



Those persons wishing to speak on any item included on the agenda, or on any matter within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Legislative Policy Committee, are invited fill out and submit to the City Clerk or Deputy City Clerk a "Request to Speak" form (name and address optional) which is available at the entrance to the City Council Chambers. Additionally, members of the public may submit electronic inquiries or comments by submitting emails to [CityClerk@cityofchino.org](mailto:CityClerk@cityofchino.org)

If you require a reasonable accommodation to participate in this meeting per your rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act or for any other reason, please contact the City Clerk's Office (909) 334-3306, at least 48 hours prior to the advertised starting time of the meeting.

Any documents produced by the City and distributed to the Legislative Policy Committee regarding any item on this agenda will be made available in the City Clerk's Office during normal business hours at City Hall located at 13220 Central Avenue, Chino. In addition, such documents will be posted on the City's website at [www.cityofchino.org](http://www.cityofchino.org).

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## LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE

REGULAR MEETING – CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS  
13220 CENTRAL AVENUE  
CHINO, CA 91710

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 2024

4:00 PM

### AGENDA

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#### **ROLL CALL**

Mayor Eunice M. Ulloa and Mayor Pro Tem Karen C. Comstock.

#### **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

*This is the time and place for the general public to address the Legislative Policy Committee about subjects that do not appear elsewhere on the agenda. Due to Brown Act requirements, action will not be taken on any issues not on the Agenda.*

#### **NEW BUSINESS**

1. Update on High-Priority Legislative Items. Receive report. Review and provide direction to staff.

Staff Report by: Vivian Castro, Deputy City Manager.

2. Update on State Legislation. Receive report on the status of significant State legislation. Review and provide direction to staff.

Staff Report by: Vivian Castro, Deputy City Manager.

#### **ADJOURN**

The next Regular Meeting of the Legislative Policy Committee will be held as needed in these Council Chambers with at least 72 hours' notice per the requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

I, Natalie Gonzaga, City Clerk of the City of Chino, hereby declare that on May 4, 2024, this agenda was posted on the south window of Chino City Hall and this agenda together with all of the agenda reports and related documents were posted on the City's website at [www.cityofchino.org](http://www.cityofchino.org) by myself or under my direction.



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Natalie Gonzaga, City Clerk

**M E M O R A N D U M**  
**CITY OF CHINO**  
**ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**

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**COMMITTEE MEETING DATE: MAY 8, 2024**

**TO:           LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE**

**FROM:       VIVIAN CASTRO, DEPUTY CITY MANAGER**

**SUBJECT:    UPDATE ON HIGH-PRIORITY LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.**

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**RECOMMENDATION**

Receive report. Review and provide direction to staff.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no direct fiscal impact associated with this action.

**CITY OF CHINO MISSION / VISION / VALUES / STRATEGIC ISSUES:**

The recommendation detailed above furthers the City's values and strategic issues that serve as key pillars on which identified priorities, goals, and action plans are built, by fostering:

- Positive City Image
- Exemplary Leadership
- Public Service Excellence through Internal and External Partnerships

## CITY OF CHINO – HIGH-PRIORITY LEGISLATIVE ITEMS

May 8, 2024

### PRIORITY LEGISLATION

#### Update on Priority Legislation

1. **SB 536 (Rubio) - Surplus state real property: Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility. Support.** Sponsored by the City of Chino.
2. **AB 3182 (Lackey) – Land conservation: California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act: County of San Bernardino. Support.** Amends state law regarding the use of Prop 70 land sale proceeds in San Bernardino County. Passage of AB 3182 will allow San Bernardino County to use these land sale proceeds to preserve the region’s agricultural heritage and to improve parks and recreational facilities in the Prado Regional Park. Sponsored by San Bernardino County Supervisor Curt Hagman.
3. **SB 1037 (Wiener) – Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement. Position pending.** This law, known as the Planning and Zoning Law, would require cities and counties to create a plan for how their land will be used, including housing. The Department of Housing and Community Development is responsible for ensuring the plan follows specific guidelines. If a city or county violates these guidelines, the Department can inform the Attorney General and take legal action. Additionally, if a housing development meets certain standards, it is subject to a streamlined approval process. This bill states that any city, county, or agency that fails to comply with these laws can face penalties ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 per month, to be used towards developing affordable housing. This applies to all cities, not just charter cities. See Attachment 1a.

### OTHER PRIORITY ITEMS

#### Update on Issues on November 5, 2024 Ballot

1. **Initiative No. 21-0042A1, The Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act -** Would require voter approval of statewide taxes, heighten the threshold for local taxes to pass, and require state and local lawmakers to pass fees.
2. **ACA 1 -** Would lower the voter approval threshold from two-thirds to 55% for raising certain taxes for local governments to build public infrastructure, affordable housing, and permanent shelter for the homeless.
3. **ACA 13 -** Would require future ballot measures that increase voter approval requirements to pass by the same threshold. It would also preserve the right of local governments to place advisory questions on the ballot asking voters their opinions on issues. If ACA 13 is approved by voters, Initiative No. 21-0042A1 must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote.

### DISCUSSION ITEMS

#### Nomination of Assembly District 53 Veteran of the Year

Assemblymember Rodriguez is seeking nominations for Veteran of the Year. The deadline for nominations is May 17. Nominations will be reviewed by a selection committee. The chosen honorees will be provided a state certificate by Assemblymember Rodriguez at his annual Summer Barbecue.

## **Washington Update**

See [Attachment 1b](#) for April 19, 2024, and May 3, 2024, Washington Updates.

## **INFORMATIONAL ITEMS**

### **Legislative Calendar**

- May 3 – Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the Floor nonfiscal bills introduced in their house.
- May 10 – Last day for policy committees to meet prior to May 28.
- May 14 – Approximate date of release of Governor’s May Revision to the State Budget.
- May 17 – Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house. Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to May 28.
- May 20-24 – Floor session only. No committee may meet for any purpose except for Rules Committee.
- May 24 – Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house.
- May 28 – Committee meetings may resume
- June 15 – Budget Bill must be passed by midnight.

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 25, 2024  
AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 19, 2024

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 1037**

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**Introduced by Senator Wiener**

February 6, 2024

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An act to add Section 65009.1 to the Government Code, relating to housing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1037, as amended, Wiener. Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement.

