



City of Chino

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

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New Laws 2025

Second Year of 2023-24 Session: End of Session Report

December 17, 2024

Human Resources

[AB 2561 \(McKinnor, D\)](#) Local public employees: vacant positions.

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act allows local public employees to join and participate in employee organizations for labor representation. It requires public agency governing bodies to negotiate in good faith with these organizations regarding wages, hours, and employment conditions, and to consider their proposals before making decisions. The new bill mandates that public agencies report on job vacancies and recruitment efforts at least once per fiscal year in a public hearing, where employee organizations can also present. If job vacancies in a single bargaining unit reach or exceed 20% of total full-time positions, the agency must address this at the hearing upon the organization's request. This bill imposes new duties on local agencies and includes legislative findings supporting public access to meetings and records. Additionally, the bill specifies that no state reimbursement will be provided for costs mandated by this act, although agencies and districts may seek other reimbursement remedies. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Human Resources

Legal and Records Management

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

Current Text: 09/14/2024 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires all meetings of a local legislative body to be open to the public, allowing anyone to attend and participate. It allows closed sessions for specific issues, such as threats to essential public services. This new bill would also permit closed sessions with additional law enforcement or security personnel and on cybersecurity threats to

critical infrastructure controls or information. The bill includes legislative findings to justify these restrictions on public access, in accordance with existing constitutional provisions ensuring public access to meetings and writings of public bodies. (Based on 09/14/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Legal and Records Management, Public Safety

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

Current Text: 07/18/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The California Public Records Act mandates that state and local agencies must allow public access to their records unless specified otherwise. Existing law requires agencies to determine if requested records can be disclosed and to inform the requester within 10 days. This period can be extended by up to 14 days under certain "unusual circumstances." The new bill updates the definition of "unusual circumstances" to include delays caused by a state of emergency, affecting the agency's ability to respond due to staffing issues or facility closures. Additionally, the California Constitution requires local agencies to provide access to public meetings and writings, and any new laws that amend public records or open meetings must show how they further these constitutional requirements. This bill includes such legislative findings. (Based on 07/18/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Legal and Records Management

Municipal Funding and Procurement

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

Current Text: 09/28/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law allows counties and cities to levy local sales and use taxes in line with the general Sales and Use Tax Law. Since January 1, 2016, it has been illegal for local agencies to engage in agreements that transfer, divert, or rebate Bradley-Burns local tax revenues to any party if such agreements reduce the amount another local agency would otherwise receive, especially if the retailer still has a physical presence in the affected area. A new bill proposes that each local agency must annually report such agreements to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and publish the information on their website. Failure to comply will result in monetary penalties. The bill also mandates that the state reimburse local agencies for any costs incurred due to these new requirements, following established state procedures. (Based on 09/28/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

Planning, Land Use, Housing

[AB 98 \(Carrillo, Juan, D\)](#) Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes.

Current Text: 09/29/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The proposed bill, effective January 1, 2026, seeks to introduce statewide design and build standards for new or expanded logistics developments. These standards will cover aspects such as building design, parking, truck loading bays, landscaping, entry gates, and signage, while exempting certain existing or expanding developments and those under specific local entitlement processes. A truck routing plan to and from state highways must be developed and enforced by facility operators before receiving occupancy certificates. Cities and counties are prohibited from approving logistics developments that fail to meet these standards. Additionally, any development leading to the demolition of housing units must result in a 2-to-1 replacement unless deemed substandard, with required payments to displaced tenants. By January 1, 2028, cities and counties must update their circulation elements to manage truck traffic and establish safe travel routes for goods, avoiding residential areas and sensitive receptors. Specific standards for truck routes and signage will be enforced, and the Attorney General can impose fines for non-compliance. The bill also mandates the South Coast Air Quality Management District to establish a process for community input on penalty fund usage and deploy mobile air monitoring systems in Riverside and San Bernardino counties starting January 1, 2026. These systems will monitor air pollution impacts from logistics operations, with findings to be reported to the Legislature by January 1, 2033, and an interim report by January 1, 2028. The bill would create a state-mandated local program by altering the duties of local agencies. It asserts that its provisions address statewide concerns and applies to all cities, including charter cities. No state reimbursement is required for these mandates for specified reasons. (Based on 09/29/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Land Use

