



City of Chino LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

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Tracked Legislation by Priority As of July 2, 2024

Priority: (1) Sponsored

[SB 536](#) ([Rubio, D](#)) Surplus state real property: Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility.

Current Text: 06/03/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/03/2024

Status: 06/03/2024 - Referred to Com. on G.O. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on G.O.

Summary: Current law requires that a state agency evaluate all state-owned lands within its control to determine which ones are not needed and must report these findings to the Department of General Services. This process is used to dispose of any surplus state property. If passed, this bill would give the Director of General Services the authority to sell or rent out the Heman G Stark Youth Correctional Facility in the City of Chino to the City of Chino at a fair price based on the director's judgement of what is best for the state. The proceeds from this transaction must be used to pay off bonds and other related costs, but the director has the option to sell the property below market value for the purpose of providing affordable housing, as long as this information is reported to the legislative fiscal committees at least 30 days before the sale. The sale of the property would not be subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. Any money earned from the sale would be directly deposited into the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, which is a continuously appropriated fund. Essentially, this bill gives the Director of General Services the power to sell this property and use the profits to pay off debts and potentially provide affordable housing, without having to go through a lengthy approval process. (Based on 06/03/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (1) Sponsored

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Priority: (2) Priority

[AB 3182](#) ([Lackey, R](#)) Land conservation: California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act: County of San Bernardino.

Current Text: 04/24/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/24/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - In committee: Referred to suspense file.

Summary: The California Wildlife Coastal and Park Land Conservation Act, which was approved by voters in 1988, provides money to protect and conserve wildlife, coastal, and parkland areas. This act can be changed by a 2/3 vote if it stays true to its original purpose. People who receive money from this act must keep the land forever and only use it for conservation purposes. The act also allows the County of San Bernardino to sell or exchange their land, but only if certain conditions are met and the land is used for community gardens, education, or conserving wildlife. A new bill has been proposed that would allow the land to also be used for parks, recreation, and preserving historical sites. The county must have a detailed land plan before they can sell or exchange land, and this bill eliminates the specific procedures for using any extra money from these exchanges. The bill also allows for the use of income generated from the protected areas for various purposes, as long as it aligns with the act's goals. (Based on 04/24/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 905 (Wiener, D) Crimes: theft from a vehicle.

Current Text: 07/01/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/01/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Assembly Rule 69(b)(1) suspended. Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law considers burglary to include entering a locked vehicle with the intent to commit theft or a felony, punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill proposes that forcibly entering a vehicle to commit theft or a felony would be punishable by up to one year in county jail or 16 months, 2 years, or 3 years for more severe cases. It also introduces a new crime for unlawfully possessing property obtained through vehicle theft or tampering, intended for sale or exchange, with a value exceeding \$950. The value can be aggregated from other illegally obtained property within the past 2 years. This new crime would be punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. The bill notes that no reimbursement is required from the state to local agencies for costs because of specific provisions. (Based on 07/01/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Public Safety

SB 1037 (Wiener, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement.

Current Text: 06/13/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/13/2024

Status: 06/18/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, cities and counties must adopt a general plan for land use development, including a housing element. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) reviews these housing elements for compliance. If local governments violate these provisions, HCD can notify them and potentially the Attorney General, who may then take legal action. A proposed bill enhances enforcement by allowing the Attorney General to pursue actions to ensure compliance with housing element requirements and other state laws related to housing development approvals. If a local government's actions are arbitrary, capricious, or otherwise improper, they could face civil penalties ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 per month per violation. Penalty funds would be directed to the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund for affordable housing development, subject to legislative appropriation. If a local government fails to pay these penalties, the court can direct the Controller to intercept state and local funds to settle the debt. The bill emphasizes that these changes address statewide concerns and apply to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 06/13/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 1255 (Durazo, D) Public water systems: needs analysis: water rate assistance program.

Current Text: 06/19/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/19/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - VOTE: Do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act ensures the safe operation of public water systems and assigns the State Water Resources Control Board the duty to regulate drinking water for public health. A related fund, the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund, is in place to help water systems provide safe drinking water and requires an annually adopted fund expenditure plan based on a needs assessment. This bill mandates the state board to update its needs analysis to assess necessary funds for providing a 20% bill credit to low-income households in smaller community water systems by specific deadlines. Additionally, the bill proposes a Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program requiring water suppliers with over 3300 residential connections to offer rate assistance to eligible low-income households by July 1, 2027. This assistance will be automatically enrolled based on available information or self-certification under penalty of perjury. To fund this program, starting January 1, 2025, water suppliers must allow ratepayers to make voluntary contributions through their water bills, ensuring the amount collected is sufficient for rate assistance and covering administrative costs. The contributions will be clearly stated, and ratepayers can opt out if they choose. The bill also permits the use of state or federal funds to support the assistance program and allows the Attorney General to take legal action against non-compliance. (Based on 06/19/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

Priority: (3) Significant

[AB 1034](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) **Law enforcement: facial recognition and other biometric surveillance.**

Current Text: 05/01/2023 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/01/2023

Status: 09/14/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: This bill would establish new policies and procedures to ensure that body-worn cameras worn by peace officers are used properly. It requires all law enforcement agencies, departments, or entities to consider best practices when establishing policies for body-worn cameras. It would also prohibit any biometric surveillance systems or other data-collection technology from being used with officer cameras. Furthermore, it grants people the right to sue any law enforcement agency or officer who violates this prohibition. These provisions currently expire on January 1, 2027. (Based on 05/01/2023 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 2034](#) ([Rodriguez, D](#)) **Crimes: loitering for the purpose of engaging in a prostitution offense.**

Current Text: 02/01/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/25/2024 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/12/2024)