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. The Planning and Zoning Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. The Planning and Zoning Law requires HCD to notify a city, county, or city and county, and authorizes HCD to notify the office of the Attorney General, that the city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if the local government has taken action in violation of specified provisions of law. The Planning and Zoning Law also requires, among other things, that an application for a housing development be subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards.

This bill, in any action brought by the Attorney General, on behalf of HCD or in an independent capacity, to enforce the adoption of housing element revisions, as specified, or to enforce any state law that requires a city, county, or local agency to ministerially approve any

land use decision or permitting application for a housing development project, as specified, would subject the city, county, or local agency to specified remedies, including a civil penalty of, at minimum, \$10,000 per month, and not exceeding \$50,000 per month, for each violation, as specified. *The bill would require that the penalties set forth in its provisions only apply when local land use decisions or actions are arbitrary, capricious, entirely lacking in evidentiary support, contrary to established public policy, unlawful, or procedurally unfair.* The bill would require these civil penalties, as specified, to be deposited into the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund for the sole purpose of supporting the development of affordable housing located in the affected jurisdiction, except as provided, and would require that expenditure of any penalty moneys deposited into the fund under these provisions be subject to appropriation by the Legislature. In the event a city, county, or local agency fails to pay civil penalties imposed by the court, the bill would authorize the court to require the Controller to intercept any available state and local funds and direct those funds to the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund to correct the jurisdiction's failure to pay, as specified.

The bill would make a related statement of legislative findings and declarations.

The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.  
State-mandated local program: no.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
- 2 following:
- 3 (a) California has a statewide housing shortage crisis.
- 4 (b) California's housing crisis stifles economic growth,
- 5 contributes to the homelessness epidemic, consumes an
- 6 ever-growing share of the paychecks of working families, and
- 7 holds millions of households back from realizing the California
- 8 dream of achieving housing security or home ownership.
- 9 Conversely, new construction of residences, particularly
- 10 multifamily homes, induces a chain of moves, ultimately adding

1 more housing units affordable to middle- and low-income  
2 households.

3 (c) Restrictive zoning, land use planning, and burdensome  
4 residential permitting practices and policies, at the local level in  
5 particular, are a major cause of the shortfall between California's  
6 housing needs and the available supply of housing. For example,  
7 despite the obligations of local governments under the Housing  
8 Element Law to update their general plans, including required  
9 rezoning for additional sites to address projected housing needs,  
10 numerous cities and counties continue to delay and, at times even  
11 refuse, to undertake required actions to encourage, promote, and  
12 facilitate the development of housing to accommodate the  
13 established regional housing need. The absence of updated housing  
14 elements that are substantially compliant with state law causes  
15 unnecessary uncertainty and delay in approving housing  
16 development applications. This cumulative delay causes many  
17 local governments to continue to fall behind in meeting their share  
18 of regional housing need.

19 (d) These restrictive practices and policies continue to persist  
20 despite other statewide reforms to expedite, streamline, and  
21 ministerially approve the planning and construction of housing of  
22 all types, including housing affordable to persons and families of  
23 lower income. While not exhaustive, these reforms can be found  
24 in the following provisions:

25 (1) Accessory dwelling units, as described in Sections 65852.150  
26 and 65852.2 of the Government Code.

27 (2) By-right housing, in which certain multifamily housing is  
28 designated a permitted use, as described in Section 65589.4 of the  
29 Government Code.

30 (3) Reduced time for action on affordable housing applications  
31 under the approval of the development permits process, as  
32 described in Article 5 (commencing with Section 65950) of Chapter  
33 4.5 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

34 (4) Streamlining housing approvals during a housing shortage,  
35 as described in Section 65913.4 of the Government Code.

36 (5) Streamlining agricultural employee housing development  
37 approvals, as described in Section 17021.8 of the Health and Safety  
38 Code.

39 (6) The Housing Crisis Act of 2019, as described in Chapter  
40 654 of the Statutes of 2019 (Senate Bill 330).



1 (7) Allowing four units to be built on single-family parcels  
2 statewide, as described in Chapter 162 of the Statutes of 2021  
3 (Senate Bill 9).

4 (8) The Middle Class Housing Act of 2022, as described in  
5 Section 65852.24 of the Government Code.

6 (9) The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022,  
7 as described in Chapter 4.1 (commencing with Section 65912.100)  
8 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

9 (10) Housing element law requirements and required rezoning  
10 to address unmet housing needs, as described in Chapter 974 of  
11 the Statutes of 2018 (Senate Bill 828) and Chapter 358 of the  
12 Statutes of 2021 (Assembly Bill 1398).

13 SEC. 2. Section 65009.1 is added to the Government Code, to  
14 read:

15 65009.1. (a) In any action brought by the Attorney General,  
16 on behalf of the Department of Housing and Community  
17 Development or in an independent capacity, to enforce the adoption  
18 of housing element revisions pursuant to the schedule set forth in  
19 subdivision (e) of Section 65588, or to enforce any state law that  
20 requires a city, county, or local agency to ministerially approve,  
21 without discretionary review, any land use decision or permitting  
22 application for a housing development project, the city, county,  
23 or local agency shall be subject to the following remedies:

24 (1) A civil penalty of, at minimum, ten thousand dollars  
25 (\$10,000) per month, and not exceeding fifty thousand dollars  
26 (\$50,000) per month, for each violation, accrued from the date of  
27 the violation until the date the violation is cured.

28 (2) (A) All costs of investigating and prosecuting this action,  
29 including expert fees, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs,  
30 whenever the Attorney General prevails in a civil action to enforce  
31 any state laws under this section.

32 (B) Awards imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall be paid  
33 to the Public Rights Law Enforcement Special Fund established  
34 by Section 12530.

35 (3) (A) Other relief as the court deems appropriate, including  
36 equitable and injunctive relief, provisional or otherwise.

37 (B) Any injunction, provisional or otherwise, ordered by the  
38 court pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed to be prohibitory,  
39 and not affirmative.

(b) ~~The purpose of this section is to ensure that, where penalties set forth in this section shall only apply when~~ local land use decisions or actions are arbitrary, capricious, entirely lacking in evidentiary support, contrary to established public policy, unlawful, or procedurally ~~unfair~~, *unfair*. *The purpose of this section is to ensure* adequate remedies are available to ensure that state laws mandating streamlined, ministerial approvals related to housing development projects, and the timely adoption of housing element revisions, are promptly and faithfully followed.