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

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: This legislative text outlines proposed changes to various laws regarding housing development projects in California: 1. Current law mandates that a city or county must accept a preliminary application for a housing development once the applicant provides required information. The project must adhere to the ordinances and standards in effect at the time of submission. The new bill allows the applicant to request an estimate of fees and exactions, which the city or county must provide within 30 business days. For fees imposed by other agencies, applicants must request the fee schedule directly from those agencies. 2. Existing law requires public agencies to determine whether a development project application is complete within 30 days. The bill adds that, upon final project approval, the city or county must give an itemized list and estimate of fees and exactions within 30 business days. This estimate is informational and not legally binding. 3. Current law requires local governments to post

certain information about fees and exactions for housing projects on their websites. The bill clarifies that only the city, county, or special district has reporting obligations. Furthermore, when requesting total fees and exactions from a development proponent after project completion, the request must state there is no obligation to respond, and no penalties will ensue for non-response. 4. The bill declares that the proposed changes address statewide concerns, applying to all cities, including charter cities. 5. The bill imposes new duties on local governments regarding development project applications, thereby creating a state-mandated local program. However, it specifies that no state reimbursement is required for these changes. These adjustments aim to enhance transparency and efficiency in housing development fee estimates and obligations. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, cities and counties must adopt a general plan for land use development, including a housing element. This housing element must meet specific requirements, and the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) verifies its compliance. If HCD finds a draft or amendment non-compliant, the legislative body must either amend it for compliance or adopt it unchanged with specific justification. A new bill stipulates that a housing element is deemed compliant if it is adopted by a local agency and either HCD or a competent court finds it compliant, provided no subsequent adverse findings or court decisions override this. This clarification supports existing law without altering the meaning of "substantially complies." Additionally, the Housing Accountability Act prevents local agencies from obstructing housing projects for low to moderate-income households unless they meet specific conditions and demonstrate regional housing need compliance. A new provision states that compliance with the Housing Element Law must be established when the initial application is submitted. This too is a clarification of existing law. (Based on 09/19/2024 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: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law mandates cities or counties to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes a housing element. The Housing Element Law outlines requirements for this housing element and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to ensure compliance. The Housing Accountability Act prevents local agencies from denying or making infeasible housing projects for low and moderate-income households unless specific written findings are made. This bill modifies conditions under which a local

agency may reject or conditionally approve housing projects or emergency shelters, specifying that they can only do so if the jurisdiction's housing element is not compliant with the Housing Element Law when the application is deemed complete, and if the project does not qualify as a builder's remedy project. It redefines "housing development project" to include expanded mixed-use developments and farmworker housing, and clarifies "disapprove the housing development project" to encompass any final administrative action or improper conduct that effectively denies the project. Revisions also include new definitions for various types of income-based housing and procedural requirements for builder's remedy projects. The bill impacts local agencies by imposing new duties for reviewing and approving these projects and includes court-enforced compliance provisions if local agencies violate these rules. It also addresses procedural changes related to streamlined approval processes and affirms that no state reimbursement to local agencies is necessary as specified. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law under the Planning and Zoning law mandates that any challenge to a public agency's decision on variances, conditional use permits, or other permits must be initiated and served within 90 days of the decision. This bill seeks to extend the expiration date of such permits by excluding the time during which legal actions or proceedings concerning the permits are pending. As a result, it would extend the validity period of local development permits and project approvals, thereby creating a state-mandated local program. According to the California Constitution, the state must reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-mandated costs, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for the costs incurred under this act. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[AB 2243 \(Wicks, D\)](#) Housing development projects: objective standards: affordability and site criteria.

