an electronic copy of the above-described inventory to the department to additionally require the planning agency to submit a housing element or amendment prepared on or after January 1, 2021.		
<u>SB 406</u> <u>Cortese</u>	Chaptered 9/1/2023	Senate Chaptered	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: financial assistance: residential housing. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts for its requirements 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 not acting as the lead agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing, as provided.		
SB 423 Wiener	Amended 9/1/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Land use: streamlined housing approvals: multifamily housing developments. 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 in compliance with the specified-described requirements on property owned by or leased to the state. The bill would extend the operation of the streamlined, ministerial approval process to January 1, 2036. The bill would provide that the streamlined, ministerial approval process does not apply to applications for developments proposed on qualified sites, defined as a site that is located within an equine or equestrian district and meets certain other requirements, that are submitted on or after January 1, 2024, but before July 1, 2025. This bill would modify the specified-described objective planning standards, including by revising the standard that prohibits a multifamily housing development from being subject to the streamlined, ministerial approval process if the development is located in a coastal zone to apply only if the development located in the coastal zone meets any one of specified conditions. The bill would require that a development located in a coastal zone that satisfies the specified conditions obtain a coastal development permit. The bill would require a local government to approve a coastal development permit if it determines that the development is consistent with all objective standards of the local government's certified local coastal program, as specified. The bill would provide that the changes made by this act would apply in a coastal zone on or after January 1, 2025 This bill would modify the objective planning standard that prohibits a development subject to the streamlined, ministerial approval process from being located in a high fire severity zone by deleting the prohibition for a development to be located within a high or very high fire hazard severity zone as indicated on maps adopted by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and would instead prohibit a development from being located with the state responsibility area, as defined, unless the site has adopted specified standards. The bill would also remove an exception for sites excluded from specified hazard zones by a local agency, as specified.		
SB 434 Min	Amended 3/16/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Transit operators: street harassment survey. Would require a transit operator, as defined, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to collect and publish 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 December 31, 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 authorize a transit operator to collect survey data in multiple languages to reach		

			limited-English-proficient riders impacted by street harassment, as provided. The bill would require a transit operator to publish and make publicly available on its internet website the survey data collected pursuant to these provisions and promptly notify the Governor and the Legislature of publication of the survey data. 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, and that specified outreach activity conducted by a transit operator in the 5 years before the effective date of this bill is deemed to be outreach activities conducted 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.		
SB 439 Skinner	Amended 9/1/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Special motions to strike: priority housing development projects. Current law permits any party to file a notice of motion and motion to strike the whole or any part of a pleading. Under current law, a party may file with the trial court a special motion to strike a cause of action against a person arising from any act of that person in furtherance of the person's right of petition or free speech under the United States Constitution or the California Constitution in connection with a public issue. This bill would permit a party to file with the trial court a special motion to strike the whole or any part of a pleading in all civil actions brought by any plaintiff to challenge the approval or permitting of a priority housing development project, as defined. The bill would require the trial court to deny the motion to strike if it determines that the plaintiff has established that there is a probability that the plaintiff will prevail on the claim. The bill would entitle a prevailing defendant on a special motion to strike to recover their attorney's fees and costs, except as specified. Except as specified, the bill would require the filing of a special motion to strike within 60 days of the service of the complaint, or in the court's discretion, at any later time the court deems proper. The bill would provide that if the court determines the administrative record is required for its decision, the moving party may, notwithstanding the filing deadlines above, file the special motion to strike within 60 days of the service of the administrative record or, in the court's discretion, at any later time the court deems proper.		
SB 440 Skinner	Amended 6/30/2023	Assembly 2 year	Regional Housing Finance Authorities. The San Francisco Bay Area Regional Housing Finance Act establishes the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the San Francisco Bay area, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for tenant protection, affordable housing preservation, and new affordable housing production. The Los Angeles County Regional Housing Finance Act similarly establishes the Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency to increase the supply of affordable housing in Los Angeles County, as specified. This bill, the Regional Housing Finance Act, would authorize 2 or more local governments, as defined, to establish a regional housing finance authority to raise, administer, and		