(c) (1) Any civil penalty levied pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund for the sole purpose of supporting the development of affordable housing located in the affected jurisdiction. Expenditure of any penalty moneys deposited into the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

(2) Any penalty imposed pursuant to this section shall not be paid out of funds already dedicated to affordable housing, including, but not limited to, very low, low-, and moderate-income households.

(3) To the extent permitted under the California Constitution, in the event a city, county, or local agency fails to pay civil penalties imposed by the court, the court may require the Controller to intercept any available state and local funds and direct those funds to the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund to correct the jurisdiction's failure to pay.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if the penalty moneys have not been expended five years after deposit, the penalty moneys may be used, upon appropriation, to finance newly constructed affordable housing units in the state without any geographic restrictions.

(d) The liability, penalties, and remedies imposed by this section are in addition to any other liability, penalties, and remedies imposed by any other law.

SEC. 3. The Legislature finds and declares that the lack of housing is a matter of statewide concern and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, the Legislature clarifies that

- 1 Section 2 of this act adding Section 65009.1 to the Government
- 2 Code applies to all cities, including charter cities.

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# *David Jurch and Associates*

## **WASHINGTON UPDATE**

**May 3, 2024**

### **CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACTIVITY**

The House Appropriations Committee sent out its requirements and guidance for Congressionally Directed Spending projects last week. Due to the late start, the turnaround is short. The House is holding hearings on the FY2025 budget. Chairman Tom Cole (R-OK) received pushback from members about the one-week turnaround time, so, he extended the deadline for three subcommittees by one week until May 10. The House is moving forward with an aggressive timeline after a slow start due to the late passage of the FY2024 spending bills.

Senate leaders have pledged to move the spending measures on time. However, there is the usual growing divide over defense versus non-defense spending levels next year. Democrats want parity in increases between defense and non-defense spending while the Republicans want robust defense increases to offset the growing China-Russia threat.

### **SPEAKER'S ACTIVITIES**

Congresswoman Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) announced Wednesday she will act next week to force a vote on whether to oust Speaker Mike Johnson (R-LA). She has the support of Representatives Thomas Massie (R-KY) and Paul Gosar (R-AZ).

Taylor Greene's announcement came one day after the top three House Democrats announced that they would vote to table a motion to vacate the chair (remove the Speaker) if it came to the floor, joining a number of rank-and-file Democrats who have said for months that they would protect Speaker Johnson from a conservative vote to remove him.

Many House Republicans do not support the effort to remove Speaker Johnson even if they disagree with his legislative program. Many Republicans admit there is no clear alternative to Speaker Johnson after the debacle earlier when former Speaker McCarthy was removed, and the House was without a Speaker for three weeks. Congressman Matt Gaetz (R-FL) expressed concern that if several Republicans were not available to vote, Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY) could be elected Speaker. Trump has not supported Taylor Greene's efforts to remove Speaker Johnson.

### **OTHER NOTABLE ACTION THIS WEEK**

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reauthorization bill negotiations were said to be completed last weekend. However, Senate progress has stalled over potential germane and non-germane amendments. The Senate voted 81 to 10 on Thursday to move to consider the bill. Agreement on the amendments may not occur until next week. The FAA authorization expires on May 10.

## QUOTABLE QUOTE(S)

“If this vote fails (to remove Speaker Johnson) and the whole conference, the whole Congress, supports the uniparty, let me tell you something, that is not a failure, it’s a win for the American people because that’s a list of names,” Congresswoman Taylor Greene said. “They deserve that list.” (NOTE: the term “uniparty” refers to the convergence of the moderate Republicans and the Democrats to vote together on issues and they account for more than 75% of the members of Congress.)

Congressman Eli Crane (R-AZ), who voted to remove McCarthy and has been critical of Speaker Johnson said of the effort to remove him “What’s really the point? I mean, I guess other than to show massive frustration, disappointment.”

Representative Marcus Molinaro (R-NY), who represents a swing district, said Taylor Greene’s efforts have been “galvanizing” Republican opposition to ousting an unpopular speaker. He said “It really needs to come to an end. I mean, it’s truly a ridiculous and absurd way. And this consistent effort to hold the body hostage just undermines Congress and undermines the country and undermines our ability to do the work that we’re saying we’re going to do.”

# *David Jurch and Associates*

## **WASHINGTON UPDATE**

**April 19, 2024**

### **CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACTIVITY**

The House has begun to hold hearings on the FY2025 budget. Chairman Tom Cole (R-OK) has finalized his subcommittee chairs (cardinals in Hill slang) and the Republican membership on the Committee.

### **SPEAKER'S ACTIVITIES**

The House Rules Committee considered the rule for consideration of the national security package late on Thursday night. The Committee, which is often seen as a tool of the leadership, approved splitting a Senate bill up into four separate measures. The vote was 9-3. It is of note that 3 Republicans voted against the rule while 3 Democrats voted for the rule. It rarely happens that the minority votes for a rule. Democrats decided to support the package provided they approved of the language in the bills and the rule itself.

Those four bills include three supplemental spending bills which provide a total of \$95.3 billion in military and other aid that together mirror the Ukraine-Israel-Taiwan security supplemental passed by the Senate in February. They are: \$60.8 billion in aid for Ukraine; \$26.4 billion for Israel; and \$8.1 billion to support Indo-Pacific nations (including Taiwan) and the U.S. submarine industrial base. Also to be considered is the 21st Century Peace Through Strength Act, which includes provisions to protect Americans from certain actions by adversary nations and imposes sanctions on specified nations, terrorist organizations and transnational criminal organizations — including by requiring that the internet app TikTok be divested from a Chinese-controlled company.

The Rules Committee has recommended a combined rule which provides for separate consideration of each measure under structured rules that make in order specified amendments — except the Israel bill, which is a closed rule and no amendments. Under the rule, the text of those bills that pass would be combined and sent to the Senate as a House amendment to the Senate-passed security supplemental. A vote on the rules is scheduled for Friday and possible final vote on the package on Saturday. It is likely some Democrats will support the rule and bills.

This action may very well lead to Representative Majorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) moving her resolution to vacate the Chair (a motion if successful vacates the Speakership). Former Speaker Kevin McCarthy lost a vote last year that led to weeks of turmoil in the House. Congressman Tom Massie (R-KY) has come out in support of Congresswoman Taylor Greene's motion. It is possible Democrats may assist Speaker Johnson if there is a vote to vacate the chair.