Summary: The current legislation, valid until the 1st of January, 2023, considers loitering in public places with the intent to engage in prostitution, a misdemeanor crime. A newly proposed bill would perpetuate this notion, maintaining the act as a misdemeanor and inducing other corresponding changes. This proposal can be viewed as creating a new crime, thereby mandating a state-enforced local program. (Based on 02/01/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 2243](#) ([Wicks, D](#)) **Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022: objective standards and affordability and site criteria.**

Current Text: 06/20/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/20/2024

Status: 06/20/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022 authorizes streamlined approval processes for affordable and mixed-income housing developments that meet specific criteria. Key changes introduced by a new bill include prohibiting the demolition of historic structures for projects under the Act. Modifying the conditions under which housing developments can utilize the streamlined process, including specific criteria for sites previously designated for industrial use and proximity to freeways or oil and gas facilities, provided adequate air filtration is installed. Allowing mixed-income developments to be located on large office buildings and specifying conditions for converting commercial buildings to residential use, including exempting certain density limits and extending site size limits for developments on regional malls. Clarifying affordability requirements and that these apply only to base units, excluding those added by a density bonus. Revising definitions, including "use by right," to exclude developments from specific discretionary local review processes and reclassifying certain urban uses. Requiring local governments to promptly evaluate and approve compliant development proposals and mandating detailed responses within specified timeframes and allowing local governments to exempt certain parcels from the Act if they designate equivalent parcels elsewhere, ensuring no net loss of residential capacity. Applying existing Act provisions to projects submitted by December 31, 2024, unless developers opt for the new provisions starting January 1, 2025. (Based on 06/20/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[SB 50](#) ([Bradford, D](#)) **Vehicles: enforcement.**

Current Text: 09/07/2023 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 09/07/2023

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

Summary: This bill proposes to change existing law by prohibiting a police officer from making a stop or detaining a person for a minor infraction (like a traffic violation) unless they have a separate independent ground for doing so. It also would allow police officers to send out citations and warnings to vehicle or bicycle owners if they can identify the owner but don't have grounds to stop them. Additionally, it authorizes local authorities to enforce Vehicle Code violations without involving a peace officer. This proposed change in the law is subject to the passage of two other bills (AB 436 and AB 825). (Based on 09/07/2023 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 1034](#) ([Sevarto, R](#)) California Public Records Act: state of emergency.

Current Text: 06/05/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/05/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Ordered to special consent calendar.

Summary: The California Public Records Act is a law that requires government agencies to make their records available to the public for inspection, with some exceptions. When someone requests a copy of these public records, the agency must determine within 10 days whether the records can be disclosed and inform the person of their decision. In certain situations, this time limit can be extended by 14 days, defined as "unusual circumstances", which now includes the need to search and examine records during a state of emergency. This bill also requires that local agencies comply with laws that allow for public access to government meetings and writings. The law states that decisions that limit this access must be made after considering the importance of protecting certain interests. (Based on 06/05/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Legal and Records Management

[SB 1164](#) ([Newman, D](#)) Property taxation: new construction exclusion: accessory dwelling units.

Current Text: 05/16/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/16/2024

Status: 06/24/2024 - June 24 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Constitution places a limit of 1% on ad valorem taxes for real property. This means that property taxes cannot exceed 1% of the full cash value of the property. The full cash value is determined by the assessor and can be found on the 1975-76 tax bill or the appraised value of the property if there has been a change in ownership or new construction. This bill excludes newly constructed accessory dwelling units from being classified as new construction until January 1, 2030, as long as the unit is used as residential housing. To claim this exclusion, the property owner must inform the assessor and submit an affidavit stating that the unit will be used for residential housing. The State Board of Equalization will provide the forms for claiming this exclusion. This bill may impose additional responsibilities on property owners and assessors and therefore may require reimbursement from the state. However, for certain mandates, no reimbursement is required. This bill also changes the way the state reimburses local agencies for property tax revenue lost due to exemptions or property classifications. This bill goes into effect immediately as a tax levy. (Based on 05/16/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Planning, Land Use, Housing

Priority: (4) Standard

[AB 296](#) ([Rodriguez, D](#)) Office of Emergency Services: 9-1-1 Public Education Campaign.

Current Text: 06/29/2023 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/29/2023

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

Summary: This bill establishes the 911 Public Education Campaign which is administered by the Office of Emergency Services within the Office of the Governor. This campaign has the goals of educating the public on when to use 911 for

various emergencies, reducing unnecessary calls to 911 call centers, and reducing delays in the 911 system. The campaign focuses on giving local public agencies the ability to tailor the message to their specific area, including incorporating social media, and distributing the message to the public via local public agency channels. (Based on 06/29/2023 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1772 (Ramos, D) Theft.

Current Text: 04/03/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/03/2024

Status: 05/16/2024 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2024)

Summary: In basic terms, the current law says that stealing property, money, or labor is a crime. The severity of the punishment depends on the value of the stolen items. If the value is under \$950, it is considered petty theft and punishable by a fine and misdemeanor charge. If the value is over \$950, it is considered grand theft and can be charged as a misdemeanor or felony. A new bill would require the government to keep track of how many people are convicted of theft from retail stores during the COVID-19 pandemic and report it to the Legislature by 2026. (Based on 04/03/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1779 (Irwin, D) Theft: jurisdiction.

Current Text: 06/29/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/29/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law defines types of theft such as petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting, as well as the crimes of robbery and burglary. It includes specific jurisdiction rules for prosecuting theft by fraud, organized retail theft, and receiving stolen property. Currently, prosecutions are limited to actions brought by the Attorney General, and jurisdiction can be in the county where the theft occurred, where the stolen merchandise was recovered, or where any action related to the theft took place. This bill proposes to remove this limitation, permitting prosecutions by entities other than the Attorney General. In cases where the same defendant commits multiple offenses in different jurisdictions, the bill allows prosecution in any of those locations, subject to a consolidation hearing. During this hearing, the prosecution must present written evidence that all involved district attorneys agree on the venue. If any district attorney does not agree, offenses must be returned to their original jurisdiction. (Based on 06/29/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1794 (McCarty, D) Crimes: larceny.

