



# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

## MTC and ABAG Priority Bills

Thursday, October 12, 2023



Bill Number	Current Text	Status	Summary	MTC Position	ABAG Position
<a href="#">AB 12</a> <a href="#">Haney</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Tenancy: security deposits.</b> Would, beginning July 1, 2024, instead prohibit a landlord from demanding or receiving security for a rental agreement for residential property in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to one month's rent, regardless of whether the residential property is unfurnished or furnished, in addition to any rent for the first month paid on or before initial occupancy. The bill, unless the prospective tenant is a service member, as defined, would prohibit a landlord from demanding or receiving security for a rental agreement for residential property in an amount or value in excess of 2 months' rent, in addition to any rent for the first month, if the landlord (1) is a natural person or a limited liability corporation in which all members are natural persons and (2) owns no more than 2 residential rental properties that collectively include no more than 4 dwelling units offered for rent. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">AB 16</a> <a href="#">Dixon</a>	Introduced 12/5/2022	Assembly Transportation	<b>Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law: adjustment suspension.</b> The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, administered by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, imposes a tax upon each gallon of motor vehicle fuel removed from a refinery or terminal rack in this state, entered into this state, or sold in this state, at a specified rate per gallon. Existing law requires the department to adjust the tax on July 1 each year by a percentage amount equal to the increase in the California Consumer Price Index, as calculated by the Department of Finance. Article XIX of the California Constitution restricts the expenditure of revenues from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax, Diesel Fuel Tax Law, and other taxes imposed by the state on fuels used in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways to street and highway and certain mass transit purposes. This bill would authorize the Governor to suspend an adjustment to the motor vehicle fuel tax, as described above, scheduled on or after July 1, 2024, upon making a determination that increasing the rate would impose an undue burden on low-income and middle-class families. The bill would require the Governor to notify the Legislature of an intent to suspend the rate adjustment on or before January 10 of that year, and would require the Department of Finance to submit to the Legislature a proposal by January 10 that would maintain the same level of funding for transportation purposes as would have been generated had the scheduled adjustment not been suspended.		
<a href="#">AB 50</a> <a href="#">Wood</a>	Chaptered 10/9/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Public utilities: timely service: customer energization.</b> Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and		

			reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to enforce rules governing the extension of service by electrical corporations. This bill would require the commission to determine the criteria for timely service for electric customers to be energized, including, among other things, categories of timely electric service through energization, as specified. The bill would require each electrical corporation that energized less than 35% of customers with completed applications exceeding 12 months in duration by January 31, 2023, to submit a report to the commission, as specified, on or before December 1, 2024, demonstrating that the electrical corporation has energized 80% of customers with applications deemed complete as of January 31, 2023, as specified. To improve the accuracy of projected demand and facilitate achievement of the goal of timely electric service through energization, the bill would require each electrical corporation to evaluate and update, as necessary, its existing distribution planning processes. In order to inform the commission's determination of criteria for timely service, the bill would require the commission to annually collect certain information from each electrical corporation until new reporting requirements are established. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">AB 59</a> <a href="#">Gallagher</a>	Amended 4/5/2023	Assembly Appropriations Suspense File	<b>Taxation: renter's credit.</b> The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including a credit for qualified renters in the amount of \$120 for spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses if adjusted gross income is \$50,000, as adjusted, or less, and in the amount of \$60 for other individuals if adjusted gross income is \$25,000, as adjusted, or less. Current law requires the Franchise Tax Board to annually adjust for inflation these adjusted gross income amounts. For 2021, the adjusted gross income limit is \$87,066 and \$43,533, respectively. Current law establishes the continuously appropriated Tax Relief and Refund Account in the General Fund and provides that payments required to be made to taxpayers or other persons from the Personal Income Tax Fund are to be paid from that account. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of the taxable year that includes the date on which funding is first authorized for purposes of this bill and for the succeeding 4 taxable years, and only when specified in a bill relating to the Budget Act, would increase the credit amount to \$2,000 for spouses filing joint returns, heads of households, and surviving spouses and \$1,000 for other individuals. In the event the increased credit amount is not specified in a bill relating to the Budget Act, the existing credit amounts, as described above, would be the credit amounts for that taxable year.		
<a href="#">AB 84</a> <a href="#">Ward</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Property tax: welfare exemption: affordable housing.</b> (1) Existing property tax law, in accordance with the California Constitution, provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. Existing law defines "property used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes" to include facilities in the course of construction on or after the first Monday of March 1954, as specified. This bill would expand this partial exemption to property acquired, rehabilitated,	Support	Support

			developed, or operated, or any combination of these factors, with financing from qualified 501(c)(3) bonds, as defined.		
<a href="#">AB 96</a> <a href="#">Kalra</a>	Chaptered 10/8/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Public employment: local public transit agencies: autonomous transit vehicle technology.</b> Would require a public transit employer, at least 10 months before beginning a procurement process to acquire or deploy any autonomous transit vehicle technology for public transit services that would eliminate job functions or jobs of a workforce, to provide written notice to the exclusive employee representative of the workforce affected by the autonomous transit vehicle technology of its determination to begin that procurement process. The bill would require the public transit employer and exclusive employee representative, upon written request by the exclusive employee representative, to commence collective bargaining within a specified time period on certain subjects, including creating plans to train and prepare the affected workforce to fill new positions created by the autonomous transit vehicle technology. The bill would vest the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) with jurisdiction to process unfair practice charges alleging violations of these provisions, but only as to transit district employers where PERB has jurisdiction to process unfair practice charges. Should an employee organization file an unfair practice charge with PERB, the bill would require PERB's powers and duties to apply, as appropriate, and would require PERB's regulations to apply. The bill would authorize PERB to make additional emergency regulations, as specified.		
<a href="#">AB 102</a> <a href="#">Ting</a>	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Budget Act of 2023.</b> Would amend the Budget Act of 2023 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill.		
<a href="#">AB 129</a> Committee on Budget	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Housing.</b> Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency for purposes of carrying out state housing policies and programs, and creates in HCD the California Housing Finance Agency. This bill would remove the California Housing Finance Agency from within HCD. This bill would continue the existence of the California Housing Finance Agency in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency.		
<a href="#">AB 241</a> <a href="#">Reyes</a>	Amended 6/26/2023	Assembly Inactive File	<b>Vehicular air pollution: Clean Transportation Program: vehicle registration and identification plate service fees: smog abatement fee: extension.</b> Current law, until January 1, 2024, increases the smog abatement fee on certain vehicles by a specified amount and requires the revenues generated by the increase to be deposited in the Air Quality Improvement Fund and the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund. Current law, until January 1, 2024, increases vehicle registration fees and certain service fees for identification plates by specified amounts. Current law requires the revenue generated by the increase in those fees to be deposited in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund and either the Air Quality Improvement Fund or the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount, as provided. This bill would extend the increases in those charges to July 1, 2035.		

<p><a href="#">AB 281</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a></p>	<p>Chaptered 10/11/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered</p>	<p><b>Planning and zoning: housing: postentitlement phase permits.</b> Existing law, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires a local agency to compile a list of information needed to approve or deny a postentitlement phase permit, to post an example of a complete, approved application and an example of a complete set of postentitlement phase permits for at least 5 types of housing development projects in the jurisdiction, as specified, and to make those items available to all applicants for these permits no later than January 1, 2024. Existing law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified, and makes any failure to meet these time limits a violation of specified law. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes, including "local agency" to mean a city, county, or city and county, and "postentitlement phase permit," among other things, to exclude a permit required and issued by a special district. This bill would require a special district that receives an application from a housing development project for service from a special district or an application from a housing development project for a postentitlement phase permit, as specified, to provide written notice to the applicant of next steps in the review process, including, but not limited to, any additional information that may be required to begin to review the application for service or approval. The bill would require the special district to provide this notice within 30 business days of receipt of the application for a housing development with 25 units or fewer, and within 60 business days for a housing development with 26 units or more. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. By imposing additional duties on special districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>		
<p><a href="#">AB 309</a> <a href="#">Lee</a></p>	<p>Vetoed 10/7/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Vetoed</p>	<p><b>The Social Housing Act.</b> Would enact the Social Housing Act and would create, in the Department of General Services, the Social Housing Program, the mission of which would be to ensure that qualified social housing developments are produced on leased state property to help address the housing crisis, as specified. The bill would authorize the program to identify and develop up to 3 qualified social housing projects, as specified, with the intent to use the results to inform public policy related to developing an independent public entity to develop statewide qualified social housing. The bill would require the program to solicit bids to develop qualified social housing units, and prioritize bids that demonstrate long-term revenue neutrality or a cost rent model, as those terms are defined. The bill would require the program to employ 2 different leasing models, the rental model and the ownership model, as specified, in creating social housing. The bill would prohibit a city or county from denying a social housing development authorized under the program. The bill would authorize a city or county to propose objective design review standards, as specified, and authorize a city or county to propose modifications to mitigate any specific, adverse impacts on public health or safety, as specified.</p>		

<a href="#">AB 316</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a>	Vetoed 9/22/2023	Assembly Vetoed	<b>Vehicles: autonomous vehicles.</b> Would require a manufacturer of an autonomous vehicle to report to the Department of Motor Vehicles a collision on a public road that involved one of its autonomous vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of 10,001 pounds or more that is operating under a testing permit that resulted in damage of property, bodily injury, or death within 10 days of the collision.		
<a href="#">AB 321</a> <a href="#">Wilson</a>	Amended 4/13/2023	Assembly Appropriations Suspense File	<b>Sales and Use Tax: exemptions: zero-emission public transportation ferries.</b> Current sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill, beginning January 1, 2024, and until January 1, 2029, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, zero-emission public transportation ferries, as defined, sold to a public agency, as specified.		
<a href="#">AB 323</a> <a href="#">Holden</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Density Bonus Law: purchase of density bonus units by nonprofit housing organizations: civil actions.</b> Existing law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct, among other options, specified percentages of units for moderate, lower, or very low income households and meets other requirements. This bill would instead require the developer and the city or county to ensure that the for-sale unit that qualified the developer for the award of the density bonus is (1) initially sold to and occupied by a person or family of the required income, or (2) if the unit is not purchased by an income-qualified person or family within 180 days after the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, the qualified nonprofit housing organization that is receiving the above-described welfare exemption meets specified requirements, including having a determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service affirming its tax-exempt status, as specified, being based in California, and the primary activity of the nonprofit corporation being the development and preservation of affordable home ownership housing in California that incorporates within their contracts for initial purchase a repurchase option that requires a subsequent purchaser that desires to sell or convey the property to first offer the nonprofit corporation the opportunity to repurchase the property pursuant to an equity sharing agreement or a specified recorded contract that includes an affordability restriction. By imposing these requirements on local agencies with respect to density bonuses, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">AB 338</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a>	Chaptered 10/8/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Fuel reduction work.</b> Existing law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the Natural Resources Agency and establishes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection within the department. Existing law requires the department to administer fire prevention programs and activities and requires the state board to adopt regulations implementing minimum fire safety standards. This bill would,		