### **OTHER NOTABLE ACTION THIS WEEK**

The House transmitted the articles to impeach Homeland Security Secretary Mayorkas to the Senate this week. Senate Majority Leader Schumer (D-NY) made two procedural points of order that the

articles did not meet the constitutional standard for impeachment. The Democratic caucus voted together 51-48-1 and 51-49 on the points of order. Thus, the articles of impeachment fell. Republicans complained this sets a bad precedent by not even listening to the evidence.

### **QUOTABLE QUOTE(S)**

House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Michael McCaul (R-TX), a leading Republican advocate for sending more arms to Ukraine, told reporters on Tuesday, “The world is on fire, and history will judge us by our actions. Were you Chamberlain, or were you Churchill?” (He was referring to the leaders of Britain before and during World War II.)

Speaker Johnson (R-LA) said this about the foreign aid package this week, “To put it bluntly, I would rather send bullets to Ukraine than American boys. My son is going to begin in the Naval Academy this fall. This is a live-fire exercise for me as it is so many American families. This is not a game; this is not a joke.”

“The precedent now is that accusations from the House of a felony is no longer considered a high crime or misdemeanor. So, congratulations, Chuck Schumer,” Senator Eric Schmitt (R-MO) said.

**M E M O R A N D U M**  
**CITY OF CHINO**  
**ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**

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**COMMITTEE MEETING DATE: MAY 8, 2024**

**TO:           LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE**

**FROM:       VIVIAN CASTRO, DEPUTY CITY MANAGER**

**SUBJECT:    UPDATE ON STATE LEGISLATION.**

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**RECOMMENDATION**

Receive report on the status of significant State legislation. Review and provide direction to staff.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no direct fiscal impact associated with this action.

**CITY OF CHINO MISSION / VISION / VALUES / STRATEGIC ISSUES:**

The recommendation detailed above furthers the City's values and strategic issues that serve as key pillars on which identified priorities, goals, and action plans are built, by fostering:

- Positive City Image
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- Public Service Excellence through Internal and External Partnerships





## City of Chino LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

13220 Central Avenue, Chino, CA 91710 | 909.334.3250 | [www.cityofchino.org](http://www.cityofchino.org)

### Tracked Legislation by Priority As of May 3, 2024

#### Priority: (1) Sponsored

##### [SB 536](#)

**(Rubio, D) Horse racing: out-of-state thoroughbred races: Delaware Handicap.**

**Current Text:** 01/03/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 01/03/2024

**Status:** 01/22/2024 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Summary:** The Horse Racing Law allows a thoroughbred racing association or fair to distribute the audiovisual signal and accept wagers on out-of-state thoroughbred races conducted in the U.S. while their race meetings are occurring, including days with no live racing, without needing permission from horse owners in these races. This law requires that the total number of out-of-state races they can show each day when live thoroughbred racing is occurring in the state must be 50 or fewer. This bill would exempt 3 specific races ("Delaware Handicap," "Molly Pitcher Handicap," or "Derby Stakes") from the 50 race/day limit. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (1) Sponsored

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

#### Priority: (2) Priority

##### [AB 2485](#)

**(Carrillo, Juan, D) Regional housing need: determination.**

**Current Text:** 03/19/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 03/19/2024

**Status:** 04/25/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** This law states that every county and city must create a detailed and long-term plan for the development of their area, including a plan for housing. The Department of Housing and Community Development is responsible for determining the current and future need for housing in each region, using population projections provided by the Department of Finance. They are also required to work with the Council of Governments to gather necessary data and decide on the best methods for determining housing needs in each region. The Department must share their determinations with the Council of Governments and publish them on their website. This bill would additionally require the Department to also publish their data sources and methods, and assemble an advisory panel to review the data assumptions and methodology used for determining housing needs in each region. (Based on 03/19/2024 text)

**Priority:** (2) Priority

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

##### [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:** 04/25/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**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 1037](#)**

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

**Current Text:** 04/25/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/25/2024

**Status:** 04/25/2024 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** This law, known as the Planning and Zoning Law, requires cities and counties to create a plan for how their land will be used, including housing. The Department of Housing and Community Development is responsible for making sure the plan follows certain guidelines. If a city or county violates these guidelines, the Department can inform the Attorney General and take legal action. Additionally, if a housing development meets certain standards, it is subject to a streamlined approval process. This bill states that any city, county, or agency that fails to comply with these laws can face penalties ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 per month, to be used towards developing affordable housing. This applies to all cities, not just charter cities. (Based on 04/25/2024 text)

**Position:** Oppose

**Priority:** (2) Priority

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

**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 1772](#)**

**(Ramos, D) Theft.**

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

**Last Amended:** 04/03/2024

**Status:** 04/24/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**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)

**Position:** Support

**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

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

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

**Last Amended:** 04/04/2024

**Status:** 04/25/2024 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Summary:** The California Public Records Act, a state law, mandates that government agencies at both the state and local level must allow members of the public to view and obtain copies of their records, unless there are specific exclusions. When a request is made for copies of such records, the agency must determine within 10 days if the records are eligible for disclosure and promptly inform the requester of their decision. In rare situations, the agency can take up to 14 additional days to respond to the request, if there are genuine and justifiable circumstances. This bill proposes to expand the definition of "unusual circumstances" to include instances where the agency is dealing with a state of emergency, declared by the Governor, that has hindered their ability to fulfill requests due to reduced staffing or closure of facilities. According to the California Constitution, local government agencies must comply with any new state laws related to public records and open meetings, if it is shown that such laws serve the purpose of ensuring public access. This bill affirms that it is in compliance with this constitutional requirement. Furthermore, any law that restricts the public's right to access meetings or writings of public officials must be supported by findings that demonstrate the need for such limitations in order to safeguard important interests. This bill acknowledges and supports these constitutional provisions. (Based on 04/04/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Legal and Records Management

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 1779](#)