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The proposed bill seeks to amend existing laws related to housing development in several ways: 1. It modifies the Middle Class Housing Act of 2022 by allowing housing developments on regional mall sites to be up to 100 acres, rather than the previous limit of 20 acres. 2. It adjusts the Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022, changing objective standards and criteria for affordable and mixed-income housing developments, including prohibiting the demolition of historic buildings. 3. It alters the streamlined approval process for housing developments near industrial sites and freeways, and removes local governments' ability to impose density limits on converted existing buildings. 4. The bill clarifies that affordability thresholds apply only to base units in a housing project, excluding those added by

a density bonus. 5. It revises definitions under the Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act, including what constitutes "use by right," and expands the definition of "urban uses." 6. It mandates quicker written determinations from local governments on whether developments conform to the act, and requires approvals within specified timeframes once compliance is confirmed. 7. It requires local governments to update zoning maps when exempting parcels from the act. 8. The act's provisions as of December 31, 2024, will continue to apply to applications submitted before that date, unless the developer opts into the new provisions effective January 1, 2025. 9. The bill makes various technical and clarifying changes. 10. New requirements on local governments will constitute a state-mandated program. 11. The bill declares that its changes are statewide concerns, applying to all cities, including charter cities. 12. The bill states that no reimbursement for local agencies and school districts is required by this act. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The existing Planning and Zoning Law mandates that each county and city legislative body adopts a long-term general plan for physical development, including unincorporated areas, and allows amendments if in the public interest. It also authorizes these bodies to adopt ordinances to regulate land use across various purposes like industry, business, and residence. The proposed bill would prevent local agencies from discriminating between thrift retail stores and nonthrift retail stores in zoning, development standards, and permitting. However, local agencies may require thrift stores to adhere to certain aesthetic or design standards. It prohibits local agencies from restricting thrift stores from accepting used or donated items for sale, recycling, or reuse. The bill imposes new local responsibilities, which would constitute a state-mandated local program. It emphasizes that the changes are of statewide concern, applying to all cities, including charter cities. The California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for certain costs, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for the changes it introduces. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[AB 2729 \(Patterson, Joe, R\)](#) Development projects: permits and other entitlements.

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires counties and cities to develop long-term general plans for physical development, including housing elements. The Permit Streamlining Act mandates timely approval or disapproval of development projects by public agencies. Current law extends the period for the use of housing entitlements issued before March 4, 2020, to December 31, 2021, by 18 months, or longer if specified by a state or local agency. The new

bill proposes extending this period by another 18 months for entitlements issued before January 1, 2024, that expire before December 31, 2025, with the extension tolling during legal challenges. It imposes new duties on local officials, applies statewide (including charter cities), and requires no state reimbursement to local agencies. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[SB 450 \(Atkins, D\) Housing development: approvals.](#)

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: This text describes a proposed bill that would amend existing Planning and Zoning laws and the Subdivision Map Act. The bill addresses several key changes: 1. **Planning and Zoning Law Amendments**: - A proposed housing development with no more than two residential units in a single-family zone will be considered without discretionary review if specific conditions are met, no longer requiring limits on demolishing exterior structural walls. - Local agencies are prohibited from imposing non-uniform objective standards unless more permissive than those in the underlying zone. - Agencies can no longer deny development due to environmental impact if a written finding is made. - Applications must be decided within 60 days, and automatic approval is granted afterward. Denials must include detailed comments on deficiencies and remedies. 2. **Subdivision Map Act Amendments**: - Objective standards imposed by local agencies must be related to design or improvements. - Similar to the above, agencies cannot deny development based on environmental impact findings. - Applications must be processed within 60 days, with the same automatic approval and detailed denial requirements. 3. **Additional Provisions**: - Non-substantive and conforming changes to existing laws. - States that the changes address statewide concerns, affecting all cities, including charter cities. - Increases duties for local agencies, potentially requiring state reimbursement. However, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for a stated reason. In summary, the bill streamlines the approval process for small housing developments by limiting local agency powers, enforcing uniform standards, and setting strict timelines. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The existing law mandates state agencies to evaluate proprietary state lands to identify excess property and report to the Department of General Services. This bill allows the Director of General Services to sell or lease the Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility in Chino to the City of Chino at fair market value under terms favorable to the state. The sale proceeds are designated for bond payments and related costs. The director is permitted to sell the property below market value for low- or moderate-income housing, with a reporting

requirement to legislative fiscal committees. From January 1, 2029, the property disposal will follow standard surplus property procedures. Sales under this bill are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, and net proceeds will be deposited into the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, thus constituting an appropriation. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (1) Sponsored