			allocate funding for affordable housing in the jurisdiction of the authority, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for affordable housing development, including new construction and the preservation of existing housing to serve a range of incomes and housing types. The bill would require an authority to be governed by a board composed of at least 3 directors who are elected officials representing the local governments that are members of the authority.		
SB 460 Wahab	Introduced 2/13/2023	Senate 2 year	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.		
SB 466 Wahab	Amended 5/15/2023	Senate 2 year	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 within the 28 years preceding the date on which the owner seeks to establish a rental rate under these provisions, except as specified for dwellings or units 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.		
SB 469 Allen	Enrollment 8/30/2023	Senate Enrolled	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. Current 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. This bill would expand that exclusion to include a development that consists of the acquisition, rehabilitation, reconstruction, alterations work, or any combination thereof, of lodging facilities or dwelling units using an allocation of federal or state low-income housing tax credits from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee or moneys appropriated and disbursed pursuant to the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, and the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, thereby excluding the developments that receive money from the specified funds and programs from the scope of the above-described constitutional provision.		
SB 482 Blakespear	Amended 9/1/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Multifamily Housing Program: supportive housing: capitalized operating reserves. Current law establishes eligible cost categories for the Multifamily Housing Program, which include capitalized reserves for replacement and operation. In this regard, existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to allow capitalized operating reserves to be used for rent subsidies for assisted units, as specified. This bill would specify that the department may allow capitalized operating reserves to be used for eligible projects, and that assisted units may include, but not be limited to, supportive housing units, as defined. To determine project eligibility for capitalized operating reserves, the bill would authorize the department to consider specified factors, including the availability of funds and the individual financial needs of the project. The bill would require the department to offer capitalized operating reserves to supportive housing units after developers have sought capitalized reserves from other potential funding sources.		
SB 507 Gonzalez	Amended 4/17/2023	Senate 2 year	Electric vehicle charging station infrastructure: assessments. Would establish a goal of putting at least 8,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030 for purposes of the statewide assessment and would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development 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.		
SB 523 Laird	Amended 3/20/2023	Senate 2 year	Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. Current law authorizes the formation of the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District, with specified powers and duties related to the operation of public transit services serving the County of Santa Cruz. Current law authorizes the board of directors of the district to establish a retirement system for the officers and employees of the district. Current law authorizes the board of directors of the district to create a retirement board, to administer the retirement system, of not more than 5 members, as specified. This bill would authorize the retirement board to instead have not more than 7 members.		
SB 532 Wiener	Amended 6/29/2023	Assembly Appropriations	San Francisco Bay area toll bridges: tolls: transit operating expenses. Would, until December 31, 2028, require the Bay Area Toll Authority (BATA) to increase the toll rate for vehicles for crossing the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area by \$1.50, as adjusted for inflation. The bill would require the revenues collected from this toll to be deposited in the Bay Area Toll Account, would continuously appropriate moneys from this toll increase and other specified tolls, and would require moneys from this toll to be transferred to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) for allocation to transit operators that provide service within the San Francisco Bay area and that are experiencing a financial shortfall, as specified. The bill would direct MTC to require each transit operator eligible to receive an allocation from the account to, on an annual basis, submit a 5-year projection of its operating needs, as specified.		
SB 555 Wahab	Amended 5/22/2023	Assembly 2 year	Stable Affordable Housing Act of 2023. Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and sets forth its powers and duties. Current law establishes various programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, homeownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. This bill, the Stable Affordable Housing Act of 2023, would declare a 10-year goal of creating 1.2 million units of social housing through a mix of acquisition and new production and a 5-year goal of creating 600,000 units of social housing through a mix of acquisition and new production, of which no less than 200,000 units are affordable to extremely low and very low income households, as defined.		
SB 569 Glazer	Amended 8/28/2023	Assembly Appropriations	Political Reform Act of 1974: audits. Would transfer the responsibility for conducting audits and field investigations of lobbying reports to the Fair Political Practices Commission. The bill would also exclude lobbying firms and lobbyist employers with less than one dollar in payments or contributions from being selected for audit. Additionally, this bill would require the Fair Political Practices Commission to adopt regulations or policies that would ensure the operational independence of the commission's audit personnel from the Fair Political Practices Commission's enforcement operations. Audits conducted by the commission would be required to be posted on the commission's internet website for 10 years following the		