			commencing July 1, 2026, require fuel reduction work, done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds, as specified, to meet several standards, including that all workers performing work within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades be paid at least the general prevailing rate of per diem wages. The bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner to enforce the requirement to pay prevailing wages. The bill would exempt from these requirements, among other things, contracts in the amount of \$500,000 or less. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">AB 346</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Income tax credits: low-income housing: California Debt Limit Allocation Committee rulemaking.</b> Current federal law prescribes a volume ceiling on the aggregate amount of private activity bonds that may be issued in a state. Current law creates the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (CDLAC) for the purpose of administering the volume limit for the state on private activity bonds through an allocation system. Current law authorizes CDLAC to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations as emergency regulations in accordance with the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill, instead, would authorize CDLAC to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations without complying with the procedural requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, except as specified. The bill would make rules and regulations adopted, amended, or repealed by CDLAC effective immediately upon adoption.		
<a href="#">AB 350</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a>	Chaptered 10/10/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Regional transportation plans: Sacramento Area Council of Governments.</b> Current law requires each transportation planning agency to adopt and submit to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation an updated regional transportation plan every 4 or 5 years, as specified. This bill would require the updated regional transportation plan, sustainable communities strategy, and environmental impact report adopted by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) on November 18, 2019, to remain in effect for all purposes until the SACOG adopts its next update to its regional transportation plan, which the bill would require it to adopt and submit on or before December 31, 2025, as specified. The bill would require the SACOG, on or before July 1, 2026, and biennially thereafter, to report on the regional implementation of its most recently adopted sustainable communities strategy in a publicly available format on its internet website, as provided, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.	Support	
<a href="#">AB 356</a> <a href="#">Mathis</a>	Chaptered 7/27/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: aesthetic impacts.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. Current law, until January 1, 2024, specifies that, except as provided, a lead agency is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project and aesthetic effects are not considered significant effects on the environment if the project involves the refurbishment, conversion, repurposing, or replacement of an existing building that meets certain		



			requirements. This bill would extend the operation of the above provision to January 1, 2029. The bill would require the lead agency to file a notice with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located if the lead agency determines that it is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project and determines to approve or carry out that project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
<a href="#">AB 361</a> <a href="#">Ward</a>	Chaptered 10/8/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Vehicles: photographs of bicycle lane parking violations.</b> Current law authorizes a public transit operator, as defined, to enforce parking violations in specified transit-only traffic lanes through the use of video imaging and to install automated forward facing parking control devices on public transit vehicles for the purpose of video imaging parking violations occurring in transit-only traffic lanes, as specified. Current law requires a designated employee of a city, county, city and county, or a contracted law enforcement agency for a special transit district, who is qualified by the city and county or the district to issue parking citations, to review video image recordings for the purpose of determining whether a parking violation occurred in a transit-only traffic lane and to issue a notice of violation to the registered owner of a vehicle within 15 calendar days, as specified. Current law makes these video image records confidential, and provides that these records are available only to public agencies to enforce parking violations. Current law requires an operator who implements an automated enforcement system described above to report to specified committees of the Legislature on the system's effectiveness and impact on traffic outcomes, among other things, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, authorize a local agency, as defined, to install automated forward facing parking control devices on city-owned or district-owned parking enforcement vehicles for the purpose of taking photographs of parking violations occurring in bicycle lanes.		
<a href="#">AB 410</a> <a href="#">Jones-Sawyer</a>	Chaptered 7/6/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Shared mobility devices.</b> Current law requires a shared mobility service provider to affix to each shared mobility device a tactile sign containing raised characters and accompanying braille, as specified, to identify the device for the purpose of reporting illegal or negligent activity. Current law requires the sign to include the company name, email address, and telephone number of the service provider. This bill would repeal the requirements relating to tactile signs described above until January 1, 2024. The bill, commencing January 1, 2024, would add to those tactile sign requirements that the raised characters be at minimum 1/2 inch high and in a color that contrasts with the signage background, and would delete the requirement that the sign contain the email address of the service provider.		
<a href="#">AB 413</a> <a href="#">Lee</a>	Chaptered 10/10/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Vehicles: stopping, standing, and parking.</b> Would prohibit the stopping, standing, or parking of a vehicle within 20 feet of the vehicle approach side of any unmarked or marked crosswalk or 15 feet of any crosswalk where a curb extension is present, as specified. The bill would, prior to January 1, 2025, authorize jurisdictions to only issue a warning for a violation, and would prohibit them from issuing a citation for a	Support and Seek Amendments	

			violation, unless the violation occurs in an area marked using paint or a sign.		
<a href="#">AB 434</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Housing element: notice of violation.</b> Current law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Upon adoption of a housing element or amendment to an adopted housing element, current law requires the planning agency to submit a copy to the Department of Housing and Community Development, as provided, and requires the department to evaluate the adopted housing element or amendment and report its findings to the planning agency within 90 days. This bill would, instead, require the department to review an adopted housing element or amendment and report its findings to the local planning agency within 60 days.		
<a href="#">AB 480</a> <a href="#">Ting</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Surplus land.</b> Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, a local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements before disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities that have notified the Department of Housing and Community Development of their interest in surplus land, as specified. Under current law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. This bill would define the term “dispose” to mean the sale of the surplus property or a lease of any surplus property entered into on or after January 1, 2024, for a term longer than 15 years, including renewal options, as specified. The bill would provide that “dispose” does not include entering a lease for surplus land on which no development or demolition will occur, regardless of the term of the lease.		
<a href="#">AB 499</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a>	Chaptered 7/21/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: job order contracting: pilot program.</b> Would establish a pilot program to authorize the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority to use job order contracting as a procurement method. The bill would impose a \$5,000,000 cap on awards under a single job order contract and a \$1,000,000 cap on any single job order. The bill would limit the term of an initial contract to a maximum of 12 months, with extensions as prescribed. The bill would establish various additional procedures and requirements for the use of job order contracting under this authorization. The bill would require the authority, on or before January 1, 2028, to submit to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature a report on the use of job order contracting under the bill. These provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2029.		
<a href="#">AB 519</a> <a href="#">Schiavo</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Affordable Housing Finance Workgroup: affordable housing: consolidated application and coordinated review process.</b> Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and sets forth its powers and duties, including promoting the development of affordable housing in the state. Current law creates the California		



			<p>Housing Finance Agency within the department and authorizes the agency to make loans to finance affordable housing. Current law establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee to allocate specified federal low-income housing tax credits. Current law also establishes the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee for the purpose of implementing the volume limit for the state on private activity bonds established pursuant to federal law. Under existing law, the committee’s duties include annually determining a state ceiling on the aggregate amount of private activity bonds that may be issued, and allocating that amount among state and local agencies. This bill would require specified reviewing entities, as defined as the above-described entities, to jointly convene an Affordable Housing Finance Workgroup to develop recommendations for state-administered programs to utilize a consolidated application for multifamily affordable rental housing developers to use to obtain grants, soft loans, low-income housing tax credits, tax exempt bonds, federal funds, as applicable, and other types of subsidies for building affordable housing, and develop a coordinated review process for the application, as described. The bill would require the workgroup to include representatives of the reviewing entities, nonprofit and for-profit affordable housing developers, and local and tribal governments. The bill would require the workgroup to identify specified information, including any state-administered program that may utilize the consolidated application and coordinated review process, and a timeline for developing a single consolidated application and coordinated review process.</p>		
<p><a href="#">AB 529</a> <a href="#">Gabriel</a></p>	<p>Chaptered 10/11/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Chaptered</p>	<p><b>Adaptive reuse projects.</b> The Planning and Zoning Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine whether the housing element in each county and city is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. Current law, for award cycles commenced after July 1, 2021, awards a city, county, or city and county, that has adopted a housing element determined by the department to be in substantial compliance with specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law and that has been designated by the department as prohousing based upon their adoption of prohousing local policies, as specified, additional points in the scoring of program applications for housing and infrastructure programs pursuant to guidelines adopted by the department, as provided. Current law defines “prohousing local policies” as policies that facilitate the planning, approval, or construction of housing, including, but not limited to, local financial incentives for housing, reduced parking requirements for sites that are zoned for residential development, and the adoption of zoning allowing for use by right for residential and mixed-use development. This bill would add the facilitation of the conversion or redevelopment of commercial properties into housing, including the adoption of adaptive reuse, as defined, ordinances or other mechanisms that reduce barriers for these conversions, to the list of specified prohousing local policies.</p>		
<p><a href="#">AB 531</a> <a href="#">Irwin</a></p>	<p>Enrollment 9/21/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Enrolled</p>	<p><b>The Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2023.</b> Would provide that projects funded by the Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2024 that provide housing for individuals and families who are</p>		

			experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases and are disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program, or projects that are disbursed in accordance with the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program, are a use by right and subject to the streamlined, ministerial review process. The bill would define use by right for these purposes to mean that the local government's review of the project does not require a conditional use permit, planned unit development permit, or other discretionary local government review or approval that would constitute a project subject to the approval process in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).		
<a href="#">AB 540</a> <a href="#">Wicks</a>	Introduced 2/8/2023	Assembly Transportation	<b>Social Service Transportation Improvement Act: coordinated transportation services agencies.</b> The Social Service Transportation Improvement Act requires transportation planning agencies and county transportation commissions to prepare and adopt plans detailing required steps to consolidate social service transportation services, including the designation of consolidated transportation service agencies. The act requires funding for implementation to be provided from specified local transportation funds. This bill would require the coordination, rather than the consolidation, of social service transportation services under the act and would recharacterize consolidated transportation service agencies in the act as coordinated transportation service agencies.		
<a href="#">AB 572</a> <a href="#">Haney</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Common interest developments: imposition of assessments.</b> The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act defines and regulates common interest developments, including the establishment and imposition of assessments. Current law limits increases in regular assessments and the aggregate of special assessments that the board may impose in any fiscal year without the approval of a majority of a quorum of members, as specified. This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit an association that records its original declaration on or after January 1, 2025, from imposing an increase of a regular assessment on the owner of a deed-restricted affordable housing unit that is more than 5% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, not to exceed 10% greater than the preceding regular assessment for the association's preceding fiscal year.		
<a href="#">AB 578</a> <a href="#">Berman</a>	Amended 5/18/2023	Senate Appropriations Suspense File	<b>Multifamily Housing Program: No Place Like Home Program.</b> Under current law, the principal and accumulated interest of a loan issued under the Multifamily Housing Program is due and payable upon the completion of the term of the loan. Current law prohibits the amount of the required loan payments from exceeding 0.42% per annum for the first 30 years of the loan term. This bill would prohibit, for the first 30 years of the loan term, the amount of the required loan payments from exceeding 0.42% per annum or \$260 per assisted unit, whichever is less. The bill would authorize the department to adjust the \$260 cap for inflation based on the California Consumer Price Index, as specified.		
<a href="#">AB 645</a> <a href="#">Friedman</a>	Enrollment 9/20/2023	Assembly Enrolled	<b>Vehicles: speed safety system pilot program.</b> Would authorize, until January 1, 2032, the Cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland, Glendale, and Long Beach, and the City and County of San Francisco to establish a	Support	Support