Current Text: 04/11/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/11/2024

Status: 06/17/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: This text explains a current law called the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, which was approved by the voters in 2014. This law states that stealing money, labor, or property worth less than \$950 is considered petty theft and is punished as a misdemeanor. However, if the stolen property is worth more than \$950, it is considered grand theft and can be punished as a misdemeanor or a felony. This law also clarifies that if someone commits multiple thefts totaling more than \$950, they can be charged with grand theft even if the thefts occurred in different places or from different victims. The text also mentions a new bill that would allow counties to have a program where retailers can submit information about thefts directly to the district attorney through an online portal. This bill also requires participating counties to evaluate the program and report back to certain committees. (Based on 04/11/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1802 (Jones-Sawyer, D) Crimes: organized theft.

Current Text: 06/29/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/29/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Current law, effective until January 1, 2026, criminalizes organized retail theft, which can be charged as either a misdemeanor or a felony. This crime involves working with others to steal or facilitate the stealing of merchandise from physical or online stores with the intent to sell or return it for value. It also includes roles such as coordinating or managing theft activities. The proposed bill intends to extend the criminalization of organized retail theft indefinitely. It also extends indefinitely the mandate for the California Highway Patrol and Department of Justice to operate a regional property crimes task force to address and support local law enforcement in areas with high property crime rates. According to the California Constitution, the state must reimburse local agencies and schools for certain state-imposed costs. However, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for the costs included in this act. (Based on 06/29/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1820 (Schiavo, D) Housing development projects: applications: fees and exactions.

Current Text: 06/05/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/05/2024

Status: 06/11/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HOUSING. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 11). Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: This text refers to a law that requires cities and counties to consider certain information when reviewing applications for housing development projects. The proposed bill would allow developers to request an estimate of fees and exactions associated with the project, but this estimate would not affect the actual amount or timing of payment. The bill also requires local governments to provide the developer with an itemized list and good faith estimate of all fees and exactions within 30 days of determining the application is complete. However, this information is for informational purposes only and does not create any obligations for the developer. These requirements also apply to online information about fees and exactions, and do not impose obligations on anyone other than the local government. It is important to note that the proposed changes in this bill are considered statewide concerns and will apply to all cities, including charter cities. However, implementing these changes may result in a state-mandated program, which means the state will cover certain costs for local governments. (Based on 06/05/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1845 (Alanis, R) Crimes: Grant program for identifying, apprehending, and prosecuting resale of stolen property.

Current Text: 02/21/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 02/21/2024

Status: 05/16/2024 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2024)

Summary: This text discusses an existing law that was updated by the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act. This law makes it a crime to buy, receive, conceal, sell, or withhold property that has been stolen or obtained through theft or extortion, if the person knows that it was obtained in this way. This crime can be punished as a misdemeanor or felony, with a misdemeanor charge being given if the value of the stolen property is less than \$950. The Board of State and Community Corrections oversees various programs related to the criminal justice system, and a new bill would create a grant program for investigating and prosecuting stolen property and criminal profiteering. The Board would be required to report on the impact of this grant program to the Legislature. However, this new program would only be in effect if there is funding allocated through the annual Budget Act or another statute. (Based on 02/21/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1886 (Alvarez, D) Housing Element Law: substantial compliance: Housing Accountability Act.

Current Text: 07/01/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/01/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to adopt a general plan for land use, including a housing element that complies with the Housing Element Law. This law outlines requirements for the preparation and compliance of the housing element, which the Department of Housing and Community Development must review. If a city or county's draft housing element does not comply, they must either revise it or provide reasons for its compliance despite the department's findings. Once an element is adopted, it must be reviewed by the department within 60 days. The new bill requires cities or counties to submit their findings regarding compliance to the department, which then must review these

findings. The bill also establishes a presumption of validity for the department's findings, meaning the compliance with Housing Element Law stands unless overturned by a court. The Housing Accountability Act prevents local agencies from rejecting or undermining housing projects for low- to moderate-income households unless specific conditions are met. This includes having an adopted housing element in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law and meeting regional housing needs. The bill reinforces that a housing element or amendment must be compliant at the time a preliminary or complete application is submitted, aligning with existing law. (Based on 07/01/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 06/26/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/26/2024

Status: 06/26/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities and counties to adopt a general plan for land use that includes a housing element, following the Housing Element Law, which ensures compliance reviewed by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The Housing Accountability Act restricts local agencies from disapproving housing projects for low to moderate-income households, unless certain conditions are met, such as inconsistency with zoning ordinances or general plan land use. This bill updates the conditions, allowing disapproval if the housing element does not comply with the Housing Element Law and the project is not a "builder's remedy" project. The bill also broadens the definition of "housing development project" to cover more mixed-use developments and farmworker housing, and revises "disapprove" to include any unreasonable local agency actions that lead to project rejection. It redefines "housing for very low, low, or moderate-income households" and adds categories for lower-income, mixed-income, and moderate-income households. Existing law allows streamlined approval for housing projects meeting objective standards. The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022, effective until 2033, streamlines approval for mixed-income housing that meets specific criteria. This bill sets requirements for "builder's remedy" projects, deeming them compliant with certain density and zoning standards for streamlined approval, which imposes additional duties on local agencies. (Based on 06/26/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1960 (Rivas, Robert, D) Sentencing enhancements: property loss.

Current Text: 06/30/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/30/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: As of January 1, 2018, a state law required courts to impose additional imprisonment for those who damage or destroy property while committing or attempting to commit a felony. This bill proposes to create similar sentencing enhancements until January 1, 2030. These enhancements would increase penalties for property damage during felonies, imposing a state-mandated local program. While the California Constitution mandates that the state reimburse local agencies and school districts for specific state-mandated costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for the costs resulting from this act. (Based on 06/30/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1972 (Alanis, R) Regional property crimes task force.