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act manages fees for development projects, like water and sewer connections and solar energy systems, and sets rules for local agencies on fee implementation. It ensures that fees tied to residential development for public improvements are not collected until final inspection or certificate of occupancy issuance. The Act exempts certain nonprofit housing units meeting specific criteria. A new bill aims to limit utility connection fees to actual connection costs. It extends the nonprofit exemption to all housing developers meeting certain conditions. Additionally, for designated residential projects, it defers fee payments for public improvements until the first occupancy certificate is issued, with some conditions allowing earlier payment. Developers can opt to secure fees through a performance bond or letter of credit; if not, cities can follow a specific collection process. The bill also allows local agencies to authorize staff to approve fee-related contracts and mandates posting a contract model online for public access. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[SB 1037 \(Wiener, D\)](#) Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement.

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, cities and counties must adopt a general land use plan, including a housing element. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) ensures this housing element complies with the law. If a local government violates state law, HCD can notify the city and the Attorney General. Housing development applications that meet specific standards must go through a streamlined approval process. If a court rules against a city's general plan, the city must update its zoning ordinance within a set timeline. A proposed bill mandates that if the Attorney General or HCD sues a city for housing element violations, the city faces a civil penalty of \$10,000 to \$50,000 monthly. These penalties apply if the city's actions are arbitrary, lacking evidence, or unlawful. The penalties fund affordable housing projects and must be appropriated by the Legislature. If the city does not pay, the court can direct state and local funds to the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund. The bill declares these measures address statewide concerns, applying to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

[SB 1123 \(Caballero, D\)](#) Planning and zoning: subdivisions: ministerial review.

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021 requires local agencies to approve housing development projects that meet specific criteria without discretionary review or hearings. These criteria include projects with 10 or fewer residential units, on lots zoned for multifamily use, no larger than 5 acres, and with parcels no smaller than 600 square feet. The law also prevents local agencies from imposing standards that would physically preclude the development. A proposed bill modifies these requirements as follows: 1. It excludes accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units from counting towards the 10-unit limit. 2. It allows for projects on vacant lots zoned for single-family use up to 1.5 acres and requires newly created parcels to be no smaller than 1,200 square feet. 3. It permits local agencies to impose height limits on vacant lots zoned for single-family use. 4. It mandates projects will not result in existing dwelling units being sold separately. 5. It expands the conditions for housing units to include tenancy in common and clarifies land ownership requirements. The bill also changes the requirement for proposed developments not listed in the housing element to achieve at least 66% of the maximum allowable residential density. Additionally, it states that certain developments do not need to meet minimum frontage requirements and sets its provisions to become operative on July 1, 2025. It declares that these changes address statewide concerns and apply to all cities, including charter cities. If the bill incurs state-mandated costs, local agencies and school districts will be reimbursed according to established statutory procedures. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 09/19/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The existing Planning and Zoning Law allows local agencies to create ordinances for accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in residential zones and prohibits requiring the replacement of offstreet parking if a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished or converted to an ADU. This bill extends that prohibition to uncovered parking spaces in similar circumstances. Current law requires ministerial approval of ADUs, meaning local agencies must approve building permits for ADUs in residential or mixed-use zones if they meet specific criteria. This bill further prohibits local agencies from imposing unauthorized development or design standards on compliant ADUs. Additionally, one variation under existing law requires local agencies to approve multiple ADUs within non-livable spaces of multifamily structures if they meet state building standards. The bill clarifies that "livable space" includes areas intended for human activities like living, sleeping, eating, cooking, or sanitation. Another variation under current law permits up to 2 detached ADUs on lots with existing or proposed multifamily dwellings, subject to certain restrictions. This bill increases the allowance to up to 8

detached ADUs on lots with existing multifamily dwellings, provided the number of ADUs does not exceed the total existing units on the lot. For proposed multifamily dwellings, the bill still allows up to 2 detached ADUs. By imposing new responsibilities on local governments regarding ADUs, this bill establishes a state-mandated local program. However, it specifies that no state reimbursement is required for these mandates. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Public Safety

[AB 1034 \(Grayson, D\)](#) Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004: exemption: construction industry employees.