			Speed Safety System Pilot Program if the system meets specified requirements. The bill would require a participating city or city and county to adopt a Speed Safety System Use Policy and a Speed Safety System Impact Report before implementing the program, and would require the participating city or city and county to engage in a public information campaign at least 30 days before implementation of the program, including information relating to when the systems would begin detecting violations and where the systems would be utilized. The bill would require a participating city or city and county to issue warning notices rather than notices of violations for violations detected within the first 60 calendar days of the program. The bill would also require a participating city or city and county to develop uniform guidelines for, among other things, the processing and storage of confidential information. The bill would designate all photographic or administrative records, not including data about the number of violations issued or the speeds at which they were issued for, made by a system as confidential, and would only authorize public agencies to use and allow access to these records for specified purposes.		
<a href="#">AB 744</a> <a href="#">Carrillo, Juan</a>	Chaptered 10/9/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>California Transportation Commission: data, modeling, and analytic software tools procurement.</b> Would require the California Transportation Commission to convene relevant state agencies to assess the procurement and implementation of data, modeling, and analytic software tools to support the state’s sustainable transportation, congestion management, affordable housing, efficient land use, air quality, economic, and climate change strategies and goals, as provided. On or before July 1, 2025, the bill would require the commission to develop a proposal to procure data, modeling, and analytic software tools and a process to grant access to the data it procures directly, or provide a process for direct allocation of funding to agencies for data procurement, or both of those, as provided.		
<a href="#">AB 761</a> <a href="#">Friedman</a>	Amended 9/13/2023	Senate Rules	<b>Local finance: enhanced infrastructure financing districts.</b> Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district by adopting a resolution of intention to establish the proposed district which, among other things, is required to state that an enhanced infrastructure financing district is proposed and describe the boundaries of the proposed district. Current law requires the public financing authority to direct the preparation of and adopt an infrastructure financing plan consistent with the general plan and any relevant specific plan, and consisting of, among other things, a financing section. Current law requires that the financing section include a plan for financing the public facilities, a limit on the total number of dollars of taxes that may be allocated to the district pursuant to the plan, and a date, either not more than 45 years from the date on which the issuance of the bonds is approved for the plan on which the district will cease to exist, by which time all tax allocation to the district will end, or, where the district is divided into project areas, a date on which the infrastructure financing plan will cease to be in effect and all tax allocations to the district will end and a date on which the district’s authority to repay indebtedness with incremental tax revenues will end, as	MTC supported an earlier version of AB 761 related to a statewide Transit Transformation Task Force; provisions were integrated into the FY 2023-24 transportation budget trailer bill (SB 125)	

			specified. This bill, for plans proposed on or after January 1, 2024, would specify that for the purpose of development and construction of passenger rail projects in the County of Los Angeles where at least 75% of the revenue from the district is used for debt service on a federal Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act loan, the date on which the district will cease to exist shall not be more than 75 years from the date of the issuance of bonds or approval of a loan, as specified. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for specified districts enacted primarily for the purpose of development and construction of zero-emission mass transit projects.		
<a href="#">AB 819</a> <a href="#">Bryan</a>	Vetoed 10/9/2023	Assembly Vetoed	<b>Crimes: public transportation: fare evasion.</b> Current law makes it a crime, punishable as an infraction and subsequently as a misdemeanor, for an adult to evade payment of a fare of a public transportation system, the misuse of a transfer, pass, ticket, or token with the intent to evade the payment of a fare, or the unauthorized use of a discount ticket, as specified. Under existing law, a 3rd or subsequent violation of fare evasion or other listed associated violations is a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of up to \$400 or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than 90 days, or both. This bill would no longer categorize as a misdemeanor a 3rd or subsequent violation, by an adult, of evading the payment of a fare of a public transportation system, the misuse of a transfer, pass, ticket, or token with the intent to evade the payment of a fare, or the unauthorized use of a discount ticket, and would make a 3rd or subsequent violation punishable only by a fine of up to \$400.		
<a href="#">AB 825</a> <a href="#">Bryan</a>	Vetoed 10/9/2023	Assembly Vetoed	<b>Vehicles: bicycles on sidewalks.</b> Would, until January 1, 2031, and except as specified, prohibit a local authority from prohibiting the operation of a bicycle on a sidewalk adjacent to a highway or corridor that does not include a Class I, Class II, or Class IV bikeway, as defined, and would require the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the effects of that prohibition.		
<a href="#">AB 894</a> <a href="#">Friedman</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Parking requirements: shared parking.</b> The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law also authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to adopt ordinances establishing requirements for parking. When an entity receiving parking is not using that parking to meet public automobile parking requirements, this bill would require a local agency, as defined, to allow entities with underutilized parking to share their underutilized parking with the public, local agencies, or other entities, if those entities submit a shared parking agreement, as defined, to the local agency, and information identifying the benefits of the proposed shared parking agreement. The bill would require a local agency to allow parking spaces identified in a shared parking agreement to count toward meeting automobile parking requirements for a new or existing development or use, including, but not limited to, shared parking in underutilized spaces and in parking lots and garages that will be		

			constructed as part of the development or developments when specified conditions regarding the distance between the entities that will share the parking are met. The bill would require a local agency to approve the shared parking agreement if it includes, among other things, a parking analysis using peer-reviewed methodologies developed by a professional planning association, as specified. The bill would require a local agency to decide whether to approve or deny the shared parking agreement and determine how many parking spaces can be reasonably shared between uses to fulfill parking requirements if the shared parking agreement does not include this parking analysis. If the local agency is required to decide whether to approve or deny an agreement for specified developments under these provisions, the bill would require the local agency to notify all property owners within 300 feet of the shared parking spaces of the proposed agreement and to hold a public meeting if it receives a request to do so within 14 days of notifying property owners, as provided. The bill would specify that these notification and public meeting requirements would not apply to local agencies that enact an ordinance that provides for shared parking agreements, including ordinances enacted before January 1, 2024.		
<a href="#">AB 902</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez</a>	Chaptered 7/27/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Ambulances: fee and toll exemptions.</b> Current law requires the owner or operator of a toll facility, upon the request of the local emergency service provider, to enter into an agreement for the use of a toll facility. This bill would clarify that the owner or operator of a toll facility is required to enter into an agreement for the use of a toll facility upon the request of a private or public local emergency service provider.		
<a href="#">AB 932</a> <a href="#">Ting</a>	Chaptered 9/8/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Accessory dwelling units: Accessory Dwelling Unit Program: reports.</b> Under existing law, the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) administers the Accessory Dwelling Unit Program, for the purpose of assisting homeowners in qualifying for loans to construct accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units on the homeowners' property and increasing access to capital for homeowners interested in building accessory dwelling units. Existing law requires the CalHFA to convene a working group to develop recommendations for the program, as specified. This bill would require CalHFA to evaluate the program and report CalHFA's findings to the Legislature by January 1, 2025.		
<a href="#">AB 976</a> <a href="#">Ting</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Accessory dwelling units: owner-occupancy requirements.</b> Current law requires a local ordinance to require an accessory dwelling unit to be either attached to, or located within, the proposed or existing primary dwelling, as specified, or detached from the proposed or existing primary dwelling and located on the same lot as the proposed or existing primary dwelling. Current law authorizes a local agency to require an accessory dwelling unit to be used for rentals of terms longer than 30 days. This bill, instead, would authorize a local agency to require terms that are 30 days or longer.		
<a href="#">AB 1085</a> <a href="#">Maienschein</a>	Vetoed 10/7/2023	Assembly Vetoed	<b>Medi-Cal: housing support services.</b> Current law, subject to implementation of the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) initiative, authorizes a Medi-Cal managed care plan to elect to cover community supports approved by the department as cost effective	Support	Support

			and medically appropriate in a comprehensive risk contract that are in lieu of applicable Medi-Cal state plan services. Under current law, community supports that the department is authorized to approve include, among other things, housing transition navigation services, housing deposits, and housing tenancy and sustaining services. Existing law, subject to an appropriation, requires the department to complete an independent analysis to determine whether network adequacy exists to obtain federal approval for a covered Medi-Cal benefit that provides housing support services. Current law requires that the analysis take into consideration specified information, including the number of providers in relation to each region's or county's number of people experiencing homelessness. Current law requires the department to report the outcomes of the analysis to the Legislature by January 1, 2024. This bill would delete the requirement for the department to complete that analysis, and instead would make housing support services for specified populations a covered Medi-Cal benefit when the department has begun a specified evaluation required under the CalAIM Waiver Special Terms and Conditions, and the Legislature has made an appropriation for purposes of the housing support services. The bill would require the department to seek federal approval for the housing support services benefit, as specified. Under the bill, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, a Medi-Cal beneficiary would be eligible for those services if they either experience homelessness or are at risk of homelessness. Under the bill, the services would include housing transition and navigation services, housing deposits, and housing tenancy and sustaining services, as defined.		
<a href="#">AB 1097</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a>	Chaptered 10/7/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Use tax: registration: qualified purchaser.</b> Current sales and use tax law requires a qualified purchaser to register with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to facilitate the collection of the use tax. Current law defines "qualified purchaser" for this purpose to include a person that satisfies specified conditions, including that the person receives at least \$100,000 in gross receipts from business operations per calendar year. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, amend the definition of qualified purchaser by removing the condition that the person receives at least \$100,000 in gross receipts per calendar year, and would add as a condition that the person makes more than \$10,000 in purchases subject to the use tax per calendar year if the use tax imposed on those purchases has not otherwise been paid to a retailer, as provided.		
<a href="#">AB 1114</a> <a href="#">Haney</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Planning and zoning: housing development projects: postentitlement phase permits.</b> Current law relating to housing development approval requires a local agency to compile a list of information needed to approve or deny a postentitlement phase permit, to post an example of a complete, approved application and an example of a complete set of postentitlement phase permits for at least 5 types of housing development projects in the jurisdiction, as specified, and to make those items available to all applicants for these permits no later than January 1, 2024. Current law defines "postentitlement phase permit" to include all nondiscretionary permits and reviews filed after the entitlement process has been		