Current Text: 06/26/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/26/2024

Status: 06/27/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Under current law, the Governor can appoint railroad company-designated individuals as police officers. Until January 1, 2026, the California Highway Patrol, in coordination with the Department of Justice, must form a task force to identify areas with rising property crimes and support local law enforcement with resources. This new bill mandates that the task force also aid railroad police and explicitly includes cargo theft as a property crime to be addressed. The bill is designed to become effective immediately due to its urgency. (Based on 06/26/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 1990](#) ([Carrillo, Wendy, D](#)) Criminal procedure: arrests: shoplifting.

Current Text: 04/16/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/16/2024

Status: 06/25/2024 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: Existing law prohibits shoplifting, which is defined as entering a store with the intent to steal while it is open for business, as long as the value of the items taken or intended to be taken does not exceed \$950. This law requires that any act falling under this definition be charged as shoplifting and not as burglary or theft. Shoplifting is typically considered a misdemeanor, unless the person has previous convictions for the same crime. Police officers are allowed to make an arrest without a warrant if they have probable cause to believe the person committed the misdemeanor in their presence. Private citizens can also make an arrest for a misdemeanor if it happens in their presence, but they must turn the person over to the police. Merchants are allowed to detain a person they suspect of shoplifting for a reasonable amount of time and in a reasonable manner. There are certain misdemeanors, such as domestic violence, violation of a restraining order, and carrying a concealed firearm at an airport, for which officers can make an arrest without a warrant even if the crime did not happen in their presence. This bill adds shoplifting to that list of misdemeanors. Existing law requires people arrested for misdemeanors to be released with a signed promise to appear in court, unless they ask to be taken before a magistrate. However, there are exceptions to this rule, such as if the person is intoxicated or needs medical attention, unable to provide identification, or has outstanding arrest warrants. (Based on 04/16/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 2485](#) ([Carrillo, Juan, D](#)) Regional housing need: determination.

Current Text: 06/17/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/17/2024

Status: 06/17/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates each county and city to adopt a comprehensive long-term plan for physical development, including a required housing element. For the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), in consultation with councils of governments, must determine existing and projected housing needs based on population forecasts from the Department of Finance and regional transportation plans. The DHCD is required to consult with councils of governments regarding assumptions and methodologies and can accept or reject their data. This bill requires the DHCD to publish on its website the data sources, analyses, and methodologies used in determining housing needs prior to finalization. For the 7th and future revisions, the bill mandates the formation of an advisory panel, including a data expert, to consult on assumptions and methodologies before final determinations are made, and it requires the DHCD to publish these determinations online. (Based on 06/17/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[AB 2557](#) ([Ortega, D](#)) Local agencies: contracts for special services and temporary help: performance reports.

Current Text: 06/17/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/17/2024

Status: 06/17/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Summary: The bill introduces several new requirements for county and city governments regarding contracts for special services. Starting July 1, 2025, county boards of supervisors must post specific contracts and related documents on their websites. Beginning July 1, 2026, these contracts must detail their objectives, goals, and desired outcomes. Additionally, before starting the procurement process for such services, the board must notify the employee representatives of affected workforces. Similar requirements are imposed on contracts for temporary help and special services in cities and public districts. The bill states these changes are matters of statewide concern and mandates local governments to comply, possibly creating new state-mandated programs. If determined to incur state-mandated costs, the state will reimburse local agencies according to established procedures. (Based on 06/17/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

[AB 2632](#) ([Wilson, D](#)) Planning and zoning: thrift retail stores.

Current Text: 04/22/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/22/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (June 26).

Summary: The existing Planning and Zoning Law mandates each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and permits amendments if deemed in public interest. It allows the legislative body to adopt ordinances regulating the use of buildings and land for varied purposes. The proposed bill would prohibit local agencies from treating thrift retail stores differently from non-thrift stores selling similar items in terms of zoning, development standards, or permitting. It allows agencies to demand aesthetic or design standards compliance from thrift stores, however, they cannot prevent them from receiving used or donated items. This bill would impose additional responsibilities on local officials, leading to the imposition of a state-mandated local program. Despite its mandates, the bill would not prevent valid local rules or regulations on retail establishments. The bill asserts that its proposed changes address a statewide concern, hence relevant to all cities including charter cities. As per the California Constitution, the state is obliged to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-mandated costs. However, this bill does not require reimbursement for a specified reason. (Based on 04/22/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[AB 2729](#) ([Patterson, Joe, R](#)) Residential fees and charges.

Current Text: 06/05/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/05/2024

Status: 06/26/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HOUSING. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: This law states that a local agency cannot require payment for fees or charges related to the construction of public improvements or facilities until the final inspection or issuance of a certificate of occupancy, unless they are collecting utility service fees. The agency can collect utility service fees when an application for utility service is received, but they can only collect fees for capacity charges. This law also allows the agency to require earlier payment if certain conditions are met, such as if construction for the public improvement or facility will begin within 24 months of issuing a permit. (Based on 06/05/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[AB 2814](#) ([Low, D](#)) Crimes: unlawful entry: intent to commit package theft.

Current Text: 02/15/2024 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 05/16/2024 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/17/2024)

Summary: According to the current laws, it is considered burglary if a person enters a house, room, apartment, or other designated space with the intention of committing theft or any other felony. The punishment for burglary ranges from 1-6 years in prison. This new bill aims to extend this law to include the curtilage (surrounding area) of a home, specifically targeting individuals attempting to steal packages delivered by mail or carrier. This bill would classify the violation of this law as either a misdemeanor or a felony, and would require the state to provide reimbursement to local agencies for any associated costs. However, the bill also states that no reimbursement would be given for a specific reason. (Based on 02/15/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 2943](#) ([Zbur, D](#)) Crimes: shoplifting.