			conclusion of the audit and the commission would be required to annually report to the Legislature on the number and types of audits completed by the commission. This bill would delay the operation of these provisions until the January 1 of the next odd numbered year following an appropriation made to support the commission's exercise of these responsibilities.		
SB 614 Blakespear	Introduced 2/15/2023	Senate Rules	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.		
SB 617 Newman	Enrolled 9/5/2023	Senate Enrollment	Public contracts: progressive design-build: local and regional agencies: transit. Current law, until January 1, 2029, authorizes local agencies, defined as any city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source, to use the progressive design-build process for up to 15 public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000 for each project that treats, pumps, stores, or conveys water, wastewater, recycled water, advanced treated water, or supporting facilities. Current law defines "progressive design-build" as a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity that is selected through a qualifications-based selection at the earliest feasible stage of the project. Current law requires the selected entity and its general partners or joint venture members to verify specified information under penalty of perjury. Current law requires local agencies to report to the Legislature by January 1, 2028, regarding the use of the progressive design-build process, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2029, would similarly authorize a transit district, municipal operator, consolidated agency, joint powers authority, regional transportation agency, or local or regional agency, as described, to use the progressive design-build process for up to 10 public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000 for each project.		
SB 649 Hurtado	Introduced 2/16/2023	Senate 2 year	California Endangered Species Act: incidental take permits. The California Endangered Species Act requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to adopt regulations for issuance of incidental take permits. Existing law prohibits the department from issuing an incidental take permit if issuance of the permit would jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Existing law requires the department to make this determination based on the best scientific and other information that is reasonably available, and to include consideration of the species' capability to survive and reproduce, and any adverse impacts of the taking on those abilities in light of (1) known population trends; (2) known threats to the species; and (3) reasonably foreseeable impacts on the species from other related projects and activities. This bill would require the department to make that decision based on a real-time monitoring system, rather than a calendar-based schedule, and to additionally consider the proximity of		

			the species relative to the operation of a facility subject to the permit conditions and the known location of the population relative to the facility subject to the permit.		
SB 682 Skinner	Amended 4/27/2023	Senate 2 year	Low-carbon cement and low-carbon concrete. Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to develop a comprehensive strategy for the state's cement sector to achieve net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases associated with cement used in the state as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 2045. This bill would set a policy for the state to purchase or specify, on a statewide basis, 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 all fossil-based supplementary cementitious materials from that 10% by 2035.		
SB 684 Caballero	Amended 9/1/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Land use: streamlined approval processes: development projects of 10 or fewer residential units on urban lots under 5 acres. Would require a local agency to ministerially approve, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets specified requirements. In this regard, the bill would require the housing development project to, among other things, consist of 10 or fewer residential units, meet certain minimum parcel size and density requirements, and be located on a lot zoned for multifamily residential development that is no larger than 5 acres and is substantially surrounded by qualified urban uses. The bill would exempt the housing development project from certain requirements relating to minimum parcel size and dimensions and the formation of a homeowners' association, except as specified. The bill would require a local agency to approve or deny a completed application for a parcel map or a tentative map for a housing development project submitted to a local agency pursuant to these provisions within 60 days from the date the local agency receives it. Under the bill, if the local agency does not approve or deny the application within 60 days, the application would be deemed approved. If the local agency denies the application, the bill would require the local agency, within 60 days of receipt of the application, to return in writing a full set of comments to the applicant with a list of items that are defective or deficient and a description of how the applicant can remedy the application.		
SB 689 Blakespear	Amended 3/20/2023	Senate 2 year	Local coastal program: conformity determination. Current law requires the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with county and city governments, to establish minimum safety design criteria for the planning and construction of bikeways. Current law requires all city, county, regional, and other local agencies responsible for the development or operation of bikeways or roadways where bicycle travel is permitted to utilize the minimum safety design criteria established by the department or alternative criteria that meet specified requirements. Current law authorizes a city or county to prepare a bicycle transportation plan with specified required elements for these purposes and, subject to approval of the county transportation commission or transportation planning agency, authorizes the city or		