			completed that are required or issued by the local agency to begin construction of a development that is intended to be at least 2/3 residential, excluding discretionary and ministerial planning permits, entitlements, and certain other permits and reviews. These permits include, but are not limited to, building permits and all interdepartmental review required for the issuance of a building permit, permits for minor or standard off-site improvements, permits for demolition, and permits for minor or standard excavation and grading. This bill would modify the definition of “postentitlement phase permit” to also include all building permits and other permits issued under the California Building Standards Code or any applicable local building code for the construction, demolition, or alteration of buildings, whether discretionary or nondiscretionary.		
<a href="#">AB 1287</a> <a href="#">Alvarez</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Density Bonus Law: maximum allowable residential density: additional density bonus and incentives or concessions.</b> Current law defines the term “density bonus” for specified purposes to mean a density increase over the otherwise maximum allowable gross residential density as of the date of the application, as described. Current law defines the term “maximum allowable residential density” for these purposes to mean the maximum number of units allowed under the zoning ordinance, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan, or, if a range of density is permitted, the maximum number of units allowed by the specific zoning range, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan applicable to the project. Current law provides under that definition that if the density allowed under the zoning ordinance is inconsistent with the density allowed under the land use element of the general plan or specific plan, the greater density prevails. This bill would instead define “maximum allowable residential density” to mean the greatest number of units allowed under the zoning ordinance, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan, or, if a range of density is permitted, the greatest number of units allowed by the specific zoning range, specific plan, or land use element of the general plan applicable to the project. The bill would also remove from that definition the provision stating that the greater density prevails if the density allowed under the zoning ordinance is inconsistent with the density allowed under the land use element of the general plan or specific plan. This bill would require a city, county, or city and county to grant an additional density bonus, calculated as specified, when (1) an applicant proposes to construct a housing development that conforms to specified requirements, (2) the applicant agrees to include additional rental or for-sale units affordable to very low income households or moderate-income households, as specified, and (3) the housing development conforms to specified requirements and provides 24% of the total units to lower income households, conforms to specified requirements and provides 15% of the total units to very low income households, or conforms to specified requirements and provides 44% of the total units to moderate-income units. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to grant four incentives or concessions for a project that includes at least 16% of the units for very low income households or at least 45% for persons and		

			families of moderate income in a development in which the units are for sale. The bill would increase the incentives or concessions for a project in which 100% of all units are for lower income households, as specified, from 4 to 5.		
<a href="#">AB 1308</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Planning and Zoning Law: single-family residences: parking requirements.</b> The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill would prohibit a public agency, as defined, from increasing the minimum parking requirement that applies to a single-family residence as a condition of approval of a project to remodel, renovate, or add to a single-family residence, except as specified. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
<a href="#">AB 1317</a> <a href="#">Carrillo, Wendy</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Unbundled parking.</b> Existing law prohibits an owner of residential real property from, over the course of any 12-month period, increasing the gross rental rate for a dwelling or a unit more than 5% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, or 10%, whichever is lower, of the lowest gross rental rate charged for that dwelling or unit at any time during the 12 months before the effective date of the increase, as prescribed. This bill would require the owner of qualifying residential property, as defined, that provides parking with the qualifying residential property to unbundle parking from the price of rent, as specified. The bill would define “unbundled parking” as the practice of selling or leasing parking spaces separate from the lease of the residential use. The bill would define “qualifying residential property” as any dwelling or unit that is intended for human habitation that (1) is issued a certificate of occupancy on or after January 1, 2025, (2) consists of 16 or more residential units, and (3) is located within the County of Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Shasta, or Ventura. The bill would provide a tenant of a qualifying residential property with a right of first refusal to parking spaces built for their unit, as specified. The bill would prohibit a tenant’s failure to pay the parking fee of a separately leased parking agreement from forming the basis of any unlawful detainer action against the tenant. The bill would authorize a property owner, if a tenant fails to pay by the 45th day following the date payment is owed for a separately leased parking space, to revoke that tenant’s right to lease that parking spot. The bill would exempt certain properties from these provisions, including residential properties with individual garages that are functionally a part of the property and housing developments where 100% of the units, exclusive of any manager’s unit or units, are restricted as affordable housing for persons and families of low or moderate income. This bill contains other related provisions.		
<a href="#">AB 1319</a> <a href="#">Wicks</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Bay Area Housing Finance Authority: housing revenue.</b> Current law requires the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority and executive board of the Association of Bay Area Governments to form an advisory committee composed of 9 representatives with knowledge and experience in the areas of affordable housing finance and development, tenant protection,	Sponsor	Sponsor

			and housing preservation. This bill would require the authority and executive board to form an advisory committee composed of at least 9 and no more than 11 representatives with knowledge and expertise in the areas of affordable housing finance, construction workforce, and development, tenant protection, and housing preservation.		
<a href="#">AB 1377</a> <a href="#">Friedman</a>	Chaptered 10/10/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program.</b> Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges informed by a best-practices framework focused on moving homeless individuals and families into permanent housing and supporting the efforts of those individuals and families to maintain their permanent housing. Current law provides for the allocation of funding under the program among continuums of care, cities, counties, and tribes in 4 rounds, which are to be administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness. This bill would require applications or planning materials for additional state funding appropriated on or after July 1, 2024, as specified, to include data and a narrative summary of specific and quantifiable steps that the applicant has taken to improve the delivery of housing and services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness on transit facilities owned and operated by a transit agency, as defined.	Support	
<a href="#">AB 1385</a> <a href="#">Garcia</a>	Chaptered 10/9/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Riverside County Transportation Commission: transaction and use tax.</b> Current law authorizes the Riverside County Transportation Commission to impose a transactions and use tax for transportation purposes subject to approval of the voters, which, pursuant to the California Constitution, requires approval of 2/3 of the voters. Current law limits the commission to a 1% maximum tax rate, and requires the commission’s tax or taxes to be levied at a rate divisible by 1/4%, unless a different rate is specifically authorized by statute. This bill would raise the maximum tax rate the commission may impose from 1% to 1.5%. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Riverside.		
<a href="#">AB 1386</a> <a href="#">Gabriel</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Veterans housing: tenant referrals.</b> The Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014 requires the California Housing Finance Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Department of Veterans Affairs (referred to collectively as “the departments”) to establish and implement programs that focus on veterans at risk for homelessness or experiencing temporary or chronic homelessness, as specified. In this regard, current law requires the departments to establish and implement programs that, among other things, ensure projects combine housing and supportive services. Current law requires the departments to ensure at least 50% of funds awarded for capital development are used to provide housing to veterans with extremely low incomes, and requires that at least 60% of units funded targeting extremely low income households are supportive housing. This bill would authorize an entity tasked with making referrals of units targeted to extremely low income households to submit a petition to the departments requesting authority to lease the qualified unit to a secondary		

			tenant, as defined, if a qualified entity is unable to locate, match, or otherwise place a qualified tenant in a qualified unit with 60 days of the unit becoming available. The bill would require a qualified unit that is leased to a secondary tenant to be redesignated to an area median income level commensurate with the income level of the secondary tenant and would require the secondary tenant to pay rent commensurate with their household income's percentage of the area medium income. The bill would, 12 months after a petition is approved, require the next available comparable unit to be rented to a qualified tenant at 30% of the median income.		
<a href="#">AB 1418</a> <a href="#">McKinnor</a>	Chaptered 10/8/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Tenancy: local regulations: contact with law enforcement or criminal convictions.</b> Would prohibit a local government from, among other things, imposing a penalty against a resident, owner, tenant, landlord, or other person as a consequence of contact with a law enforcement agency, as specified. The bill similarly would prohibit a local government from requiring or encouraging a landlord to evict or penalize a tenant because of the tenant's association with another tenant or household member who has had contact with a law enforcement agency or has a criminal conviction or to perform a criminal background check of a tenant or a prospective tenant. The bill would preempt inconsistent local ordinances, rules, policies, programs, or regulations and prescribe remedies for violations.		
<a href="#">AB 1449</a> <a href="#">Alvarez</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Affordable housing: California Environmental Quality Act: exemption.</b> Would, until January 1, 2033, exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) certain actions taken by a public agency related to affordable housing projects, as defined, if certain requirements are met. The bill would require the lead agency, if the lead agency determines an action related to an affordable housing project is exempt from CEQA under this provision and approves or carries out the project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of each county in which the project is located. By increasing the duties of a lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
<a href="#">AB 1485</a> <a href="#">Haney</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Housing element: enforcement: Attorney General.</b> The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and requires that general plan to include, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to notify the office of the Attorney General, that a city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if the department finds that the housing element or an amendment to the housing element does not substantially comply with specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law, or that the local government has taken action or failed to act in violation of specified provisions of law relating to housing, including, among others, the Housing Accountability Act, the Density Bonus Law, and the Housing Crisis Act of 2019. This bill would permit both the department and the office of the Attorney General to intervene as a matter of unconditional right in any legal action addressing a violation of the specified housing		

			laws described above, including, among others, the Housing Accountability Act, the Density Bonus Law, and the Housing Crisis Act of 2019. This bill contains other existing laws.		
<a href="#">AB 1490</a> <a href="#">Lee</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Affordable housing development projects: adaptive reuse.</b> Under this bill, a housing development that is, among other requirements, an extremely affordable adaptive reuse project on an infill parcel that is not located on or adjoined to a site where more than 1/3 of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use, as specified, would be an allowable use. The bill would authorize a local agency to impose objective design review standards, except as specified. The bill would authorize a local agency to deny the project if it is proposed to be located on a site or adjoined to any site where any of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use and the local agency makes written findings that approving the development would have an adverse effect on public health and safety. The bill would provide that for purposes of the Housing Accountability Act, a proposed housing development project is consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if the housing development project is consistent with the standards specified in these provisions. The bill would require a local agency to determine whether the proposed development meets those standards within specified timeframes. The bill would define an “extremely affordable adaptive reuse project” for these purposes to mean a multifamily housing development project that involves retrofitting and repurposing of a residential or commercial building that currently allows temporary dwelling or occupancy, and that meets specified affordability requirements, including that 100% of the units be dedicated to lower income households, 50% of which shall be dedicated to very low income households, as specified. Because the bill would require local officials to provide a higher level of service, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">AB 1505</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez</a>	Amended 7/3/2023	Senate Inactive File	<b>Seismic retrofitting: soft story multifamily housing.</b> Current law establishes the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing for the purposes of providing financial assistance to owners of soft story multifamily housing for seismic retrofitting to protect individuals living in multifamily housing that have been determined to be at risk of collapse in earthquakes, as specified. Current law also establishes the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing Fund, and its subsidiary account, the Seismic Retrofitting Account, within the State Treasury. Current law provides that the Legislature will appropriate \$250,000,000 from the General Fund in the 2023–24 Budget Act to the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing Fund for the purposes of carrying out the program. Current law requires the CRMP to develop and administer the program, as specified. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2042, and repeals them as of January 1, 2043. Current federal law, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, establishes various grant opportunities, including the Hazard Mitigation		