Current Text: 09/28/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (PAGA) allows an aggrieved employee to file a civil lawsuit on behalf of themselves and other employees for violations of the Labor Code that impose civil penalties, provided certain notice and remediation steps are followed. PAGA exempts construction industry employees from its provisions until January 1, 2028, if they work under a valid collective bargaining agreement established before January 1, 2025. This agreement must specify wages, hours, and working conditions, include overtime pay, and ensure an hourly wage at least 30% above the state minimum wage. Additionally, it must address grievances and include binding arbitration to resolve Labor Code violations. The proposed bill seeks to extend this exemption period from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2038. (Based on 09/28/2024 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 1779 \(Irwin, D\)](#) Theft: jurisdiction.

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law defines theft types such as petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting, along with robbery and burglary. It specifies jurisdiction rules for prosecuting theft by fraud, organized retail theft, and receiving stolen property. The jurisdiction includes where the theft or receipt occurred, where the merchandise was recovered, or where the defendant acted to promote or aid the theft offense. Currently, these jurisdiction rules only apply to criminal actions brought by the Attorney General. The proposed bill removes this limitation, allowing any party to bring a criminal action under these jurisdiction rules if multiple offenses by the same defendant occur in different jurisdictions. It allows for such actions in any of the relevant jurisdictions, given a consolidation hearing occurs. Prosecution must present written evidence of agreement from all district attorneys in the counties with jurisdiction over the offenses.

Offenses from jurisdictions without this agreement must be returned to their original jurisdiction. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 1802 \(Jones-Sawyer, D\)](#) Crimes: organized theft.

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Current law, effective until January 1, 2026, defines organized retail theft as a crime committed by individuals working together to steal merchandise from physical stores or online marketplaces with the intent to sell or return it for value. It can be prosecuted as a misdemeanor or felony. This includes stealing, receiving, or possessing stolen goods, or coordinating and managing theft activities. The proposed bill seeks to make these provisions permanent. Additionally, it would indefinitely extend the operation of the regional property crimes task force coordinated by the California Highway Patrol and the Department of Justice, which assists local law enforcement in areas with high property crime rates. The California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for certain state-imposed costs, but this bill specifies that no reimbursement is needed under these circumstances. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 1831 \(Berman, D\)](#) Crimes: child pornography.

Current Text: 09/29/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law prohibits producing, developing, duplicating, distributing, or possessing material that depicts individuals under 18 engaged in or simulating sexual conduct. It also prohibits such activities when done for payment or shared with a minor and includes harsher penalties if done using government property. This bill aims to expand these laws to cover digitally altered or AI-generated content. By extending the definition of existing crimes, it mandates local programs. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies for certain state-mandated costs, but this bill stipulates no reimbursement is needed for a specific reason. The bill will only be operative if SB 1381 is enacted and effective by January 1, 2025. (Based on 09/29/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 09/28/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law allows for the civil commitment of individuals identified as sexually violent predators and outlines a process for these individuals to petition for conditional release. This process involves the State Department of State Hospitals and requires input from various local officials including the sheriff, chief of police, county counsel, and district attorney. These officials must assist in finding and securing housing for the committed individuals and provide contact information to the department. Typically, the committed individuals are placed in their county of residence before incarceration, but placements in other counties are permitted under special circumstances. The bill proposes adding similar responsibilities to the sheriff, chief of police, county counsel, and district attorney from potential alternative placement counties, requiring their participation in the housing process and in committee meetings, which can now be conducted via teleconference. It also mandates electronic and certified mail notifications for recommended conditional releases or community outpatient treatments. This bill increases the responsibilities of local governments, which may require state reimbursement as per the California Constitution and statutory provisions related to state-mandated local programs. (Based on 09/28/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 1960 \(Rivas, Robert, D\)](#) Sentencing enhancements: property loss.