Current Text: 06/29/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/29/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The law outlines the definitions and penalties for shoplifting, which is defined as entering a commercial establishment with the intent to commit theft while open, provided the value does not exceed \$950. Such offenses are typically charged as misdemeanors unless the defendant has relevant prior convictions. Peace officers can make a warrantless arrest for misdemeanors committed in their presence and specified misdemeanors not in their presence, such as domestic violence. Merchants are also empowered to detain suspected shoplifters reasonably. This proposed bill

introduces the following changes. It allows peace officers to make warrantless arrests for shoplifting misdemeanors not committed in their presence if there is probable cause. It extends the duration until January 1, 2031, for which organized retail theft is an exception from the requirement for peace officers to release misdemeanor arrestees on a signed promise to appear. It extends the authorization for diversion or deferred entry of judgment programs for theft offenses until January 1, 2031. It permits courts to enforce probation terms for up to two years for shoplifting or petty theft and requires courts to consider referrals to appropriate rehabilitation programs for longer probation terms. For defendants under 25, courts must refer them to specific restorative programs, if available. (Based on 06/29/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 3209](#) ([Berman, D](#)) Crimes: theft: retail theft restraining orders.

Current Text: 06/29/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/29/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law prohibits merchandise theft from retail establishments and allows courts to issue protective orders for certain crimes, such as stalking and elder abuse. This bill proposes that courts can issue protective orders when sentencing individuals for theft from, vandalism of, or battery of a retail establishment's employee. These orders would bar the individual from entering the establishment, its parking lots, or any related franchise locations. The bill also allows prosecuting attorneys, city attorneys, county counsels, or retail establishment representatives to petition for such orders against individuals arrested multiple times for these offenses at the same retail location. Violating these orders is punishable as a misdemeanor. The bill exempts violations of these orders from requiring written notices to appear typically issued for misdemeanors. Additionally, it states that no reimbursement to local agencies and school districts is necessary under this act according to the California Constitution. (Based on 06/29/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 94](#) ([Cortese, D](#)) Recall and resentencing: special circumstances.

Current Text: 09/07/2023 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 09/07/2023

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

Summary: This bill would allow people convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, before the June 5, 1990, statewide primary election to petition the court for a court case re-hearing if they have served at least 25 years in custody. The court would consider mitigating circumstances presented by the petitioner and to look at changes in law that would reduce sentences or allow for judicial discretion. Victims of the crime would also be entitled to receive notice of all proceedings and specified rights under the Victims' Bill of Rights Act of 2008 (Marsy's Law). (Based on 09/07/2023 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 690](#) ([Rubio, D](#)) Domestic violence.

Current Text: 02/16/2023 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 09/01/2023 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/16/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

Summary: This law states that if someone inflicts bodily harm on their spouse, former spouse, or certain other specified victims, they can be punished with up to four years in a state prison, one year in a county jail, a fine of up to \$6,000, or both the jail time and the fine. Normally, prosecution for this crime must take place within five years of the offense, but this bill would extend that to fifteen years. This bill would apply to offenses committed on or after January 1, 2024 and offenses for which the statute of limitations was still in effect before January 1, 2024. The bill also states that California does not have to reimburse local agencies and school districts for any costs imposed by this new law. (Based on 02/16/2023 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

SB 982 (Wahab, D) Crimes: organized theft.

Current Text: 07/01/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/01/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Assembly Rule 69(b)(1) suspended. Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: The current law, effective until January 1, 2026, classifies organized retail theft as a crime that can be punished as either a misdemeanor or felony. This applies to anyone who collaborates with others to steal items from stores or online marketplaces with intentions to sell or return the items for value. It also includes those who knowingly buy or possess stolen goods, act as agents in a theft plan, or manage and coordinate others in such thefts. The proposed bill seeks to make this law permanent. By doing so, it creates a state-mandated local program, but will not require state reimbursement to local agencies or school districts, as per statutory procedures. (Based on 07/01/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

SB 1055 (Min, D) Accessory dwelling units: regional housing need.

Current Text: 02/08/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/25/2024 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was HOUSING on 2/21/2024)

Summary: Current laws require that the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) works with each council of governments (COG) to determine the housing needs for each region. COGs or HCD must create a final regional housing plan for cities and counties, which divides the regional housing needs among them and helps to achieve certain goals. The city or county's planning agency must provide an annual report by April 1st to its legislative body, the Office of Planning and Research, and HCD. This report should include progress made in meeting its share of regional housing needs. The Planning and Zoning Law allows local agencies to approve accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in residential areas through an ordinance or simple approval process. These ADUs must comply with certain standards such as parking, height, setback, landscape design, and maximum size. However, the law prohibits local agencies from setting height limits for attached ADUs that would prevent them from reaching a height of 25 feet. This new bill would prohibit qualifying local agencies, determined by HCD to have entitled more housing units than their share of regional housing needs for low- and very low-income categories, from setting height limitations that would restrict attached ADUs from reaching at least 16 feet in height. (Based on 02/08/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 1123 (Caballero, D) Planning and zoning: subdivisions: ministerial review.

Current Text: 06/27/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/27/2024

Status: 06/27/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021 mandates that local agencies approve housing development projects meeting specific criteria without discretionary review or hearings. This includes developments with 10 or fewer residential units, zoned for multifamily use, and sized between 600 square feet and 5 acres. Local agencies cannot impose zoning, subdivision, or design standards that prevent specified densities. The proposed bill amends these regulations, excluding accessory dwelling units from the residential unit count. It allows zoning for multifamily or vacant single-family residential development and adjusts the lot size limit to 1.5 acres, ensuring newly created parcels are at least 1200 square feet if zoned for single-family use. Additionally, it allows height limits on vacant single-family zoned lots and stipulates no existing dwelling units can be alienated separately. The bill expands ownership conditions to include tenancy in common and community trust land. It requires the development density to be at least 66% of the local zoning or applicable residential density. It eliminates certain size and frontage requirements for new parcels. These provisions become operative on July 1, 2025, and address statewide concerns, applying to all cities. If state-mandated costs arise, reimbursement procedures will be followed. (Based on 06/27/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 1144 (Skinner, D) Marketplaces: online marketplaces.