**(Irwin, D) Theft: jurisdiction.**

**Current Text:** 04/25/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/25/2024

**Status:** 04/25/2024 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

**Summary:** According to the current law, there are different kinds of theft such as petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting. Other crimes like robbery and burglary are also defined. The law also specifies which county can prosecute a theft case based on where the offence took place, where the stolen goods were found, or where the defendant contributed to the theft. However, this only applies to prosecutions brought by the Attorney General. The proposed bill would remove this limitation and allow cases to be brought by someone else as long as they have evidence and the agreement of all district attorneys involved. If there is no agreement, the charged offenses will be returned to the appropriate jurisdiction for prosecution. (Based on 04/25/2024 text)

**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:** 04/24/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**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)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

[AB 1802](#)

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

**Current Text:** 04/01/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/01/2024

**Status:** 04/24/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Summary:** This text discusses changes to existing law regarding organized retail theft. Until January 1, 2026, a person could be charged with a misdemeanor or felony for participating in organized retail theft, which includes stealing merchandise with others and intending to sell or return it, receiving or possessing stolen merchandise with others, or being an agent for someone else's theft plan. This new bill proposes to extend the crime of organized retail theft indefinitely. This may create a new program that local authorities must enforce. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

**[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:** 04/24/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**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)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

**[AB 1960](#) (Soria, D) Sentencing enhancements: property loss.**

**Current Text:** 01/29/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 04/17/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Summary:** As of January 1, 2018, a state law required courts to impose an additional prison sentence on anyone who damaged or destroyed property while committing or trying to commit a specified felony. However, this law has since been repealed. A new bill has been introduced that would create similar sentencing enhancements for individuals who cause damage or destruction during a felony offense. As a result, this bill may require a state-mandated program at the local level. (Based on 01/29/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

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

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

**Last Amended:** 04/11/2024

**Status:** 05/02/2024 - From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.

**Summary:** Current legislation permits the Governor to select and officially appoint individuals nominated by a railroad company to the office of police officers. Until January 1, 2026, there's a provision that necessitates the Department of the California Highway Patrol to collaborate with the Department of Justice to assemble a regional property crimes task force. The primary function of this task force is to pinpoint regions with increased property crimes and to bolster local law enforcement with resources such as manpower and equipment. The proposed bill extends the mandate of the task force to support railroad police, and specifically identifies cargo theft as a property crime which the regional property crime task force should consider. (Based on 04/11/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**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:** 04/17/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**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)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

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

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

**Status:** 04/17/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**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)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

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

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

**Last Amended:** 04/11/2024

**Status:** 04/24/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Summary:** This text outlines existing laws surrounding theft and potential changes to those laws. Currently, petty theft and grand theft are punished differently, with grand theft resulting in a misdemeanor or felony charge. The bill would clarify that multiple victims or offenses in different counties can be considered in determining if an offense is grand theft. Additionally, the possession of stolen property has its own punishment and this bill would make it a crime to possess unlawfully acquired property from shoplifting, theft, or burglary if the value exceeds \$950. This crime can result in a misdemeanor or felony charge. The bill also addresses shoplifting, defining it as entering a store during regular business hours and intending to steal items valued under \$950. This offense may be charged as shoplifting, rather than burglary or theft. Existing law allows for arrests without a warrant for certain misdemeanors, and this bill would include shoplifting in those offenses. Other provisions include extending the exemption for organized retail theft from a specific law, extending the authority for diversion or deferred entry programs, and allowing for longer probation periods for shoplifting and petty theft offenses. (Based on 04/11/2024 text)

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

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

**Current Text:** 04/01/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/01/2024

**Status:** 04/17/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Summary:** This law currently prohibits stealing from a store and allows a court to issue an order preventing a person convicted of certain crimes from contacting their victim. This new bill would extend this protection to cover offenses such as theft, vandalism, and battery that occur in retail establishments. It would also give the option for the legal representatives of the establishment to file for this order against a person who has been arrested multiple times for the same offense at that store. Violations of this order would be considered a misdemeanor, and the bill would not require reimbursement from the state for enforcing it. This bill also exempts violations of this order from the standard procedure for issuing a written notice to appear in court. (Based on 04/01/2024 text)



**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:** 03/05/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 03/05/2024

**Status:** 04/08/2024 - April 8 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Summary:** This law, which will be in effect until 2026, currently makes it a misdemeanor or felony for someone to work with others in order to steal merchandise from a business or online marketplace with the intention to sell, return, or possess it. This also applies if someone acts as an agent for someone else involved in the theft, or if they recruit, coordinate, supervise, manage, or finance others to commit theft. If passed, this bill would make this crime a permanent offense and may require the state to reimburse local agencies for any costs incurred. However, there may be certain circumstances where no reimbursement is necessary. (Based on 03/05/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

**[SB 1144](#)**

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

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

**Last Amended:** 04/04/2024

**Status:** 04/26/2024 - Set for hearing May 6.

**Summary:** Under current law, an online marketplace must require any high-volume seller to disclose certain information and comply with security and information retention requirements. If a high-volume seller fails to comply, the online marketplace must suspend their sales activity. These requirements apply to third-party sellers who have processed a certain number

of transactions on the online marketplace. This bill would revise the definition of a high-volume seller to include those who have used an online marketplace to make transactions, rather than just those transactions being processed through the marketplace. The bill would also expand the definition of an online marketplace and require them to disclose whether a high-volume seller has complied with the requirements. Additionally, the bill would require online marketplaces to have a policy against selling stolen goods and alert law enforcement if they suspect a seller is doing so. Those who violate these provisions may be subject to a civil penalty and legal action by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city or county attorney. (Based on 04/04/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

**[SB 1242](#)**

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

**Current Text:** 03/19/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 03/19/2024

**Status:** 04/02/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** This text describes a law that makes it illegal to intentionally cause a fire that damages a structure, forest, or property. If someone breaks this law, they could be charged with either a misdemeanor or felony. This new bill would add an additional punishment for those who commit this crime within a store in order to commit organized retail theft. This bill would also require the state to fund this punishment, as mandated by law. However, there is a provision that states that the state does not have to reimburse for certain reasons. (Based on 03/19/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

**[SB 1381](#)**

**([McGuire, D](#)) Property crimes: regional property crimes task force.**

**Current Text:** 03/20/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 03/20/2024

**Status:** 04/29/2024 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

**Summary:** This legislation extends an existing law until 2026 that requires the California Highway Patrol to work with the Department of Justice to assemble a regional task force focused on identifying and addressing areas with high levels of property crimes, such as organized retail theft and vehicle burglary. This bill also adds the sale of stolen goods to the list of property crimes that will be considered when determining which areas are experiencing increased levels of property crimes. (Based on 03/20/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard

**Subject:** Public Safety

**[SB 1416](#)**

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

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

**Last Amended:** 04/16/2024

**Status:** 04/16/2024 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** The existing law classifies theft into categories such as petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting, and defines the crime of burglary as entering specified areas with the intent to commit these types of theft or a felony. A proposed bill aims to implement sentencing enhancements for those who sell, exchange, return for value, or attempt such activities with property obtained through shoplifting, theft, or burglary from a retail business, given the property value surpasses certain amounts. These enhancements would also apply to people helping others violate these provisions. Thus, the bill would initiate a state-imposed local program. The Californian Constitution necessitates state reimbursement for local agencies and educational districts for some state-induced costs, with established procedures for said reimbursement. However, this bill stipulates that no reimbursement is necessary for a specified reason. (Based on 04/16/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (4) Standard



**Subject:** Public Safety

**Priority: (5) Track/Watch**

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

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

**Last Amended:** 04/24/2024

**Status:** 04/25/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(C).

**Summary:** The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act is a law that requires all meetings of a state body to be open and public, unless there are specific exceptions for closed sessions. This means that all people are allowed to attend these meetings. The California Earthquake Authority (CEA) is a group that sells insurance policies for residential earthquakes, and it is overseen by a 3-member governing board. This board receives advice from an appointed advisory panel. This bill proposes an exception to the Bagley-Keene Act, stating that the CEA's governing board and advisory panel may hold closed sessions to discuss rate development, contracting strategy, or competitive strategy if discussing these matters in open session would harm the CEA's position. This bill also takes into consideration the need for protecting certain information and explains the reasons for this exception. (Based on 04/24/2024 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (5) Track/Watch

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

**Current Text:** 02/28/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 02/28/2024

**Status:** 05/02/2024 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 30).

**Summary:** The existing legal structure manages the operational aspects of state and local law enforcement agencies including the hiring and training of officers, record-keeping procedures, and the usage of force and certain equipment. Prior to January 1, 2023, these bodies were restricted from utilizing real-time facial recognition technology (FRT) in conjunction with body-mounted cameras. The new legislation aims to prevent law enforcement agencies or individual officers from solely using a match produced by FRT as the sole reason to establish probable cause in cases of arrest, search, or the issuance of a warrant. (Based on 02/28/2024 text)

**Priority:** (5) Track/Watch

**Subject:** Public Safety

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

**Current Text:** 04/29/2024 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/29/2024

**Status:** 04/30/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Summary:** According to existing law, when applying for a housing development project, the city or county must consider the preliminary application when it includes specific information about the project. This bill adds a new provision that allows the development proponent to request a preliminary fee and exaction estimate, which the local agency must provide within 30 business days. For other agencies, the development proponent must request the fee schedule and the agency must provide it within 30 business days. However, this estimate is only for informational purposes and does not affect the actual fees or payments. Under existing law, the public agency must determine within 30 calendar days if a development project application is complete and inform the applicant in writing. With final approval of a housing development project, the public agency must provide the development proponent with an itemized list of fees and exactions within 30 business days. For other agencies, the development proponent must request the total fees and exactions from the agency, which they must provide within 30 business days. Existing law also requires cities and counties to make certain information, such as fees and affordability requirements, available on their websites. This bill clarifies that these requirements only apply to cities and counties, not other entities. (Based on 04/29/2024 text)

**Priority:** (5) Track/Watch

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

**Current Text:** 03/12/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 03/12/2024

**Status:** 05/02/2024 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 73. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Summary:** The law currently allows for the commitment of individuals who are determined to be sexually violent predators, with a procedure in place for those individuals to petition for conditional release. Under this law, certain individuals must provide assistance and consultation in the process of finding housing within the individual's county of domicile, but in exceptional cases, the individual may be placed in a different county. If the State Department of State Hospitals recommends conditional release, they must notify specific individuals and include important information. The proposed bill would also require additional individuals to assist with finding housing for sexually violent predators. However, this may result in a higher level of service required from local government, which may be reimbursed by the state. This is in accordance with the California Constitution and statutory provisions for reimbursement. (Based on 03/12/2024 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 2715](#) ([Boerner, D](#)) Ralph M. Brown Act: closed sessions.**

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

**Last Amended:** 04/24/2024

**Status:** 05/02/2024 - 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

**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:** 04/10/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/10/2024

**Status:** 04/24/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Summary:** The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law allows counties and cities to collect local sales and use taxes in accordance with the existing Sales and Use Tax Law. As of 2016, local agencies are not permitted to enter into any agreements that would result in the diversion or rebate of these taxes to an individual or company. This bill states that local

agencies must provide information about these agreements to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and publish it on their website. Failure to do so may result in monetary penalties. This bill also expands the responsibilities of local agencies and as a result, they may be eligible for reimbursement from the state for any costs incurred. (Based on 04/10/2024 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:** 04/25/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**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:** 05/01/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**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:** 02/16/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 05/01/2024 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

**Summary:** This text explains that there is a law that currently requires all law enforcement agencies to have a use of force policy and for the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to provide training for officers on the use of force. This bill would add to that law by requiring the commission to also establish guidelines for the use of canines by law enforcement and certify training courses for officers who handle canines and their supervisors. By July 1, 2025, all law enforcement agencies would need to have a policy for the use of canines that follows the guidelines from POST. Agencies must also have a training program, including a certified course from the commission. The bill also requires agencies to report annually on the use of canines on their website. This bill would also create additional responsibilities for local law enforcement agencies and may be funded by the state if it is determined to be a state-mandated program. According to the California Constitution, the state must reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs required by the state, and this bill would follow those procedures for reimbursement if necessary. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

**Priority:** (5) Track/Watch

**Subject:** Public Safety

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

**Current Text:** 04/08/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/08/2024

**Status:** 04/30/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law mandates that counties and cities create a long-term development plan for their land and surrounding designated areas, including a housing element. The Permit Streamlining Act requires public agencies to approve or disapprove development projects within a set timeframe. This bill proposes to extend the expiration date of certain housing entitlements by 24 months, with the exception of any legal challenges. It also limits the fees that can be imposed on residential developments for public improvements and requires the fees to only cover the actual cost incurred by the utility provider. Additionally, the bill allows local agencies to authorize an officer or employee to approve and execute contracts related to these fees. The California Constitution does not require reimbursement for the costs imposed by this bill. (Based on 04/08/2024 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:** 04/09/2024 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/09/2024

