



**City of Foster City: Priority Legislation as of November 21, 2024**

**Economic Development**

**AB 2922 (Garcia) Economic development: capital investment incentive programs. (Chaptered 09/25/2024) [Link](#)**

Prior law, until January 1, 2024, authorized a county, city and county, or city to establish a capital investment incentive program, pursuant to which the county, city and county, or city was authorized to pay, upon request, a capital investment incentive amount that does not exceed the amount of property tax derived from that portion of the assessed value of a qualified manufacturing facility, as defined, that exceeds \$150,000,000 to a proponent of a qualified manufacturing facility for up to 15 years. Prior law required the proponent to enter into a community services agreement with the county, city and county, or city, including, among other things, a job creation plan. This bill would reestablish the authorization for capital investment incentive programs until January 1, 2035. The bill would additionally authorize the above-described capital investment incentive program for proponents of a qualified manufacturing facility with an assessed value that exceeds \$25,000,000 and would include additional requirements for the above-described job creation plan for these proponents. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. (Based on 09/25/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/25/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 581, Statutes of 2024

**Elections, Political Reform and Redistricting**

**AB 440 (Pellerin) Ballot measures. (Chaptered 07/03/2024) [Link](#)**

(1)Existing law requires a constitutional amendment, bond measure, or other measure submitted to the people by the Legislature to appear on the ballot of the first statewide election occurring at least 131 days after the adoption of the proposal. This bill would call a special election to be

consolidated with the statewide general election scheduled for November 3, 2026, and would instead require the submission of ACA 13 to the people at that election. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/03/2024 text)

**Status:** 07/03/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 82, Statutes of 2024

### Energy and Utilities

**AB 2462 (Calderon) Public Utilities Commission: written reports: energy.**  
**(Chaptered 09/25/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission to annually prepare and submit to the Governor and Legislature a written report that contains the commission's recommendations for actions that can be undertaken during the succeeding 12 months to limit utility cost and rate increases consistent with the state's energy and environmental goals, including goals for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and requires the commission, in preparing the report, to require certain electrical corporations and gas corporations to study and report on measures they recommend be undertaken to limit costs and rate increases. This bill would require that the report also contain recommendations that may take longer than 12 months to implement, but could lead to substantial reductions in monthly electricity and natural gas utility bills, and considerations of how the adoption of decarbonization policies, including electrification, may impact total energy costs borne by consumers, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/25/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/25/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 569, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 1374 (Becker) Net energy metering. (Vetoed 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop a standard contract or tariff, which may include net energy metering, for eligible customer-generators, as defined, with a renewable electrical generation facility, as defined, that is a customer of a large electrical corporation. Existing law requires, in developing the standard contract or tariff for large electrical corporations, the commission to take specified actions. This bill would require, no later than July 1, 2025, the commission to ensure that any contract or tariff established by the commission pursuant to the above-described provisions for renewable electrical generation facilities configured to serve multiple customers with meters at one or more apartment buildings on a single property, or configured to serve multiple meters of a single customer on a public school property, or a set of contiguous public school properties owned, leased, or rented by the public school customer, meets certain requirements, as specified. The bill would require the commission, no later than July 1, 2026, to ensure that any contract or tariff established by the commission pursuant to a specified commission decision meets specified requirements, as

provided. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2033. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/04/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Calendar:** 11/29/24 #42 S-GOVERNOR'S VETOES

**SB 1418 (Archuleta) Hydrogen-fueling stations: expedited review. (Chaptered 09/25/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires every city, county, and city and county to administratively approve an application to install electric vehicle charging stations and hydrogen-fueling stations through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit. Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each city, county, and city and county to adopt an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county developing an ordinance to refer to the recommendations contained in the most current version of the “Plug-In Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Permitting Checklist,” as specified. Existing law requires a city, county, and city and county, in developing the expedited permitting process, to adopt a checklist of all requirements with which electric vehicle charging stations must comply to be eligible for expedited review. For these purposes, existing law defines “hydrogen-fueling station” to mean the equipment used to store and dispense hydrogen fuel to vehicles according to industry codes and standards that is open to the public. Existing law requires a hydrogen-fueling station to meet certain requirements, including any rules established by the State Air Resources Board, Energy Commission, or Department of Food and Agriculture regarding safety, reliability, weights, and measures. This bill would modify the definition of “hydrogen-fueling station” to mean the equipment and structural design components necessary to ensure the safety of the fueling station, including hydrogen-refueling canopies, that are used to store and dispense hydrogen fuel to vehicles according to industry codes and standards that are open to the public. This bill would modify the requirements a hydrogen-fueling station must meet to include all applicable state laws and regulations pertaining to hydrogen fueling, including any rules established by the State Air Resources Board, Energy Commission, or Department of Food and Agriculture regarding safety, reliability, weights, and measures. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/25/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/25/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 607, Statutes of 2024.