Current Text: 09/12/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: As of January 1, 2018, a state law that required additional imprisonment terms for individuals who damage or destroy property during the commission or attempted commission of a felony was repealed. This new bill reintroduces sentencing enhancements for such actions until January 1, 2030. By adding these new enhancements, the bill imposes new responsibilities on local programs. The California Constitution mandates that the state reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-mandated costs, with established procedures for reimbursement. However, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required. (Based on 09/12/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 1972 \(Alanis, R\)](#) Regional property crimes task force.

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The current law allows the Governor to appoint individuals designated by railroad companies to serve as police officers. Until January 1, 2026, the California Highway Patrol (CHP), in coordination with the Department of Justice, is required to establish a regional property crimes task force to identify areas with rising property crime levels and assist local law enforcement with resources. This new bill mandates that the task force also support railroad police and explicitly includes cargo theft as a property crime to be considered. The bill is intended to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[AB 2715 \(Boerner, D\)](#) Ralph M. Brown Act: closed sessions.**Current Text:** 09/14/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act requires all meetings of a local legislative body to be open to the public, allowing anyone to attend and participate. It allows closed sessions for specific issues, such as threats to essential public services. This new bill would also permit closed sessions with additional law enforcement or security personnel and on cybersecurity threats to critical infrastructure controls or information. The bill includes legislative findings to justify these restrictions on public access, in accordance with existing constitutional provisions ensuring public access to meetings and writings of public bodies. (Based on 09/14/2024 text)**Priority:** (5) Track/Watch**Subject:** Legal and Records Management, Public Safety**[AB 2943 \(Zbur, D\)](#) Crimes: shoplifting.****Current Text:** 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)**Summary:** 1. Existing law differentiates theft into grand theft and petty theft, penalizing petty theft as a misdemeanor and grand theft as either a misdemeanor or a felony. Grand theft includes thefts over \$950 from related acts. The bill extends this to acts against multiple victims or in different counties and clarifies that evidence of related acts can include those involving similar motives, nature, or occurring within 90 days. 2. Possessing unlawfully acquired property worth over \$950 from shoplifting, theft, or burglary with intent to sell or act with others for resale is proposed as a crime, punishable as a misdemeanor or felony. Property value is aggregated with related possessions over two years. 3. Shoplifting, defined as theft from an open business of property not exceeding \$950, is currently a misdemeanor. The bill lets officers arrest for shoplifting without a warrant based on probable cause and prevents nuisance actions against businesses for reporting retail crime unless the report is false. 4. Law mandates releasing misdemeanor arrestees unless exceptions apply, including intoxication, medical needs, or lacking identification. Currently, organized retail theft exemption lasts until January 1, 2026; this bill extends it to January 1, 2031. 5. The bill extends the authorization for diversion programs for repeat theft offenders from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031. 6. Courts can suspend sentences and set probation terms, usually up to one year for misdemeanors and up to three years for specific theft cases. This bill proposes a two-year probation for petty theft or shoplifting, with potential referral to rehabilitation programs, particularly for offenders under 25, focusing on restorative and positive youth development. 7. The California Constitution mandates state reimbursement for certain local costs. This bill states that if the Commission on State Mandates identifies state-mandated costs, reimbursement procedures will follow established statutory provisions. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)**Position:** Oppose unless amended**Priority:** (4) Standard**Subject:** Public Safety**[AB 3161 \(Bonta, D\)](#) Health facilities: patient safety and antidiscrimination.**