Current Text: 07/01/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/01/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Assembly Rule 69(b)(1) suspended. Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law mandates online marketplaces to require high-volume third-party sellers to disclose specific information and suspend sellers who do not comply. It also imposes information retention and security requirements, and prohibits certain uses of that information. A "high-volume third-party seller" is defined based on the number of consumer product sales transactions processed by the online marketplace. An "online marketplace" is defined as a platform that facilitates consumer transactions and has a contractual relationship with consumers. The bill amends these definitions, removing the need for the transactions to be processed by the online marketplace and altering the requirements for the features and contractual relationships of online marketplaces. It requires online marketplaces to prohibit and provide mechanisms to report the sale of stolen goods and mandates them to alert law enforcement about known or suspected sales of stolen goods in California. Violations of these provisions can result in civil penalties, and while current law restricts legal action to the Attorney General, the bill expands this to include district attorneys, city attorneys, and county counsel. These changes will become effective on July 1, 2025. (Based on 07/01/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 1211](#) ([Skinner, D](#)) Land use: accessory dwelling units: ministerial approval.

Current Text: 04/23/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/23/2024

Status: 06/26/2024 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law allows local agencies to enact ordinances for the establishment of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) in residential zones. If such ordinances are enacted, the agency cannot mandate the replacement of off-street parking spaces if a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished or converted during ADU construction. The proposed bill extends this prohibition to cases where an uncovered parking space is demolished or converted for an ADU. Current legislation stipulates that if a local agency does not establish an ADU ordinance, ADUs must be ministerially approved. The agency is also obligated to approve building permit applications for certain ADU variations within residential or mixed-use zones, subjecting the agency to various obligations and constraints. Existing law allows a local agency to approve up to two detached ADUs on a lot with an existing or proposed multifamily dwelling, subject to certain conditions. The proposed bill increases the limit to eight detached ADUs on a lot with an existing multifamily dwelling, provided the total number of ADUs does not exceed the total of existing units. For lots with a proposed multifamily dwelling, up to two detached ADUs can be approved. The bill imposes new local government responsibilities concerning the approval of ADUs, establishing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/23/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[SB 1242](#) ([Min, D](#)) Crimes: fires.

Current Text: 07/01/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/01/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Assembly Rule 69(b)(1) suspended. Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law prohibits recklessly causing fires that damage structures, forest land, or property, with violations punishable as either misdemeanors or felonies. This bill adds that if the fire was set within a merchant's premises to facilitate organized retail theft, it would be considered an aggravating factor, leading to harsher sentencing. By increasing penalties, the bill creates a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for certain state-imposed costs, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for its provisions. (Based on 07/01/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 1381](#) ([Wahab, D](#)) Crime.

Current Text: 07/01/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/01/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Assembly Rule 69(b)(1) suspended. Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S. pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2. Joint Rule 62(a) suspended.

Summary: Existing law classifies controlled substances into five schedules, with Schedule I being the most restricted. Fentanyl is a Schedule II drug. Current law punishes the transport and sale of certain narcotics with 3-5 years of jail time.

This bill proposes making it a felony, punishable by 4-6 years in jail, to sell or distribute any mixture containing fentanyl or its analogs without informing the purchaser. Additionally, it mandates that courts warn offenders of the potential homicide charge if someone dies from their actions, without this advisory being evidence in juvenile court. Proposition 47, passed in 2014, classifies theft of property valued under \$950 as petty theft, a misdemeanor. Theft over \$950 is grand theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or felony, with the option to aggregate values to meet the grand theft threshold if motivated by a single plan. This bill authorizes aggregation of thefts occurring within three years to meet grand theft criteria and allows a current petty theft or shoplifting offense to be charged as a felony if the offender has two or more related convictions within the past three years. A new conviction under similar conditions within the period would also be a felony. The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act established a fund allocated to various programs, including 25% to the State Department of Education for grants to public agencies and 65% to the Board of State and Community Corrections for mental health, substance abuse treatment, and criminal diversion programs. This bill reallocates the fund to provide 15% to the Department of Education and 75% to the Board of State and Community Corrections. (Based on 07/01/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 1416](#) (Newman, D) Sentencing enhancements: sale, exchange, or return of stolen property.

Current Text: 07/01/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/01/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - Assembly Rule 69(b)(1) suspended. Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Existing law outlines theft types like petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting, and defines burglary as entering specified buildings, places, or vehicles to commit theft or a felony. This bill, effective until January 1, 2030, proposes sentencing enhancements for activities involving the sale, exchange, or return of property obtained through shoplifting, theft, or burglary from retail businesses if the property's value surpasses certain limits. These enhancements also apply to those acting together to commit these crimes. The bill would create a state-mandated local program requiring state reimbursement for certain local costs, but specifies that no reimbursement is needed for this act. (Based on 07/01/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

Current Text: 05/29/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/29/2024

Status: 06/05/2024 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act stipulates that legislative bodies of local agencies must publicly notify about their meetings, allow public attendance unless a secret meeting is authorized, and adhere to certain requisites for teleconferencing. During teleconferencing, a majority of the legislating body should be within the jurisdiction of the local agency. The law permits alternative teleconferencing rules during emergencies and, until January 1, 2026, in specific scenarios. These situations demand unique requirements for transparency, agenda-setting, and public involvement when employing such teleconferencing provisions. A new bill, valid until January 1, 2026, permits a subsidiary body to use congruent teleconferencing rules, imposing requirements for notifications, agenda and public participation. The bill mandates the agency to assign at least one staff member at a designated physical site during the meeting, and the members of the subsidiary body must appear visibly on camera during the public portion of a web-accessible meeting. (Based on 05/29/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Governance