			Grant Program and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program, to support hazard mitigation projects. This bill would remove the requirement for the Legislature to appropriate \$250,000,000 from the General Fund in the 2023–24 Budget Act to the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing Fund. The bill would authorize the Office of Emergency Services to dedicate federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities application funding to specified projects to augment and support the Seismic Retrofitting Program for Soft Story Multifamily Housing.		
<a href="#">AB 1508</a> <a href="#">Ramos</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Department of Housing and Community Development: California Statewide Housing Plan.</b> Current law establishes the California Statewide Housing Plan to serve as a state housing plan for all relevant purposes. Current law requires that the plan incorporate, among other things, a statement of housing goals, policies, and objectives, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) to update and provide a revision of the plan to the Legislature every 4 years, as specified. Current law requires each update and revision to the plan occurring on or after January 1, 2023, to include an inventory of the number of affordable units needed to meet the state’s affordable housing needs for the plan period and to incorporate technical updates and provide technical recommendations, as specified. This bill would require each update and revision to the plan to also include (1) an analysis of first-time home buyer assistance policies, goals, and objectives; (2) recommendations for actions that will contribute to increasing homeownership opportunities for first-time home buyers in California; and (3) an evaluation and summary of demographic disparities in homeownership attainment in California, as specified.		
<a href="#">AB 1587</a> <a href="#">Ting</a>	Chaptered 9/26/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Financial transactions: firearms merchants: merchant category code.</b> Current law establishes a firearm industry standard of conduct that requires a firearm industry member to establish, implement, and enforce reasonable controls and to take responsible precautions to ensure that the member does not sell, distribute, or provide a firearm-related product to a downstream distributor or retailer of firearm-related products under specified circumstances. Current law prohibits a firearm industry member from manufacturing, marketing, importing, offering for wholesale sale, or offering for retail sale a firearm-related product that is abnormally dangerous and likely to create an unreasonable risk of harm to public health and safety in California, as specified. Current law authorizes, among others, the Attorney General to bring a civil action against a firearm industry member for an act or omission in violation of the firearm industry standard of conduct, as specified. Current law defines various terms for these purposes. The bill would, beginning May 1, 2025, require a merchant acquirer to assign to a firearms merchant that merchant category code. The bill would provide that the Attorney General has exclusive authority to enforce these provisions, and would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action to enforce these provisions and remedy harm caused by a violation of these provisions. The bill would require a court that determines that a person or entity has violated these		



			provisions to award specified relief, including a civil penalty in the amount of \$10,000 for each violation. The bill would define various terms for these purposes.		
<a href="#">AB 1633</a> <a href="#">Ting</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Housing Accountability Act: disapprovals: California Environmental Quality Act.</b> Existing law, the Housing Accountability Act, prohibits a local agency from disapproving a housing development project, as described, unless it makes certain written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. The act defines “disapprove the housing development project” as including any instance in which a local agency either votes and disapproves a proposed housing development project application, including any required land use approvals or entitlements necessary for the issuance of a building permit, or fails to comply with specified time periods. Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if the lead agency finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill, until January 1, 2031, would define “disapprove the housing development project” as also including any instance in which a local agency fails to make a determination of whether the project is exempt from CEQA or commits an abuse of discretion, as specified, or fails to adopt a negative declaration or addendum for the project, to certify an environmental impact report for the project, or to approve another comparable environmental document, if certain conditions are satisfied. Among other conditions, the bill would require a housing development project subject to these provisions to be located on a legal parcel or parcels within an urbanized area and to meet one or more of specified criteria, and to meet or exceed 15 dwelling units per acre. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">AB 1657</a> <a href="#">Wicks</a>	Amended 4/17/2023	Senate Appropriations Suspense File	<b>The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024.</b> Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and homeownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program.	Support	Support
<a href="#">AB 1735</a> <a href="#">Low</a>	Chaptered 7/13/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Transit districts: prohibition orders.</b> Current law authorizes the Sacramento Regional Transit District, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the Fresno Area Express, and the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District to issue a prohibition order to any person cited for committing one or more of certain prohibited acts in specified transit facilities. Current law prohibits a person subject to the prohibition order from entering the property, facilities, or vehicles of the transit district for specified periods of time. Current law establishes notice requirements in that regard and provides		

			for initial and administrative review of the order. This bill would provide that the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority is a transit district for purposes of these provisions regarding prohibition orders.		
<a href="#">ACA 1</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a>	Chaptered 9/20/2023	Assembly Chaptered	<b>Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.</b> The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, including downpayment assistance, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, city and county, or special district, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or special district from placing a proposition on the ballot pursuant to these provisions if the voters have previously approved a proposition pursuant to these provisions or the below special tax provisions until all funds from the previous proposition are committed to programs and projects listed in the specific local program or ordinance, as described. The measure, subject to certain vote thresholds, would authorize the Legislature to enact laws establishing additional accountability measures and laws for the downpayment assistance programs authorized by the measure, as specified.	Support	Support
<a href="#">ACA 3</a> <a href="#">Lee</a>	Introduced 1/19/2023	Assembly Revenue and Taxation	<b>Wealth tax: appropriation limits.</b> Would authorize the Legislature to impose a tax upon all forms of personal property or wealth, whether tangible or intangible, and would require any tax so imposed to be administered and collected by the Franchise Tax Board and the Department of Justice, as determined by the Legislature in statute. The measure would authorize the Legislature to classify any form of personal property or wealth for differential taxation or for exemption by a majority vote.		
<a href="#">ACA 10</a> <a href="#">Haney</a>	Introduced 3/6/2023	Assembly Appropriations	<b>Fundamental human right to housing.</b> The California Constitution enumerates various personal rights, including the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy. This measure would declare that the state recognizes the fundamental human right to adequate housing for everyone in California. The measure would make it the shared obligation of state and local jurisdictions to respect, protect, and fulfill this right, by all appropriate means, as specified.		
<a href="#">SB 4</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Planning and zoning: housing development: higher education institutions and religious institutions.</b> Current law, the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee within the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law requires the committee to allocate state low-income housing tax credits in conformity with state and federal law that establishes a maximum rent that may be		

			charged to a tenant for a project unit constructed using low-income housing tax credits. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. Among other things, the bill would require that 100% of the units, exclusive of manager units, in a housing development project eligible for approval as a use by right under these provisions be affordable to lower income households, except that 20% of the units may be for moderate-income households, and 5% of the units may be for staff of the independent institution of higher education or the religious institution that owns the land, provided that the units affordable to lower income households are offered at affordable rent, as set in an amount consistent with the rent limits established by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, or affordable housing cost, as specified. The bill would authorize the development to include ancillary uses on the ground floor of the development, as specified.		
<a href="#">SB 17</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a>	Vetoed 10/7/2023	Senate Vetoed	<b>Senior housing: tax credits.</b> Current law, enacted to implement a specified low-income housing tax credit established by federal law, requires the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee to annually determine and allocate the state ceiling in accordance with those provisions and in conformity with federal law. Current law authorizes the committee to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations for the allocation of housing credits. Current law requires that specified amounts of the low-income housing tax credits be set aside for allocation to rural areas, small developments, and farmworker housing, as specified. This bill would require the committee to revise its regulations to increase the housing type goal for senior developments to 20 percent.		
<a href="#">SB 18</a> <a href="#">McGuire</a>	Vetoed 10/7/2023	Senate Vetoed	<b>Housing programs: Tribal Housing Reconstitution and Resiliency Act.</b> Would enact the Tribal Housing Reconstitution and Resiliency Act and would create the Tribal Housing Grant Program Trust Fund to be administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The bill would require the fund, upon annual appropriation from the Legislature, to be allocated in accordance with a specified formula, as provided. This bill would authorize the funds to be allocated for specific purposes, including, among others, housing and housing-related program services for affordable housing, housing and community development project costs, and management services for affordable housing. The bill would require the funds to be allocated only for the benefit of eligible beneficiaries, including, among others, Indian and essential families and individuals residing in an Indian area, as defined.		
<a href="#">SB 20</a> <a href="#">Rubio</a>	Chaptered 9/1/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Joint powers agreements: regional housing trusts.</b> The Joint Exercise of Powers Act specifically authorizes the creation of the Orange County Housing Finance Trust and the San Gabriel Valley Regional Housing Trust, both joint powers authorities, for the purpose of funding housing to assist the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within their respective regions, as specified. This bill would authorize 2 or more local agencies, as defined, to create a regional housing trust for the purpose of funding housing to assist the homeless population and persons and families of extremely low, very low, and low income within their jurisdictions by entering into a joint powers agreement pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act. The bill		

			would also authorize a federally recognized tribal government to enter into the joint powers agreement. The bill would require a regional housing trust created pursuant to these provisions to be governed by a board of directors consisting of a minimum of 5 directors, as specified. The bill would authorize a regional housing trust to fund the planning, construction, and acquisition of housing, receive public and private financing and funds, and authorize and issue bonds, as specified. The bill would require the joint powers agreement establishing the regional housing trust to incorporate specified annual financial reporting and auditing requirements.		
<a href="#">SB 34</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Surplus land disposal: violations: County of Orange.</b> Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of land determined to be surplus land by a local agency. Those requirements include a requirement that a local agency, prior to disposing of a property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, send a written notice of availability of the property to specified entities, depending on the property's intended use, and send specified information in regard to the disposal of the parcel of surplus land to the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law, among other enforcement provisions, makes a local agency that disposes of land in violation of these disposal provisions, after receiving notification of violation from the department, liable for a penalty of 30% of the final sale price of the land sold in violation for a first violation and 50% for any subsequent violation. Under current law, except as specified, a local agency has 60 days to cure or correct an alleged violation before an enforcement action may be brought. Current law provides for the deposit and use of penalty revenues for housing, as prescribed. This bill, until January 1, 2030, would require the County of Orange, or any city located within the County of Orange, if notified by the department that its planned disposal of surplus land is in violation of existing law, to cure or correct the alleged violation within 60 days, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit a County of Orange jurisdiction that has not cured or corrected any alleged violation from disposing of the parcel until the department determines that it has complied with existing law or deems the alleged violation not to be a violation.		
<a href="#">SB 35</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a>	Chaptered 9/30/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.</b> Would authorize the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act proceedings to be conducted by a superior court judge or by a court-appointed commissioner or other subordinate judicial officer. The bill would require that there is no fee for filing a petition nor any fees charged by any public officer for services in filing or serving papers or for the performance of any duty enjoined by the CARE Act. The bill would authorize that the respondent is entitled to have an interpreter in all proceedings if necessary for the respondent's full participation. This bill would require county behavioral health agencies to provide health information necessary to support findings in the filings to the court, as specified, and would exempt counties and their employees from civil or criminal liability for disclosure under these provisions. By increasing the reporting duties on county behavioral health agencies, this		