**Status:** 04/25/2024 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Summary:** Current laws mandate that the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, along with the State Air Resources Board, must set rules to minimize the amount of organic waste that ends up in landfills. They must also track the progress of waste reduction efforts by state and local governments. If progress is not satisfactory, the department has the authority to provide incentives to help reach the goals. A different law, the California Environmental Quality Act, requires a lead agency to prepare a report on any projects that could significantly impact the environment, or declare that the project will not have such an effect. The current regulations outline the benefits and uses of a program environmental impact report. This new bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to create a streamlined program environmental impact report by 2027 to help facilitate the development of small and medium composting facilities for processing organic waste. (Based on 04/09/2024 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:** 04/29/2024 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

**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 1164](#)**

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

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

**Last Amended:** 04/11/2024

**Status:** 04/22/2024 - April 22 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.

**Summary:** This text explains certain limitations and exclusions for ad valorem taxes on real property in California. Ad valorem taxes are taxes on the value of a property, and the state's constitution sets a limit of 1% of the property's full cash value. This value is determined by the assessor, and is shown on the tax bill. However, there are some exceptions to this rule, including the construction of an accessory dwelling unit (also known as a granny flat) between January 1, 2025 and January 1, 2030. In order to qualify for this exclusion, the property owner must notify the assessor and submit an affidavit stating that the unit will be used for residential housing. The State Board of Equalization will provide guidelines for claiming this exclusion. Please note that this bill may require a property owner to submit an affidavit and may increase the workload for county assessors, which

could result in additional costs for local agencies. However, this bill also states that no reimbursement will be made for any property tax revenue lost as a result of this exclusion. This bill will go into effect as soon as it is passed. (Based on 04/11/2024 text)

**Priority:** (5) Track/Watch

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

**Priority:** (5) Track/Watch

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

**[SB 1494](#)**

**(Glazer, D) Local agencies: Sales and Use Tax: retailers.**

**Current Text:** 02/16/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 04/25/2024 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Summary:** The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law permits local authorities in California to impose taxes on physical goods sold or stored in their jurisdiction and mandates cooperation with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for tax management. An existing law forbids these authorities from entering agreements that will lead to a reduction of the specific local tax incomes paid to any entity if the retailer has a physical establishment in the jurisdiction of that entity. The proposed bill will, effective from January 1, 2024, restrict local authorities from participating in agreements that would entail paying, transferring, or rebating these specific local tax incomes to any retailer in return for the retailer situating or maintaining a store that produces income, within the jurisdiction of the local authority. Any such prior agreements will be invalidated on January 1, 2030. These will require online posting by the local agency until they expire or rendered void. The bill suggests it regards a statewide issue rather than a municipal one, thus applicable to all cities, including chartered ones. It is expected to come into immediate effect as an urgency statute. (Based on 02/16/2024 text)

**Priority:** (5) Track/Watch

**Subject:** Municipal Funding and Procurement

Total Measures: 42

Total Tracking Forms: 44

EUNICE M. ULLOA  
Mayor



CURTIS BURTON  
CHRISTOPHER FLORES  
MARC LUCIO  
Council Members

KAREN C. COMSTOCK  
Mayor Pro Tem

DR. LINDA REICH  
City Manager

## CITY of CHINO

April 18, 2024

The Honorable Diane Papan, Chair  
Assembly Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee  
1020 N Street, Suite 160  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: Support for AB 3182 (Lackey) – Land Conservation: California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act: County of San Bernardino – As amended April 8, 2024**

Dear Assemblymember Papan and Honorable Members of the Committee,

On behalf of the City of Chino, I write in support of AB 3182 (Lackey), which amends state law regarding the use of Prop 70 land sale proceeds in San Bernardino County. Passage of AB 3182 will allow San Bernardino County to use these land sale proceeds to preserve the region's agricultural heritage and to improve parks and recreational facilities in the Prado Regional Park.

In June 1988, California voters approved Proposition 70, a park bond that provided \$776 million for developing conservation lands throughout the State. Prop 70 gave \$20 million to San Bernardino County for permanent agricultural preservation. That funding was used by the County to purchase 366.55 acres on nine agricultural properties in the Chino Agricultural Preserve (CAP). However, because the lands were not adjacent to each other, it was difficult for the County to fulfill the intent of Prop 70. In 2010, Prop 70 provisions were amended by Senate Bill 1124 (Negrete-McLeod) to allow San Bernardino County to sell or exchange its Prop 70 properties if replacement property was purchased that would be used for agricultural preservation, community gardens, agricultural heritage projects, agricultural and wildlife education, or wildlife habitat, or for open-space conservation purposes.

AB 3182 (Lackey) amends existing law by expanding the authorized use of proceeds from Prop 70 land sales to include, in addition to the existing agricultural preservation, agricultural heritage projects, agricultural and wildlife education, and open-space conservation purposes, the new categories of parks and recreational purposes within the former Chino Agricultural Preserve. It would allow San Bernardino County to use the proceeds from Prop 70 for parks and recreational facilities, including cultural and sporting venues, playgrounds, amphitheaters, and infrastructure to expand access and improve amenities. These provisions apply solely to San Bernardino County's unique situation rather than all Prop 70 lands in the State.



The Honorable Diane Papan  
April 18, 2024  
p.2

AB 3182 will facilitate significant park and infrastructure improvements for Prado Regional Park, allowing San Bernardino County to preserve the region's agricultural heritage, conserve open space, and expand recreational opportunities at Prado Park.

I ask you to support AB 3182 (Lackey). If you have any questions about our position, contact Vivian Castro, Deputy City Manager, at 909-334-3307 or [vcastro@cityofchino.org](mailto:vcastro@cityofchino.org).