			county to submit the plan to the department with an application for funds for bikeways and related facilities that will implement the plan. This bill would require any project that is contained within, or consistent with, a bicycle transportation plan to be deemed consistent, and in conformity, with any applicable certified local coastal program.		
SB 693 Seyarto	Introduced 2/16/2023	Senate 2 year	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.		
SB 710 Durazo	Amended 6/26/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Sale of excess state highway property: State Highway Route 710 Terminus. Current law, if the Department of Transportation 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. Current law authorizes the California Transportation Commission to relinquish a portion of State Highway Route 710. This bill would require the department to establish and administer a Terminus Regional Planning Task Force, as provided, to meet quarterly and complete and submit a report to the Legislature on the issues of traffic and potential land use related to the State Route 710 Terminus adjacent areas, as defined. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027.		
SB 712 Portantino	Amended 8/31/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Tenancy: personal micromobility devices. Would prohibit a landlord from prohibiting a tenant from owning personal micromobility devices or from storing and recharging up to one personal micromobility device in their dwelling unit for each person occupying the unit, subject to certain conditions and exceptions. The bill would define "personal micromobility device" for those purposes to mean a device that is powered by the physical exertion of the rider or an electric motor and is designed to transport one individual or one adult accompanied by up to 3 minors.		
SB 713 Padilla	Amended 4/17/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Planning and zoning: density bonuses: development standard. 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, waivers or reductions of development standards, parking ratios, and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct certain types of housing. Current law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from applying any development standard that will have the		

			effect of physically precluding the construction of a development meeting specified criteria at the densities or with the concessions or incentives permitted by the Density Bonus Law. Current law defines “development standard” as including a site or construction condition, including, but not limited to, a height limitation, a setback requirement, a floor area ratio, an onsite open-space requirement, a minimum lot area per unit requirement, or a parking ratio that applies to a residential development pursuant to any ordinance, general plan element, specific plan, charter, or other local condition, law, policy, resolution, or regulation. This bill would specify that “development standard” for these purposes includes these standards adopted by the local government or enacted by the local government’s electorate exercising its local initiative or referendum power, whether that power is derived from the California Constitution, statute, or the charter or ordinances of the local government.		
SB 721 Becker	Amended 3/22/2023	Assembly 2 year	California Interagency AI Working Group. Would, until January 1, 2030, create the California Interagency AI Working Group to deliver a report to the Legislature, as prescribed, regarding artificial intelligence. The bill would require the working group members to be Californians with expertise in at least 2 of certain areas, including computer science, artificial intelligence, and data privacy. The bill would require the report to the Legislature to include, among other things, a recommendation of a definition of artificial intelligence as it pertains to its use in technology for use in legislation.		
SB 736 McGuire	Chaptered 6/23/2023	Senate Chaptered	Tribal gaming: compact ratification. Would ratify amendments to the existing tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California to extend the terms of that compact. The bill would also ratify a new tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to these compacts are not projects for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).		
SB 747 Caballero	Amended 8/14/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Land use: surplus land. Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Current law defines “surplus land” to generally mean land owned in fee simple by a local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and not necessary for the agency’s use. Current law defines “agency’s use” to include land that is being used, is planned to be used pursuant to a written plan adopted by the local agency’s governing board, or is disposed of to support agency work or operations. Current law excludes from “agency’s use” commercial or industrial uses or activities, or property disposed of for the sole purpose of investment or generation of revenue, unless the local agency is a district, except as specified, and the agency’s governing body takes specified actions in a public meeting. Current law excludes from these requirements the disposal of exempt surplus land by an agency of the state or any local government. Current law requires a local agency to declare land as		