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law mandates that health facilities be licensed and regulated by the State Department of Public Health. It also requires these facilities to create and maintain a patient safety plan, which includes a system for reporting patient safety events and analyzing their root causes. Violating these provisions is considered a crime. This bill introduces several new requirements: 1. The reporting system must include options for anonymous reporting. 2. Patient safety event analyses must consider sociodemographic factors to identify disparities. 3. Health facilities must address racism and discrimination, monitor related disparities, and develop interventions to address them. 4. Facilities must encourage staff to report racism and discrimination instances. Starting January 1, 2026, health facilities must submit their patient safety plans biannually to the department's licensing and certification division. Non-compliance may result in fines up to \$5000, with an automatic 60-day extension available for submissions. All submitted plans will be publicly accessible online. The bill expands the crime definition by increasing health facility requirements and establishes that no state reimbursement is necessary for local agencies for specific reasons. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law prohibits the theft of merchandise from retail establishments and allows courts to issue protective orders against individuals convicted of certain offenses, such as stalking and elder abuse, prohibiting them from contacting their victims. This bill expands the court's authority to issue protective orders to include individuals convicted of theft, vandalism, or battery at retail establishments. The orders would bar these individuals from entering the affected retail establishment, its parking lots, and other franchise or chain locations. Additionally, prosecuting attorneys and other legal representatives can request these protective orders against individuals who have been arrested multiple times for related offenses at the same retail location. Violating such protective orders would be punishable as a misdemeanor. The bill exempts violations of these retail establishment restraining orders from the general requirement that arrested individuals for misdemeanors be released upon a signed promise to appear. Lastly, the bill specifies that no state reimbursement is required for the associated local costs, per the California Constitution. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Current law punishes the infliction of corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition on specified victims, including spouses or former spouses, with imprisonment of 2, 3,

or 4 years in state prison, or up to one year in county jail, and/or a fine up to \$6000. Prosecution for this crime must start within 5 years for acts committed on or after January 1, 2020, and for acts for which the statute of limitations had not expired by that date. The proposed bill extends the statute of limitations to 7 years for crimes committed on or after January 1, 2025, and for crimes that are still within their statute of limitations as of that date. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law defines burglary to include entering a locked vehicle with the intent to commit theft or a felony and penalizes it as either a misdemeanor or a felony. The proposed bill would make forcibly entering a vehicle with such intent punishable by up to one year in county jail or 16 months, 2 years, or 3 years in state prison, thereby creating a new crime and imposing a state-mandated local program. Furthermore, existing law bans taking another's property, removing vehicle parts without consent, and possessing stolen property, with such violations punishable as misdemeanors or felonies. The bill adds that unlawfully possessing stolen property worth over \$950 from vehicle-related thefts or tampering, with the intent to sell or exchange, is a crime punishable as a misdemeanor or felony. It allows aggregation of the value of stolen property over the past two years for this determination. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-mandated costs. The bill states no reimbursement is needed for this act for a specified reason. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law, effective until January 1, 2026, classifies organized retail theft as punishable by misdemeanor or felony. This includes acting with others to steal merchandise from physical or online stores to sell or return it for profit, knowingly receiving or possessing stolen goods, and organizing or managing theft plans. The bill proposes to extend this law indefinitely. Since this extension involves an existing crime, it would require a state-mandated local program. Although the California Constitution requires state reimbursement for certain local costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary for the extension. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 989](#) (Ashby, D) Domestic violence: deaths.

Current Text: 09/27/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: The text outlines a bill proposing changes to existing laws regarding the handling and investigation of certain deaths, particularly those related to domestic violence. Key points include: 1. Existing laws generally prohibit reproducing or disseminating photographs or videos of a deceased person taken by the coroner, except under specific circumstances with written authorization from a legal heir or representative. The bill extends this authorization to family members and mandates verification of their identity. 2. The bill expands the definition of suicides the coroner must investigate to include those where the deceased has a history of domestic violence victimization. It allows the coroner to consult with a forensic pathologist in such cases. 3. Law enforcement officers must interview family members before determining the cause of death in cases involving a history of domestic violence. They can request a full autopsy if the decedent died prematurely and had such a history. Officers involved in these investigations must be trained in handling domestic violence cases. 4. The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) must update guidelines to include indicators of domestic homicide and detection of staged crime scenes for law enforcement handling suspicious deaths. 5. The bill notes it may create new state-mandated local programs but specifies that some mandates will not require state reimbursement unless determined necessary by the Commission on State Mandates, which will then follow existing statutory procedures for reimbursement. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law necessitates that online marketplaces require high-volume third-party sellers to disclose specific information and suspend sales if they don't comply. It also mandates certain data retention and security practices. A high-volume third-party seller is defined by a set number of sales transactions processed by the online marketplace. An online marketplace is defined as a platform enabling sales, payments, and deliveries of consumer products with a contractual relationship with consumers. The new bill revises these definitions. It removes the requirement that transactions be processed by the marketplace and instead requires that transactions simply utilize the marketplace. It also removes the need for the platform's features to be used by third-party sellers and the necessity of a contractual relationship with consumers. The bill also requires online marketplaces to establish policies against selling stolen goods and to provide mechanisms for reporting such activities. Marketplaces must alert law enforcement if they know or should know about the sale of stolen goods to California residents. Violations of these provisions can result in civil penalties up to \$10,000 and legal fees. The bill extends the right to bring civil actions to district attorneys, city