### **Environment and Climate**

**AB 2346 (Lee) Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products. (Chaptered 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to reduce the statewide methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, as provided. The department's organic waste regulations require local jurisdictions to annually procure a quantity of recovered organic waste products and to comply with their procurement targets by directly procuring recovered organic waste products for use or giveaway or by requiring, through a written agreement, that a direct service provider to the jurisdiction procure recovered organic waste products, or both. Those regulations specify the types of recovered organic waste products that a jurisdiction may procure, including compost that is produced at a compostable material handling operation or facility, or a specified digestion facility that composts onsite. Other regulations of the department require all compostable materials handling activities to obtain a facility permit from the department prior to commencing operations and meet other specified requirements, but exclude from those requirements certain activities that the regulations state do not constitute a compostable material handling operation or facility, including the composting of green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, and the handling of compostable materials under certain conditions, as provided. This bill would authorize local jurisdictions to count towards their procurement targets compost produced and procured from specified compost operations and specified investments and expenditures related to meeting its procurement target, as provided. The bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to determine a local per capita procurement target using information from a local waste characterization study, as specified. The bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to satisfy its annual procurement obligations by procuring a quantity of recovered organic waste products that meets or exceeds a 5-year procurement target, as specified. The bill would authorize the department, in adopting and revising regulations, to consider other pathways to prioritize local use of compost, as specified. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 42652.5 of the Public Resources Code proposed by AB 2514 and AB 2902 to be operative only if this bill and any or all of the other bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 712, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 867 (Allen) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024. (Chaptered 07/03/2024) [Link](#)**

The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 07/03/2024 text)

**Status:** 07/03/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 83, Statutes of 2024

**SB 1361 (Blakespear) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: local agencies: contract for providing services for people experiencing homelessness. (Chaptered 08/19/2024) [Link](#)**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts for its requirements, among other things, actions taken by the Department of Housing and Community Development, the California Housing Finance Agency, or a local agency not acting as the lead agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing for persons and families of low or moderate income, as provided. This bill would additionally exempt from CEQA's requirements actions taken by a local agency to approve a contract for providing services for people experiencing homelessness, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 08/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 188, Statutes of 2024

### **Governmental Operations**

**AB 2257 (Wilson) Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies. (Chaptered 09/25/2024) [Link](#)**

The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency, including notice, hearing, and protest procedures, depending on the character of the assessment, fee, or charge. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements. This bill would prohibit, if a local agency complies with specified procedures, a person or entity from bringing a judicial action or proceeding alleging noncompliance with the constitutional provisions for any new, increased, or extended fee or assessment, as defined, unless that person or entity has timely submitted to the local agency a written objection to that fee or assessment that specifies the grounds for alleging noncompliance, as specified. This bill would provide that local agency responses to the timely submitted written objections shall go to the weight of the evidence supporting the agency's compliance with the substantive limitations on fees and assessments imposed by the constitutional provisions. The bill would also prohibit an independent cause of action as to the adequacy of the local agency's responses. This bill would, if the local agency complies with the specified procedures, provide that in any judicial action or proceeding to review, invalidate, challenge, set aside, rescind, void, or annul the fee or assessment for failure to comply with the procedural and substantive requirements of specified constitutional provisions in the fee

or assessment setting process, the court's review is limited to a record of proceedings containing specified documents, except as otherwise provided. The bill would provide that this limitation does not preclude any civil action related to a local agency's failure to implement a fee or assessment in compliance with the manner adopted by the local agency. The bill would make related findings and declarations. (Based on 09/25/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/25/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 561, Statutes of 2024