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

Current Text: 02/16/2023 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/13/2024 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: CEQA is a law in California that require a lead agency to prepare a report to assess how a project, such as a housing construction, will impact the environment. If the lead agency decides that the project will not have a significant effect, a negative declaration is made; if revisions in the project may avoid or mitigate the effect, a mitigated negative

declaration is issued. Currently, a residential project on an urbanized infill site that is not more than 4 acres in total area is exempt from CEQA requirements. This bill expands this exemption such that a project not more than 5 acres in total area would qualify for the exemption. Additionally, a lead agency approving a qualified residential project must file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research. This will impose a cost on local agencies, but the California Constitution requires that the state reimburse local agencies and school districts for these costs. This bill states that no reimbursement is required by it. (Based on 02/16/2023 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[AB 1505](#) ([Rodriguez, D](#)) California Earthquake Authority: closed meetings.

Current Text: 06/03/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/03/2024

Status: 07/01/2024 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: This text describes the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, a law that requires all meetings of a state body to be open and public, with some exceptions. One of these exceptions is for the California Earthquake Authority (CEA), which is allowed to have closed sessions in certain situations, such as when discussing rates or competitive strategy. This bill would also allow the CEA's governing board or advisory panel to hold a closed session with a 2/3 vote and requires them to report on the closed session. The bill makes findings that show the need for protecting the CEA's interests when limiting public access to their meetings. (Based on 06/03/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[AB 1814](#) ([Ting, D](#)) Law enforcement agencies: facial recognition technology.

Current Text: 06/12/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/12/2024

Status: 06/12/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing law regulates state and local law enforcement in areas such as the selection and training of peace officers, record maintenance and release, use of force, and use of certain equipment. Previous law, valid until January 1, 2023, banned the use of real-time facial recognition technology (FRT) with body-worn cameras by law enforcement. A new bill prohibits law enforcement from using an FRT-generated match as the sole basis for establishing probable cause for an arrest or search. It also bars judges from issuing warrants solely based on an FRT match. The bill allows courts to award damages up to \$25,000 and reasonable attorney's fees to individuals affected by violations of these provisions. (Based on 06/12/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 1954](#) ([Alanis, R](#)) Sexually violent predators.

Current Text: 05/30/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/30/2024

Status: 06/27/2024 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: This law allows for the legal commitment of a person who is determined to be a sexually violent predator. If a committed individual wishes to petition for conditional release, the counsel for the individual and local authorities must assist and consult with the State Department of State Hospitals to find suitable housing within their county of residence. However, under extraordinary circumstances, the individual may be placed in a different county. When the department makes a recommendation for conditional release, they must notify specific individuals and include certain information. This bill would add additional requirements for the involvement of local authorities in the housing process for sexually violent predators. It also specifies that the notification must be sent electronically and by certified mail. (Based on 05/30/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 2035](#) ([Patterson, Joe, R](#)) Sexually violent predators: conditional release.

Current Text: 02/22/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 02/22/2024

Status: 04/25/2024 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PUB. S. on 2/12/2024)

Summary: Current legislation permits the civil commitment of convicted offenders identified as sexually violent predators to secure state hospital facilities for treatment. It also allows for their conditional release under certain circumstances, with the State Department of State Hospitals accountable for organizing appropriate community placement. However, the proposed bill would restrict the department from placing an individual released conditionally in a community, unless the person has accommodation in a 'qualified dwelling'. A 'qualified dwelling' is defined as a structure intended for the solo occupancy of an individual or a single family, which is not situated within 10 feet of another residence. (Based on 02/22/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 06/12/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/12/2024

Status: 06/12/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Existing law under the Planning and Zoning law mandates that any challenge to a public agency's decision on permits, such as variances or conditional use permits, must be initiated and served within 90 days after the decision. This bill proposes that the period during which an action or proceeding on permit approvals is pending should be excluded from the time limit for the permit's expiration. By doing so, the bill effectively extends the expiration date of local development permits and project approvals. This extension would create a state-mandated local program. The bill notes that no reimbursement to local agencies or school districts is required under this act for a specified reason, despite the California Constitution generally requiring the state to cover certain mandated costs. (Based on 06/12/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[AB 2715](#) ([Boerner, D](#)) **Ralph M. Brown Act: closed sessions.**

Current Text: 04/24/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/24/2024

Status: 06/27/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Summary: Current legislation, under the Ralph M. Brown Act, demands that all legislative body meetings of a local agency be accessible to the public and allow for public participation. The law also permits these bodies to conduct private sessions concerning threats to public service security. This new bill proposes to extend this authorization to include closed sessions with additional law enforcement or security personnel, as well as threats related to cybersecurity of crucial infrastructure.

The constitution mandates any statute that restricts public access to either meetings or writings of public bodies to justify its necessity. This bill will provide legislative justifications for these restrictions. Additionally, the California Constitution commands that local agencies adhere to any laws modifying or formulating regulations on public records or open meetings to ensure public access. This bill also pledges to make legislative findings upholding these constitutional requirements. (Based on 04/24/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Legal and Records Management, Public Safety

[AB 2854](#) ([Irwin, D](#)) **Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law.**

Current Text: 06/18/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/18/2024

Status: 06/26/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law permits counties and cities to impose local sales and use taxes. From January 1, 2016, it prohibits local agencies from entering into agreements that divert Bradley-Burns local tax revenues to any individual or entity if such agreements would reduce the tax revenue another local agency would have received, given the retailer still has a physical presence in the jurisdiction of the other agency, with certain exceptions. This bill mandates that local agencies annually report details of any agreements involving the transfer or rebate of Bradley-Burns tax revenues to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and publish this information on their websites. Failure to comply will result in monetary penalties. This bill expands the responsibilities of local agencies and is a state-mandated local program, requiring state reimbursement for associated costs as determined by the Commission on State Mandates. (Based on 06/18/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