			bill would create a state-mandated local program.		
<a href="#">SB 84</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez</a>	Amended 5/18/2023	Senate Inactive File	<b>Air quality programs: funding.</b> Current law creates the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program to provide compensation for the retirement and replacement of passenger vehicles and light-duty and medium-duty trucks that are high polluters. Existing law requires the Bureau of Automotive Repair to administer the program and the State Air Resources Board to adopt the guidelines for the program. Current law requires the guidelines to ensure vehicle replacement or a mobility option be an option for all motor vehicle owners and may be in addition to compensation for vehicles retired. Current law creates the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount in the High Polluter Repair or Removal Account and makes available, upon appropriation, all moneys in the account to establish, implement, and administer the program. This bill would require the guidelines to ensure each replacement vehicle in the program be either a plug-in hybrid or zero-emission vehicle unless the state board makes a specified determination in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, as specified.		
<a href="#">SB 91</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a>	Chaptered 10/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: supportive and transitional housing: motel conversion: environmental leadership transit projects.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Current law, until January 1, 2025, exempts from CEQA projects related to the conversion of a structure with a certificate of occupancy as a motel, hotel, residential hotel, or hostel to supportive or transitional housing, as defined, that meet certain conditions. This bill would extend indefinitely the above exemption.		
<a href="#">SB 101</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a>	Chaptered 6/27/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Budget Act of 2023.</b> This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2023–24 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.		
<a href="#">SB 125</a> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Transportation budget trailer bill.</b> (1) Existing law establishes the Transportation Agency, which consists of various departments and state entities, including the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. Under existing law, the agency is under the supervision of an executive officer known as the Secretary of Transportation, who is required to develop and report to the Governor on legislative, budgetary, and administrative programs to accomplish comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated planning and policy formulation in the matters of public interest related to the agency. This bill would require the agency, on or before January 1, 2024, to establish and convene the Transit Transformation Task Force to include representatives from the department, various local agencies, academic		

			institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and other stakeholders. The bill would require the task force to solicit and develop a structured, coordinated process for engagement of all parties to develop policy recommendations to grow transit ridership and improve the transit experience for all users of those services. The bill would require the agency, in consultation with the task force, to prepare and submit a report of findings and policy recommendations based on the task force's efforts to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on or before October 31, 2025. The bill would require the report to include a detailed analysis of specified issues and recommendations on specified topics, including, among others, reforming the Transportation Development Act. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">SB 145</a> <a href="#">Newman</a>	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Environmental mitigation: Department of Transportation.</b> The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and to add or remove species from either list if it finds, upon the receipt of sufficient scientific information, as specified, that the action is warranted. CESA prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife may authorize the take of listed species if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, the impacts are minimized and fully mitigated, and the applicant ensures adequate funding for implementing the mitigation measures and for monitoring compliance with, and the effectiveness of, those measures. This bill would specify that any transportation funding identified in the State Highway System Management Plan for purposes of these provisions is presumed to provide adequate funding for the long-term maintenance of a habitat connectivity or wildlife corridor structure on the state highway system, but not for the habitat on or around the structure, and would require an applicant to provide an endowment.		
<a href="#">SB 146</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez</a>	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Public resources: infrastructure: contracting.</b> Existing law authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to assume the responsibilities of the United States Secretary of Transportation under the federal National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and other federal environmental laws for any railroad, public transportation, or multimodal project undertaken by state agencies, as specified. Existing law provides that the State of California consents to the jurisdiction of the federal courts with regard to the compliance, discharge, or enforcement of these responsibilities. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would extend the above authorization to December 31, 2033. The bill would additionally authorize the Secretary of Transportation, consistent with, and subject to the requirements of, any memorandum of understanding between the state and federal government and upon the request of a local or regional agency with the authority to implement transportation projects, to assume responsibilities under the NEPA and other federal environmental laws for any railroad, local public transportation, or multimodal project implemented by the requesting local or regional agency. The bill would impose terms and conditions similar to		



			those with respect to the above-described authority to assume those responsibilities for projects undertaken by state agencies, including providing consent for the jurisdiction of the federal courts, as provided. The bill would require the secretary to report to the transportation policy committees of the Legislature regarding the assumption of responsibilities under the NEPA requested by a local or regional agency by December 31, 2033.		
<a href="#">SB 147</a> <a href="#">Ashby</a>	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Fully protected species: California Endangered Species Act: authorized take.</b> The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and to add or remove species from either list if it finds, upon the receipt of sufficient scientific information, as specified, that the action is warranted. The act prohibits the taking of an endangered or threatened species, except in certain situations, including, if specified conditions are met, through the issuance of a permit commonly known as an incidental take permit. This bill would, until December 31, 2033, authorize the Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue a permit under CESA that would authorize the take of a fully protected species resulting from impacts attributable to the implementation of specified projects if certain conditions are satisfied, including, among others, the conditions required for the issuance of an incidental take permit. The bill would require the department to develop a plan on or before July 1, 2024, to assess the population status of each fully protected species.		
<a href="#">SB 149</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a>	Chaptered 7/10/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: administrative and judicial procedures: record of proceedings: judicial streamlining.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA provides that, in certain specified actions or proceedings, the plaintiff or petitioner may elect to prepare the record of proceedings, subject to certification of its accuracy by the public agency. CEQA requires that a copy of the certified record of proceedings be lodged with the court. This bill would authorize the public agency to deny the request of the plaintiff or petitioner to prepare the record of proceedings, as provided, in which case the bill would require the public agency or the real party in interest to bear the costs of preparation and certification of the record of proceedings and would prohibit the recovery of those costs from the plaintiff or petitioner. The bill would require the court to schedule a case management conference within 30 days of the filing of an action to review the scope, timing, and cost of the record of proceedings.		
<a href="#">SB 150</a>	Chaptered	Senate Chaptered	<b>Construction: workforce development: public contracts.</b> Existing law		

<a href="#">Durazo</a>	7/10/2023		establishes the Department of Transportation in the Transportation Agency. Existing law establishes the California Workforce Development Board as the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system and the alignment of the education and workforce investment systems to the needs of the 21st century economy and workforce. Under existing law, the California Workforce Development Board assists the Governor in the administration, promotion, and expansion of high road construction careers. This bill would require the Department of Transportation to work in partnership with the California Workforce Development Board to support California's high road construction careers program. The bill would require the department to reserve a minimum aggregate total of \$50,000,000 of federal funds from the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to be allocated over 4 years to support the program.		
<a href="#">SB 221</a> <a href="#">Seyarto</a>	Amended 4/24/2023	Senate Appropriations Suspense File	<b>Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: credits: domestic violence survivor housing.</b> Would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, allow a credit of \$5,000 against the taxes imposed by the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law to a qualified taxpayer. The bill would define a qualified taxpayer for this purpose to mean a taxpayer that owns and leases qualified rental property, as defined, to a qualified nonprofit, as defined, pursuant to a qualified lease. The bill would require the qualified taxpayer to obtain certification, under penalty of perjury, from the qualified nonprofit that the qualified rental property will be used to provide housing to survivors of domestic violence, as provided. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would establish a state-mandated local program.		
<a href="#">SB 229</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Surplus land: disposal of property: violations: public meeting.</b> Would require a local agency that is disposing of surplus land and has received a notification of violation from the Department of Housing and Community Development to hold an open and public meeting to review and consider the substance of the notice of violation. The bill would require the local agency's governing body to provide prescribed notice no later than the time required by specified provisions. The bill would prohibit the local agency's governing body from taking final action to ratify or approve the proposed disposal of surplus land until a public meeting is held as required. The bill would exempt from its provisions a local agency that ceases to dispose of surplus land after receiving the notice of violation. By imposing new duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
<a href="#">SB 240</a> <a href="#">Ochoa Bogh</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Surplus state real property: affordable housing and housing for formerly incarcerated individuals.</b> Current law requires a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to satisfy certain requirements to be considered as a potential priority buyer of surplus state real property, including that the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the department, that the surplus state real property, or portion of that surplus state real property, is to be used by the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor for open		

			space, public parks, affordable housing projects, or development of local government-owned facilities. Current law authorizes the Department of General Services to sell surplus state real property, or a portion of surplus state real property, to a local agency, or to a nonprofit affordable housing sponsor if no local agency is interested in the surplus state real property, for affordable housing projects at a sales price less than fair market value if the department determines that such a discount will enable the provision of housing for persons and families of low or moderate income. This bill would additionally authorize a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to be considered as a potential priority buyer of surplus state real property upon demonstration that the property is to be used by the agency or sponsor for housing for formerly incarcerated individuals, subject to the same provisions described above, as specified.		
<a href="#">SB 267</a> <a href="#">Eggman</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Credit history of persons receiving government rent subsidies.</b> The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) prohibits, in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy, the use of a financial or income standard in assessing eligibility for the rental of housing that is not based on the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant. FEHA requires the Civil Rights Department to enforce specific provisions of the act, including the provision described above. This bill would additionally prohibit the use of a person’s credit history as part of the application process for a rental housing accommodation without offering the applicant the option of providing lawful, verifiable alternative evidence of the applicant’s reasonable ability to pay the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant, including, but not limited to, government benefit payments, pay records, and bank statements, in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy.		
<a href="#">SB 272</a> <a href="#">Laird</a>	Chaptered 10/7/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Sea level rise: planning and adaptation.</b> Would require a local government, as defined, lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone, as defined, or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as defined, to develop a sea level rise plan as part of either a local coastal program, as defined, that is subject to approval by the California Coastal Commission, or a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline resiliency plan that is subject to approval by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, on or before January 1, 2034, as provided. By imposing additional requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require local governments that receive approval for a sea level rise plan to be prioritized for funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of sea level rise adaptation strategies and recommended projects in the local government’s approved sea level rise plan. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, the California Coastal Commission, in close coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of the sea level rise plan. The bill would also require, on or before December 31, 2024, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the California Coastal Commission, the Ocean		

			Protection Council, and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of the sea level rise plan. The bill would make the operation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">SB 294</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a>	Amended 9/13/2023	Senate Rules	<b>Artificial intelligence: regulation.</b> Would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation related to artificial intelligence that would relate to, among other things, establishing standards and requirements for the safe development, secure deployment, and responsible scaling of frontier AI models in the California market by, among other things, establishing a framework of disclosure requirements for AI models, as specified.		
<a href="#">SB 320</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a>	Introduced 2/6/2023	Senate Gov. & F.	<b>Property taxation: possessory interests: independent: publicly owned housing project.</b> Current property tax law requires that all property subject to tax be assessed at its full cash value, and includes certain possessory interests among those property interests that are subject to tax. Current property tax law defines a taxable possessory interest to be a use that is independent, durable, and exclusive. Current property tax law specifies that, for purposes of the definition of a taxable possessory interest, a possession or use is not independent if it is pursuant to a contract that includes, but is not limited to, a long-term lease for the private construction, renovation, rehabilitation, replacement, management, or maintenance of housing for active duty military personnel and their dependents, if specified criteria are met. This bill would provide that there is no independent possession or use of land or improvements if the possession or use is for a tenancy, as defined, in a residential unit, as defined, in a publicly owned housing project, as defined, is part of a governmental assistance program, and directly fulfills the governmental, public purpose of providing the housing, as described in the governmental assistance program.		
<a href="#">SB 326</a> <a href="#">Eggman</a>	Enrollment 9/21/2023	Senate Enrolled	<b>The Behavioral Health Services Act.</b> (1)Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, funds a system of county mental health plans for the provision of mental health services. Existing law authorizes the MHSA to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendments are consistent with and further the intent of the MHSA. Existing law authorizes the Legislature to add provisions to clarify procedures and terms of the MHSA by majority vote. This bill would require a county, for behavioral health services eligible for reimbursement pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, to submit the claims for reimbursement to the State Department of Health Care Services (the department) under specific circumstances. The bill would require counties to pursue reimbursement through various channels and would authorize the counties to report issues with managed care plans and insurers to the Department of Managed Health Care or the Department of Insurance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">SB 341</a>	Chaptered	Senate Chaptered	<b>Housing development.</b> Current law establishes the Infill Infrastructure		