			either surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it. Under current law, exempt surplus land includes, among other types of land, property that is used by a district for an “agency’s use” as expressly authorized, land for specified developments, including a mixed-use development, if put out to open, competitive bid by a local agency, as specified, and surplus land that is subject to specified valid legal restrictions. Current law defines for a local agency that is a district, except for those districts whose primary mission is to supply the public with a transportation system, “agency’s use” to include commercial or industrial uses or activities, or property disposed of for the sole purpose of investment or generation of revenue. This bill would define the term “dispose” for these purposes to mean the sale of the surplus property or a lease of any surplus property entered into on or after January 1, 2024, for a term longer than 15 years, including renewal options, as specified.		
SB 768 Caballero	Amended 3/22/2023	Senate 2 year	California Environmental Quality Act: vehicle miles traveled: statement of overriding consideration. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA prohibits a public agency from approving or carrying out a project for which a certified EIR has identified one or more significant effects on the environment that would occur if the project is approved or carried out unless the public agency finds either (1) changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment, (2) those changes or alterations are within the jurisdiction of another public agency and have been, or can and should be, adopted by the other agency, or (3) specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR and the public agency finds that those specific considerations outweigh the significant effects on the environment, commonly known as a statement of overriding consideration. This bill would provide that a public agency, in approving or carrying out a housing development project, as defined, a commercial project, or an industrial project, is not required to issue a statement of overriding consideration for significant effects on the environment identified by a project’s vehicle miles traveled or similar metrics if the lead agency has imposed all feasible mitigation measures on the project and it finds no feasible alternatives to the project..		
SB 822 Durazo	Amended 9/1/2023	Assembly Third Reading	Workforce development: Interagency High Road Act. Current law requires the California Workforce Development Board to assist the Governor in promoting the development of a well-educated and highly skilled 21st century workforce, and the development of a high road economy that offers an educated and skilled workforce with fair		

			compensation and treatment in the workplace. Current law also requires the board to assist in developing standards, procedures, and criteria for high road employers, high road jobs, high road workforce development, and high road training partners, as specified. Current law defines “high road” for these purposes to mean a set of economic and workforce development strategies to achieve economic growth, economic equity, shared prosperity, and a clean environment. This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations and the California Workforce Development Board, within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, to collectively be responsible for oversight and decisionmaking, including, among other duties, creating high road evaluation metrics, consulting with stakeholders, and providing for meaningful public input on the development and evaluation of high road evaluation metrics. The bill would require the board to also assist in developing standards, procedures, and criteria for high road contracting and high road procurement, as specified. The bill would require, upon request by a state agency, the board to establish interagency agreements that advance described objectives. The bill would make these provisions effective only until January 1, 2030, and repeal them as of that date.		
SB 823 Smallwood-Cuevas	Amended 5/1/2023	Senate 2 year	Discounted electric vehicle charging payment card competitive grant program. Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, State Air Resources Board, and California Integrated Travel Project, to establish a competitive grant program to award moneys for projects that provide an eligible resident, as specified, with a payment card that may be used at any publicly available electric vehicle charging station, as specified. The bill would require the Energy Commission to prioritize projects with the greatest potential to provide payment cards to individuals enrolled in a low-income residential customer electrical rate assistance program and to establish criteria for awarding a grant pursuant to the program, as specified. The bill would authorize the Energy Commission to select an administrator to oversee the program and to adopt, and revise, guidelines or other standards for the program. The bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before 15 months after the program is established, and annually thereafter, to prepare and submit to the Governor and Legislature a report that includes specified information relating to the program.		
SB 827 Glazer	Introduced 2/17/2023	Senate 2 year	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.		
SB 834 Portantino	Amended 5/2/2023	Assembly Housing and Community Development	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.		
SBX1 2 Skinner	Chaptered 3/28/2023	Senate Chaptered	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 authorize the commission to establish a maximum gross gasoline refining margin, as provided. The bill would require the commission, if the commission establishes the maximum gross gasoline refining margin, to establish a penalty for exceeding 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 impose an administrative civil penalty on a refiner for exceeding the maximum gross gasoline refining margin, as provided. The bill would require the commission		

			to consider a refiner's request for an exemption from the maximum gross gasoline refining margin, as provided. 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.		
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**Metropolitan Transportation Commission and Association of Bay Area Governments
Joint MTC ABAG Legislation Committee**

California Local & Regional Government Association Bill Position Resources

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
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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.