[AB 2911](#) ([McKinnor, D](#)) **Campaign contributions: agency officers.**

Current Text: 04/16/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/16/2024

Status: 05/29/2024 - Referred to Coms. on E. & C.A. and APPR.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 is a law that prevents government officials from accepting large contributions from individuals or groups while a decision is being made about a license, permit, or other use. This rule applies for 12 months after a decision is made, if the official is aware that the contributor has a financial interest in the matter. If the official violates this rule, they can fix it by returning the amount over \$250 within 14 days. The law also stops parties and their representatives from giving more than \$250 to an official in the same situation. This proposal suggests increasing the limit to \$1500. This law was created to prevent corruption in politics and can be changed by a 2/3 vote in the Legislature with certain procedures. This proposal is in line with the law's purpose. (Based on 04/16/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Elections and Campaigns

[AB 3171](#) (Soria, D) Controlled substances: fentanyl.

Current Text: 04/23/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/23/2024

Status: 05/16/2024 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2024)

Summary: There are laws that divide drugs into 5 categories and have strict punishments for those in Schedule I. Fentanyl is currently in Schedule II. Possessing a controlled substance for sale can lead to up to 4 years in jail, while transportation and sale can result in 5 years in jail. However, this bill proposes to increase penalties for larger amounts of fentanyl or similar drugs, with potential sentences of up to 9 years for transportation. This bill may require local agencies to implement these penalties, but it will not result in any additional costs for the state to reimburse them. (Based on 04/23/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 3241](#) (Pacheco, D) Law enforcement: police canines.

Current Text: 06/10/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/10/2024

Status: 06/12/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB S.

Summary: Existing law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain a use of force policy and mandates the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to implement corresponding training courses. This bill would mandate POST to adopt uniform minimum guidelines for the use of canines by law enforcement by January 1, 2026, and to certify training courses for canine handlers and supervisors by July 1, 2026. By July 1, 2027, law enforcement agencies with canine units must establish policies and training regimens that comply with POST's guidelines. Additionally, the bill requires these agencies to publish annual reports on the use of canines on their websites. Since these requirements add duties to local law enforcement, they constitute a state-mandated local program. Provisions for reimbursement of the associated costs are included, contingent on the enactment of AB 2042 of the 2023-24 Regular Session. (Based on 06/10/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 937](#) (Wiener, D) Development projects: permits and other entitlements: fees and charges.

Current Text: 06/27/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/27/2024

Status: 06/27/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each county and city adopt a comprehensive general plan for development, including housing elements. The Permit Streamlining Act requires timely approval or disapproval of development projects by public agencies. Existing law extended housing entitlement deadlines by 18 months for those issued before March 4, 2020, expiring before December 31, 2021. The current bill proposes extending these deadlines by 24 months for entitlements issued before January 1, 2024, expiring before December 31, 2025, and pauses this extension if the entitlement faces a legal challenge. This creates additional duties for local officials, imposing a state-mandated local program. The Mitigation Fee Act regulates fees for various development-related services, mandating compliance with conditions when imposing charges. Fees for public improvements in residential developments cannot be collected until final inspection or occupancy certification, except for utility connections. This bill caps utility connection fees at the utility provider's cost and prohibits early fee collection for residential developments unless specific conditions are met. Furthermore, the bill allows the local agency to impose earlier payments if conditions are satisfied. If fees aren't paid before issuing a building permit, the local agency can require a contract for payment. The bill also authorizes local agencies to permit officers to approve contracts and mandates posting model contracts online. (Based on 06/27/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[SB 1046](#) ([Laird, D](#)) **Organic waste reduction: program environmental impact report: small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations.**

Current Text: 06/12/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/12/2024

Status: 06/26/2024 - June 26 hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: The law mandates the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in collaboration with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to meet specific organic waste reduction targets in landfills and to assess the progress made by the waste sector and various government levels. If progress is insufficient, the department is authorized to provide incentives to meet these targets. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) necessitates lead agencies to prepare and certify environmental impact reports for projects with significant environmental effects or to declare no significant impact. This bill requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to prepare and certify a program environmental impact report by January 1, 2027. This report will streamline the development and siting process for small and medium compostable material handling facilities that process organic material. (Based on 06/12/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

[SB 1122](#) ([Seyarto, R](#)) **Peace officers: educational requirements.**

Current Text: 03/18/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/18/2024

Status: 06/13/2024 - Withdrawn from engrossing and enrolling. Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Held at Desk.

Summary: Under existing law, peace officers in our state must meet certain standards, including age and education requirements. The Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, with input from the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and other advisors, is developing a new degree program in modern policing. This program will also include recommendations for a bachelor's degree in a related discipline, and a report outlining how this program will be implemented must be submitted to the Legislature by June 1, 2023. Within two years of this report, the Commission will adopt the recommended criteria. This new bill clarifies that officers may obtain a bachelor's or associate's degree after completing the Peace Officer Standards and Training program, within 36 months of being hired as an officer. (Based on 03/18/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 1494](#) ([Glazer, D](#)) **Local agencies: Sales and Use Tax: retailers.**

Current Text: 05/20/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/20/2024

Status: 05/24/2024 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 5/24/2024)

Summary: The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law allows counties and cities to impose a local sales and use tax on certain sold or stored goods and obliges them to collaborate with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for tax administration. Current law prevents a local agency from creating agreements that reduce the revenues of another local agency by redirecting local tax revenues. A new proposal would extend this to prohibit local agencies, from January 1, 2024, from entering into agreements that transfer their tax revenues to retailers in exchange for those retailers maintaining a place of business within their jurisdiction. Previously existing agreements will become void and unenforceable on January 1, 2030, and must be posted on the local agency's website until they expire or become void. The proposal asserts that these changes address concerns of statewide relevance and apply to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 05/20/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

Total Measures: 56

Total Tracking Forms: 56