attorneys, or county counsels, beyond the Attorney General. These changes will take effect on July 1, 2025. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law criminalizes recklessly setting fires to structures, forest land, or property, punishable as a misdemeanor or felony. This bill introduces an aggravating factor for sentencing if the fire was set within a merchant's premises to facilitate organized retail theft, thereby increasing the punishment. The bill would create a state-mandated local program by increasing penalties. While the California Constitution mandates state reimbursement to local agencies for certain state-imposed costs, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is required for this act. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 1381](#) (Wahab, D) Crimes: child pornography.

Current Text: 09/29/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law prohibits the production, development, duplication, distribution, or possession of materials depicting minors (under 18) engaging in sexual conduct. This includes activities done for consideration or shared with a minor. It also bars the employment or use of minors for creating such material and allows for the confiscation and destruction of these materials, with or without a conviction. The new bill proposes expanding these prohibitions to include materials digitally altered or generated by artificial intelligence. This expansion modifies existing crimes, creating a state-mandated local program. Under the California Constitution, the state is required to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain state-mandated costs, with statutory procedures in place for reimbursement. However, this bill specifies that no reimbursement is necessary for the reasons outlined. This bill will only take effect if AB 1831 from the 2023–24 Regular Session is enacted by January 1, 2025. (Based on 09/29/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

[SB 1414](#) (Grove, R) Crimes: solicitation of a minor.

Current Text: 09/26/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Under current law, individuals who solicit or engage in prostitution for compensation are guilty of a misdemeanor. If the solicited person is a minor and the solicitor knew or should have known this, the offense carries a minimum of 2 days to 1 year in jail and/or

a fine up to \$10,000. The proposed bill specifies that only defendants 18 or older can be charged. If the solicited minor is under 16, or under 18 and a victim of human trafficking, the offense is treated as a "wobbler," meaning it can be punished by up to 1 year in jail and a fine up to \$10,000, or by imprisonment for 16 months, 2 years, or 3 years. For subsequent offenses under these conditions, it would be a felony with the same imprisonment terms. The bill also expands mandatory sex offender registration to include those 18 or older convicted of soliciting a minor if they are at least 10 years older than the minor, requiring registration for 10 years. Additionally, this bill will align with changes proposed by other bills (SB 926, AB 1874, AB 1962) if they are enacted. Lastly, the bill states no reimbursement to local agencies or school districts is necessary under this act, citing specific reasons. (Based on 09/26/2024 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 08/16/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Existing law categorizes theft into petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting, and defines burglary as entering certain structures or vehicles with the intent to commit theft or a felony. This bill, effective until January 1, 2030, introduces additional sentencing enhancements for individuals who sell, exchange, or return property obtained through shoplifting, theft, or burglary from retail businesses if the property's value exceeds certain amounts. These enhancements would also apply to individuals collaborating with others to commit these crimes. The bill imposes a state-mandated local program due to the new sentencing enhancements but specifies that no reimbursement is required for local agencies or school districts under this act. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

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

Current Text: 09/22/2024 - Chaptered [HTML PDF](#)

Summary: Current law mandates the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in collaboration with the State Air Resources Board, to create regulations to meet specific landfill organic waste reduction targets and to assess the progress by the waste sector and governments toward these targets. If progress is insufficient, the department can offer incentives. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires agencies to prepare an environmental impact report for projects that may significantly affect the environment or adopt

a negative declaration if they do not. Existing regulations outline the benefits and applications of a program environmental impact report. This proposed bill would obligate the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to prepare and certify a comprehensive environmental impact report by January 1, 2027, to simplify the development and approval of small to medium compostable material handling facilities for processing organic waste. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

Total Measures: 38

Total Tracking Forms: 38