Sincerely,



Linda Reich  
City Manager

cc: The Honorable Freddie Rodriguez  
The Honorable Susan Rubio  
Chino City Council Members



EUNICE M. ULLOA  
Mayor

KAREN C. COMSTOCK  
Mayor Pro Tem



**CITY of CHINO**

CURTIS BURTON  
CHRISTOPHER FLORES  
MARC LUCIO  
Council Members

DR. LINDA REICH  
City Manager

May 2, 2024

The Honorable Governor Gavin Newsom  
California State Capitol  
1021 O Street, Suite 9000  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: CONDEMNED INMATE TRANSFER PROGRAM**

Dear Governor Newsom,

The California Institution for Men (CIM) has been a major part of Chino's history since it was built in 1941. This "prison without walls," as it was called, was the first major minimum-security institution built and operated in the United States. It was designed as a Level I minimum security facility that only began to house Level II inmates in its more recent history. CIM was not designed to house death-row inmates and should not be housing them now, especially given the facility's aging condition.

Significant changes have occurred since CIM was opened 83 years ago, not the least of which is the growth of the City of Chino and other communities neighboring the facility. Chino and other communities have grown around CIM, with homes, schools, and parks in close proximity to this minimum-security prison. CIM and the City have had mutual respect throughout the years. For that reason, we were taken aback to learn at the April 9, 2024 meeting of the CIM Citizen Advisory Committee that CIM had begun to house death-row inmates since February 2024 under the Condemned Inmate Transfer Program (CITP).

Given CDCR's sizeable Office of Strategic Information and External Affairs, which, per its website, provides "timely and relevant information to educate and inform the public, the news media, agency staff, and stakeholders on the policies, events, operations and successes of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and California Correctional Health Care Services," it is unacceptable that CDCR transferred 15 of the state's worst offenders to the facility without notification or regard for the surrounding community. Currently, 33 death-row inmates are now at CIM.

The Condemned Inmate Transfer Program came out of CDCR regulations to implement Proposition 66, an initiative approved by voters on November 8, 2016 to reform the State's death penalty system by streamlining procedures bogged down by decades of appeals. Prop 66 expressed the voters' desire to fix the broken death penalty process, not to undo it. Actually, voters rejected Proposition 62, which would have repealed the death penalty, on the same ballot.



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Hon. Gavin Newsom  
May 2, 2024  
p.2

Since learning of the CITP and its placement of death-row inmates at CIM, the Chino community has been outraged. The facility is in disrepair and not in the condition to house the state's worst offenders. We share residents' sentiments and concerns about the potential for inmate escapes, and the implications for community safety, given past prisoner escapes that have terribly impacted our community.

We ask that you reevaluate the Condemned Inmate Transfer Program given the condition of CIM and urge you to house death-row inmates at secure facilities that are in the appropriate condition to house Level IV inmates instead of the lower security level prison in Chino. Indeed, neither the proponents nor the opponents of Proposition 66 would have envisioned that death row inmates – Level IV condemned murderers who committed the state's most heinous crimes – would be given the benefit of being placed at a lower security level facility. Instead of implementing the law and intent of Prop 66 that these criminals pay restitution to victims' families, the CITP opens old wounds and turns Prop 66 on its head by putting the interests of those condemned by our courts ahead of the safety of our community.

We urge you to prioritize our residents' safety and respect the will of the voters who passed Prop 66, not to make a mockery of it through the Condemned Inmate Transfer program and the Prop 66 regulations developed by CDCR.

What happens when these death-row inmates get seriously ill or hurt – something much more likely as they are being put in with the general prison population? Will they be brought to Chino Valley Medical Center? What level of confidence is our community to have about the transport of these murderers through our streets when so little information has been provided to our public about the planned placement of these maximum-security prisoners in our City?

Please ensure the safety of Chino and surrounding area residents, students, and businesses by placing these individuals at appropriate facilities until the necessary maintenance, repairs, improvements, personnel, and procedures are in place at CIM. While CDCR may argue that it is merely implementing Prop 66 and the law, CDCR has a responsibility to protect the surrounding community first. CIM was not designed and is not in the condition required to house these dangerous inmates.

As recently as January 14, 2018, a prisoner escaped from Facility D at CIM after being trapped in the razor wire for 20 minutes. The inmate freed himself and subsequently stole a security vehicle from a nearby warehouse and led officers on a high-speed chase. A "shaker" wire that would have alerted guards to the inmate climbing the fence had been defective for three years. The prisoner was able to escape from their housing unit, scale a barbed wire fence, scale another barbed wire fence, break into the dive shop building to put on a wetsuit and gain access to the waterway, and scale another fence before scaling the perimeter fence and being hung up in the razor wire, between two manned guard towers, all without being detected. Further, the inmate was able to move freely around the sprawling prison complex due to a lack of security, technology, staffing, and lighting.

The attached 2008 Inspector General Report stated that CIM has fallen into an unacceptable state of repair due to years of neglect and would require \$28 million annually to maintain the facility in its

Hon. Gavin Newsom  
May 2, 2024  
p.3

current "poor" condition. During that same time, the prison was spending \$4 million annually. The report further stated that if funding were not dramatically increased, the condition of CIM would deteriorate to a level by 2014 that would necessitate its demolition and replacement. 10 years later, the facility continues in poor condition with insufficient funding for maintenance and critical safety improvements.

The facility and processes in place are not in the condition to house these dangerous inmates who have committed heinous crimes, including killing a victim with an axe during a home invasion robbery, beating and torturing a woman to death, and beating and lighting a woman on fire in front of her children.

Our community still feels the pain and fear of the murders committed in Chino Hills by CIM escapee Kevin Cooper. Sadly, this was not an isolated incident but rather one among several security breaches that have raised concerns about the safety protocols and investments of CDCR at CIM.

Until the facility can properly contain and supervise them, CIM should not be housing these condemned inmates.

Sincerely,



Eunice Ulloa  
Mayor

Attachment: California Institution for Men: Quadrennial and Warden Audit, Office of the Inspector General, David R. Shaw, Inspector General State of California, November 2008.

cc:       Members, Chino City Council  
          Linda Reich, City Manager, City of Chino  
          Congress Member Young Kim  
          Congress Member Norma Torres  
          Senator Susan Rubio  
          Senator Kelly Seyarto  
          Assembly Member Phillip Chen  
          Assembly Member Freddie Rodriguez  
          San Bernardino County Fourth District Supervisor Curt Hagman  
          Ron Broomfield, Director - Division of Adult Institutions, CDCR  
          Travis Pennington, Acting Warden, CIM  
          San Bernardino County Governmental and Legislative Director  
          Laura Varela, League of California Cities Regional Public Affairs Manager