<a href="#">Becker</a>	10/11/2023		Grant Program of 2019, which requires the department, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to establish and administer a grant program to allocate those funds to eligible applicants, as defined, to fund capital improvement projects that are an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of, a qualifying infill project, qualifying infill area, or catalytic qualifying infill area pursuant to specified requirements. Current law requires the department, in its review and ranking of applications for the award of capital improvement project grants, to rank affected qualifying infill areas based on specified priorities. This bill, with respect to the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019, would specify that only the qualifying infill area portion of that program must be awarded additional points or preference. This bill would add the qualifying infill area and catalytic qualifying infill area portions of the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019 as one of the specified state programs for which additional points or preference is awarded. This bill would also make technical changes to the provisions of the programs.		
<a href="#">SB 381</a> <a href="#">Min</a>	Enrollment 9/20/2023	Senate Enrolled	<b>Electric bicycles: study.</b> Would require the Mineta Transportation Institute at San Jose State University, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to, on or before January 1, 2026, conduct a study on electric bicycles to inform efforts to improve the safety of users of the transportation system, and to submit a report of the findings from the study to the Legislature. The bill would require the study to examine, identify, and analyze available information regarding, among other things, data on injuries, crashes, emergency room visits, and deaths related to bicycles and electric bicycles and best practices for policy to promote safe use of electric bicycles.		
<a href="#">SB 406</a> <a href="#">Cortese</a>	Chaptered 9/1/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: financial assistance: residential housing.</b> The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts for its requirements actions taken by the Department of Housing and Community Development or the California Housing Finance Agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing, as provided. This bill would extend the above exemption to actions taken by a local agency not acting as the lead agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing, as provided.		
<a href="#">SB 423</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Land use: streamlined housing approvals: multifamily housing developments.</b> Would authorize the Department of General Services to act in the place of a locality or local government, at the discretion of that department, for purposes of the ministerial, streamlined review for development in compliance with the specified-described requirements on property owned by or leased to the state. The bill would extend the operation of the streamlined, ministerial approval process to January 1, 2036. The bill would provide that the streamlined, ministerial approval process does not apply to applications for developments proposed on		

			<p>qualified sites, defined as a site that is located within an equine or equestrian district and meets certain other requirements, that are submitted on or after January 1, 2024, but before July 1, 2025. This bill would modify the specified-described objective planning standards, including by revising the standard that prohibits a multifamily housing development from being subject to the streamlined, ministerial approval process if the development is located in a coastal zone to apply only if the development located in the coastal zone meets any one of specified conditions. The bill would require that a development located in a coastal zone that satisfies the specified conditions obtain a coastal development permit. The bill would require a local government to approve a coastal development permit if it determines that the development is consistent with all objective standards of the local government’s certified local coastal program, as specified. The bill would provide that the changes made by this act would apply in a coastal zone on or after January 1, 2025 This bill would modify the objective planning standard that prohibits a development subject to the streamlined, ministerial approval process from being located in a high fire severity zone by deleting the prohibition for a development to be located within a high or very high fire hazard severity zone as indicated on maps adopted by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and would instead prohibit a development from being located with the state responsibility area, as defined, unless the site has adopted specified standards. The bill would also remove an exception for sites excluded from specified hazard zones by a local agency, as specified.</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 434</a> <a href="#">Min</a></p>	<p>Chaptered 10/7/2023</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered</p>	<p><b>Transit operators: street harassment survey.</b> Existing law creates various transit districts throughout the state, with specified powers and duties relative to providing public transit service. Existing law provides various provisions applicable to all public transit and transit districts. Existing law requires the Mineta Transportation Institute at San Jose State University to, on or before December 31, 2023, develop and make available on its internet website a survey for the purpose of promoting consistency in the collection of specified survey data to inform efforts to improve the safety of riders and reduce street harassment on public transit. This bill would require a transit operator, as defined, to collect and publish specified survey data for the purpose of informing efforts to improve the safety of riders and reduce street harassment on public transit on or before December 31, 2024, to the extent feasible with the funding it receives to conduct these activities from the Department of Transportation under a funding agreement with a transit operator to collect and publish that survey data that the bill would require the department to enter into on or before July 1, 2024. The bill would require a transit operator to conduct outreach activities with subpopulations of riders who are underrepresented in surveys and impacted by street harassment to gain insight into the perspectives of these riders based on their experiences. The bill would authorize a transit operator to collect survey data in multiple languages to reach limited-English-proficient riders impacted by street harassment, as provided. The bill would require a transit operator to publish and make publicly available on its internet</p>		



			website the survey data collected pursuant to these provisions and promptly notify the Governor and the Legislature of publication of the survey data. The bill would provide that specified information collected by a transit operator in the 5 years before the effective date of this bill is deemed to be survey data collected by the transit operator for purposes of the bill, and that specified outreach activity conducted by a transit operator in the 5 years before the effective date of this bill is deemed to be outreach activity conducted by the transit operator for purposes of the bill. To the extent the bill imposes additional duties on a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
<a href="#">SB 439</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Special motions to strike: priority housing development projects.</b> Current law permits any party to file a notice of motion and motion to strike the whole or any part of a pleading. Under current law, a party may file with the trial court a special motion to strike a cause of action against a person arising from any act of that person in furtherance of the person’s right of petition or free speech under the United States Constitution or the California Constitution in connection with a public issue. This bill would permit a party to file with the trial court a special motion to strike the whole or any part of a pleading in all civil actions brought by any plaintiff to challenge the approval or permitting of a priority housing development project, as defined. The bill would require the trial court to deny the motion to strike if it determines that the plaintiff has established that there is a probability that the plaintiff will prevail on the claim. The bill would entitle a prevailing defendant on a special motion to strike to recover their attorney’s fees and costs, except as specified. Except as specified, the bill would require the filing of a special motion to strike within 60 days of the service of the complaint, or in the court’s discretion, at any later time the court deems proper. The bill would provide that if the court determines the administrative record is required for its decision, the moving party may, notwithstanding the filing deadlines above, file the special motion to strike within 60 days of the service of the administrative record or, in the court’s discretion, at any later time the court deems proper.		
<a href="#">SB 469</a> <a href="#">Allen</a>	Chaptered 9/8/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Housing: publicly funded low-rent housing projects.</b> The California Constitution prohibits the development, construction, or acquisition in any manner of a low-rent housing project by any state public body, as defined, until a majority of the qualified electors of the city, town, or county in which it is proposed to develop, construct, or acquire the same, voting upon that issue, approve the project by voting in favor at an election. The California Constitution, for purposes of this prohibition, defines “low-rent housing project” to mean any development composed of urban or rural dwellings, apartments, or other living accommodations for persons of low income, financed in whole or in part by the federal government or a state public body, or to which the federal government or a state public body extends assistance by supplying all or part of the labor, by guaranteeing the payment of liens, or otherwise. Current law establishes exclusions from this definition of “low-rent housing project,” including a development that consists of the acquisition, rehabilitation,		

			reconstruction, alterations work, or any combination thereof, of lodging facilities or dwelling units using moneys appropriated and disbursed pursuant to specified provisions of the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act relating to affordable housing preservation, rental housing development awarded funds from certain multifamily housing direct loan programs, and housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases. This bill would expand that exclusion to include a development that consists of the acquisition, rehabilitation, reconstruction, alterations work, or any combination thereof, of lodging facilities or dwelling units using an allocation of federal or state low-income housing tax credits from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee or moneys appropriated and disbursed pursuant to the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, and the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, thereby excluding the developments that receive money from the specified funds and programs from the scope of the above-described constitutional provision.		
<a href="#">SB 482</a> <a href="#">Blakespear</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Multifamily Housing Program: supportive housing: capitalized operating reserves.</b> Current law establishes eligible cost categories for the Multifamily Housing Program, which include capitalized reserves for replacement and operation. In this regard, existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to allow capitalized operating reserves to be used for rent subsidies for assisted units, as specified. This bill would specify that the department may allow capitalized operating reserves to be used for eligible projects, and that assisted units may include, but not be limited to, supportive housing units, as defined. To determine project eligibility for capitalized operating reserves, the bill would authorize the department to consider specified factors, including the availability of funds and the individual financial needs of the project. The bill would require the department to offer capitalized operating reserves to supportive housing units after developers have sought capitalized reserves from other potential funding sources.		
<a href="#">SB 532</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a>	Amended 6/29/2023	Assembly Appropriations	<b>San Francisco Bay area toll bridges: tolls: transit operating expenses.</b> Would, until December 31, 2028, require the Bay Area Toll Authority (BATA) to increase the toll rate for vehicles for crossing the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area by \$1.50, as adjusted for inflation. The bill would require the revenues collected from this toll to be deposited in the Bay Area Toll Account, would continuously appropriate moneys from this toll increase and other specified tolls, and would require moneys from this toll to be transferred to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) for allocation to transit operators that provide service within the San Francisco Bay area and that are experiencing a financial shortfall, as specified. The bill would direct MTC to require each transit operator eligible to receive an allocation from the account to, on an annual basis, submit a 5-year projection of its operating needs, as specified.	MTC supported an earlier version of this bill related to ballot language; the bill has been amended to address an unrelated topic	ABAG supported an earlier version of this bill related to ballot language; the bill has been amended to address an unrelated topic

<p><a href="#">SB 555</a> <a href="#">Wahab</a></p>	<p>Chaptered 10/7/2023</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered</p>	<p><b>Stable Affordable Housing Act of 2023.</b> Current law establishes various programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, homeownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Current law requires the department to, on or before December 31 of each year, submit an annual report to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department, as prescribed. This bill, the Stable Affordable Housing Act of 2023, would require the department, no later than December 31, 2026, to complete a California Social Housing Study consisting of a comprehensive analysis of the opportunities, resources, obstacles, and recommendations for the creation of housing that is affordable, as defined, and social housing, as defined, at scale, to assist in meeting the need identified in the statewide projections for below market rate housing affordable to households with extremely low, very low, low, and moderate incomes in the 6th Regional Housing Needs Assessment cycle.</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 569</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a></p>	<p>Amended 8/28/2023</p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p>	<p><b>Political Reform Act of 1974: audits.</b> Would transfer the responsibility for conducting audits and field investigations of lobbying reports to the Fair Political Practices Commission. The bill would also exclude lobbying firms and lobbyist employers with less than one dollar in payments or contributions from being selected for audit. Additionally, this bill would require the Fair Political Practices Commission to adopt regulations or policies that would ensure the operational independence of the commission’s audit personnel from the Fair Political Practices Commission’s enforcement operations. Audits conducted by the commission would be required to be posted on the commission’s internet website for 10 years following the conclusion of the audit and the commission would be required to annually report to the Legislature on the number and types of audits completed by the commission. This bill would delay the operation of these provisions until the January 1 of the next odd numbered year following an appropriation made to support the commission’s exercise of these responsibilities.</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 614</a> <a href="#">Blakespear</a></p>	<p>Introduced 2/15/2023</p>	<p>Senate Rules</p>	<p><b>Transportation Development Act.</b> The Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act, also known as the Transportation Development Act, provides for funding of local public transit systems throughout the state, as provided. The act makes legislative findings and declarations in that regard. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the legislative findings and declarations of the act.</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 617</a> <a href="#">Newman</a></p>	<p>Chaptered 10/4/2023</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered</p>	<p><b>Public contracts: progressive design-build: local and regional agencies: transit.</b> Current law, until January 1, 2029, authorizes local agencies, defined as any city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source, to use the progressive design-build process for up to 15 public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000 for each project that treats, pumps, stores, or conveys water, wastewater, recycled water, advanced treated water, or supporting facilities. Current law defines “progressive design-build” as a</p>		

			<p>project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity that is selected through a qualifications-based selection at the earliest feasible stage of the project. Current law requires the selected entity and its general partners or joint venture members to verify specified information under penalty of perjury. Current law requires local agencies to report to the Legislature by January 1, 2028, regarding the use of the progressive design-build process, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2029, would similarly authorize a transit district, municipal operator, consolidated agency, joint powers authority, regional transportation agency, or local or regional agency, as described, to use the progressive design-build process for up to 10 public works projects in excess of \$5,000,000 for each project.</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 684</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a></p>	<p>Chaptered 10/11/2023</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered</p>	<p><b>Land use: streamlined approval processes: development projects of 10 or fewer residential units on urban lots under 5 acres.</b> The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency’s processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The Planning and Zoning Law contains various provisions requiring a local government that receives an application for certain types of qualified housing developments to review the application under a streamlined, ministerial approval process depending on the type of housing development, as specified. Current law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, requires a city or county to approve an application for a small home lot housing development project, as defined, on a proposed site to be subdivided unless the city or county makes a finding related to the development’s compliance with certain requirements or the development’s specific, adverse public health or safety impact. This bill would require a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets specified requirements. In this regard, the bill would require the proposed subdivision to result in 10 or fewer parcels and the housing development project to, among other things, consist of 10 or fewer residential units, meet certain minimum parcel size and density requirements, and be located on a lot zoned for multifamily residential development that is no larger than 5 acres and is substantially surrounded by qualified urban uses. The bill would exempt the housing development project from certain requirements relating to minimum parcel size and dimensions and the formation of a homeowners’ association, except as specified.</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 710</a> <a href="#">Durazo</a></p>	<p>Chaptered 10/8/2023</p>	<p>Senate Chaptered</p>	<p><b>Sale of excess state highway property: State Highway Route 710 Terminus.</b> Current law, if the Department of Transportation determines that real property, or an interest in the property, acquired for highway purposes is no longer necessary for those purposes, authorizes the department to sell or exchange the property or property interest in the manner and upon terms, standards, and conditions established by the California Transportation Commission, as provided. Current law authorizes the California Transportation Commission to relinquish a</p>		

			portion of State Highway Route 710. This bill would require the department to establish and administer a Terminus Regional Planning Task Force, as provided, to meet quarterly and complete and submit a report to the Legislature on the issues of traffic and potential land use related to the State Route 710 Terminus adjacent areas, as defined. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027.		
<a href="#">SB 712</a> <a href="#">Portantino</a>	Chaptered 10/9/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Tenancy: personal micromobility devices.</b> Would prohibit a landlord from prohibiting a tenant from owning personal micromobility devices or from storing and recharging up to one personal micromobility device in their dwelling unit for each person occupying the unit, subject to certain conditions and exceptions. The bill would define “personal micromobility device” for those purposes to mean a device that is powered by the physical exertion of the rider or an electric motor and is designed to transport one individual or one adult accompanied by up to 3 minors.		
<a href="#">SB 713</a> <a href="#">Padilla</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Planning and zoning: density bonuses: development standard.</b> The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus, waivers or reductions of development standards, parking ratios, and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct certain types of housing. Current law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from applying any development standard that will have the effect of physically precluding the construction of a development meeting specified criteria at the densities or with the concessions or incentives permitted by the Density Bonus Law. Current law defines “development standard” as including a site or construction condition, including, but not limited to, a height limitation, a setback requirement, a floor area ratio, an onsite open-space requirement, a minimum lot area per unit requirement, or a parking ratio that applies to a residential development pursuant to any ordinance, general plan element, specific plan, charter, or other local condition, law, policy, resolution, or regulation. This bill would specify that “development standard” for these purposes includes these standards adopted by the local government or enacted by the local government’s electorate exercising its local initiative or referendum power, whether that power is derived from the California Constitution, statute, or the charter or ordinances of the local government. 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.		
<a href="#">SB 736</a> <a href="#">McGuire</a>	Chaptered 6/23/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Tribal gaming: compact ratification.</b> Would ratify amendments to the existing tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California to extend the terms of that compact. The bill would also ratify a new tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to these compacts are not projects for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).		
<a href="#">SB 747</a>	Chaptered 10/11/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Land use: surplus land.</b> Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Current law defines terms for		

<a href="#">Caballero</a>			<p>these purposes. Existing law defines “surplus land” to generally mean land owned in fee simple by a local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and not necessary for the agency’s use. Current law defines “agency’s use” to include land that is being used, is planned to be used pursuant to a written plan adopted by the local agency’s governing board, or is disposed of to support agency work or operations. Current law excludes from “agency’s use” commercial or industrial uses or activities, or property disposed of for the sole purpose of investment or generation of revenue, unless the local agency is a district, except as specified, and the agency’s governing body takes specified actions in a public meeting. Current law excludes from these requirements the disposal of exempt surplus land by an agency of the state or any local government. Current law requires a local agency to declare land as either surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it. Under existing law, exempt surplus land includes, among other types of land, property that is used by a district for an “agency’s use” as expressly authorized, land for specified developments, including a mixed-use development, if put out to open, competitive bid by a local agency, as specified, and surplus land that is subject to specified valid legal restrictions. This bill would define the term “dispose” for these purposes to mean the sale of the surplus property or a lease of any surplus property entered into on or after January 1, 2024, for a term longer than 15 years, including renewal options, as specified.</p>		
<a href="#">SB 822</a> <a href="#">Durazo</a>	Vetoed 10/8/2023	Senate Vetoed	<p><b>Workforce development: Interagency High Road Act.</b> Current law requires the California Workforce Development Board to assist the Governor in promoting the development of a well-educated and highly skilled 21st century workforce, and the development of a high road economy that offers an educated and skilled workforce with fair compensation and treatment in the workplace. Current law also requires the board to assist in developing standards, procedures, and criteria for high road employers, high road jobs, high road workforce development, and high road training partners, as specified. Current law defines “high road” for these purposes to mean a set of economic and workforce development strategies to achieve economic growth, economic equity, shared prosperity, and a clean environment. This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations and the California Workforce Development Board, within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, to collectively be responsible for oversight and decisionmaking, including, among other duties, creating high road evaluation metrics, consulting with stakeholders, and providing for meaningful public input on the development and evaluation of high road evaluation metrics. The bill would require the board to also assist in developing standards, procedures, and criteria for high road contracting and high road procurement, as specified. The bill would require, upon request by a state agency, the board to establish memorandums of understanding to incorporate high road evaluation metrics in the state agency’s procurement processes, contracts, and incentive programs. The bill would</p>		



			make these provisions effective only until January 1, 2030, and repeal them as of that date.		
<a href="#">SB 834</a> <a href="#">Portantino</a>	Amended 5/2/2023	Assembly Housing and Community Development	<b>Housing: California Family Home Construction and Homeownership Bond Act of 2023.</b> Would enact the California Family Home Construction and Homeownership Bond Act of 2023 (bond act), which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$25,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance the California Family Home Construction and Homeownership Program, established as part of the bond act. The bill would authorize the California Housing Finance Agency to award California Socially Responsible Second Mortgage Loans to eligible applicants to use as a down payment or to pay closing costs on the purchase of a new home. The bill would also authorize the agency to award Family Homeownership Opportunity Infrastructure Improvement Loans to developers to be used for predevelopment infrastructure improvements and other upfront costs typically incurred in connection with new home construction, under specified conditions. The bill would require that moneys received from a loan recipient for the repayment of financing provided under the program be used to pay debt service when due on bonds issued pursuant to the bond act. The bill would also authorize the agency to issue revenue bonds for the purposes of financing the program, as specified.		
<a href="#">SBX1 2</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a>	Chaptered 3/28/2023	Senate Chaptered	<b>Energy: transportation fuels: supply and pricing: maximum gross gasoline refining margin.</b> Current law requires operators of refineries in the state that produce gasoline meeting California specifications, within 30 days of the end of each calendar month, to submit a report to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission containing certain information regarding its refining activities related to the production of gasoline in that month. Current law requires the commission to notify a refiner that has failed to timely provide the required information and imposes a civil penalty on the refiner that fails to submit the required information within 5 days of being notified of the failure. This bill would authorize the commission to establish a maximum gross gasoline refining margin, as provided. The bill would require the commission, if the commission establishes the maximum gross gasoline refining margin, to establish a penalty for exceeding the maximum gross gasoline refining margin, as provided. The bill would authorize the commission to petition the court to enjoin a refiner from exceeding the maximum gross gasoline refining margin. The bill would also authorize the commission to impose an administrative civil penalty on a refiner for exceeding the maximum gross gasoline refining margin, as provided. The bill would require the commission to consider a refiner's request for an exemption from the maximum gross gasoline refining margin, as provided. The bill would require a refiner seeking an exemption to file a statement under the penalty of perjury setting forth the basis of the request for exemption.		

**California Local & Regional Government Association Bill Position Resources**

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**League of California Cities (“the League”)**

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

**California State Association of Counties (CSAC)**

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

**California Association of Councils of Government (CALCOG)**

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

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

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**January**

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

**February**

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

**March**

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

**April**

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

**May**

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

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

**June**

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

**July**

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

**August**

- 14: Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess

**September**

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

**October**

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

**2024**

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

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

\*Dates are subject to change.