**AB 2455 (Gabriel) Whistleblower protection: state and local government procedures. (Chaptered 09/25/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller to maintain a whistleblower hotline to receive calls from persons who have information regarding fraud, waste, or abuse by local government employees, as specified. Existing law authorizes the auditor or controller to refer calls received on the whistleblower hotline to the appropriate government authority for review and possible investigation. During the initial review of a call, existing law requires the auditor, controller, or other appropriate governmental agency to hold in confidence information disclosed through the whistleblower hotline, as specified. Upon receiving specific information that an employee or local government has engaged in an improper government activity, existing law authorizes a city or county auditor or controller to conduct an investigative audit of the matter, as specified. Existing law requires the identity of the individual or individuals reporting the improper government activity and the subject employee or employees to be kept confidential, except as specified. Existing law defines "fraud, waste, or abuse" to mean any activity by a local agency or employee that is undertaken in the performance of the employee's official duties, as described, that is in violation of any local, state, or federal law or regulation relating to, among other things, corruption. This bill would also authorize a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller to maintain a whistleblower hotline to receive calls from persons who have information regarding improper governmental activity, and would recast information regarding fraud, waste, or abuse by local government employees as improper governmental activity. The bill would instead authorize a city or county auditor or controller, or auditor's or controller's designee, to conduct an investigative audit of the matter upon receiving specific information that an employee or local government has engaged in a fraud, waste, or abuse or improper governmental activity, as specified. The bill would also require the identity of the individual or individuals reporting the fraud, waste or abuse and the subject employee or employees to be kept confidential, except as specified. The bill would expand the above-described duties and authorizations to the auditor's or controller's designee, as specified. The bill would revise the definition of "fraud, waste, or abuse" to also define "improper governmental activity," and expand the scope of those terms to include activity by a local agency, employee, or contractor or subcontractor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/25/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/25/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 568, Statutes of 2024

**AB 2561 (McKinnor) Local public employees: vacant positions. (Chaptered 09/22/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (act), authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations. The act requires the governing body of a

public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations and to consider fully presentations that are made by the employee organization on behalf of its members before arriving at a determination of policy or course of action. This bill would, as specified, require a public agency to present the status of vacancies and recruitment and retention efforts at a public hearing at least once per fiscal year, and would entitle the recognized employee organization to present at the hearing. If the number of job vacancies within a single bargaining unit meets or exceeds 20% of the total number of authorized full-time positions, the bill would require the public agency, upon request of the recognized employee organization, to include specified information during the public hearing. By imposing new duties on local public agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also include related legislative findings. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 409, Statutes of 2024.

**ACA 10 (Aguiar-Curry) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval. (Chaptered 06/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1 of the 2023–24 Regular Session (ACA 1) would, if adopted by the people, amend Section 4 of Article XIII A, Section 2 of Article XIII C, and Section 3 of Article XIII D of, and would add Section 2.5 of Article XIII C to, the California Constitution, relative to local finance. Under these provisions, ACA 1 would condition the imposition, extension, or increase of a sales and use tax or transactions and use tax imposed in accordance with specified law or a parcel tax by a local government for the purposes of funding 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, on the proposition proposing that tax being approved by a majority vote of the membership of the governing board of the local government and by 55% of its voters voting on the proposition and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. ACA 1 would also make conforming changes. This measure would remove the above-described provisions of ACA 1 relating to special taxes and make conforming changes in other provisions of ACA 1. The measure would direct the Secretary of State to make those amendments in ACA 1. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 06/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 06/27/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 134, Statutes of 2024

**SB 1090 (Durazo) Unemployment insurance: disability and paid family leave: claim administration. (Chaptered 09/28/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, for purposes of compensating in part for the wage loss sustained by any individual who is unable to work due to the employee's own sickness or injury, among other reasons. Existing law sets forth standards for eligibility to receive unemployment compensation disability benefits. This bill would instead require, for purposes of

unemployment compensation disability benefits, the issuance of the initial payment for those benefits within 14 days of receipt of the claimant’s properly completed first disability claim or as soon as eligibility begins, whichever is later. The bill would apply the same initial payment issuance schedule applicable to unemployment compensation disability benefits to the paid family leave program and repeal the requirement that eligible workers receive benefits generally in accordance with unemployment and disability compensation law. The bill would make these changes operative when these changes are incorporated in the Employment Development Department’s integrated claims management system as part of the EDDNext project. (Based on 09/28/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/28/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 876, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 1441 (Allen) Examination of petitions: time limitations and reimbursement of costs.**  
**(Chaptered 09/22/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as provided. Existing law generally includes in the meaning of “public records” any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public’s business prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics. Under existing law, certain election petitions are not public records and are not open to inspection except by certain persons. Specifically, existing law authorizes, among other persons, the proponents of a petition found to be insufficient or their designated representative to examine the petition no later than 21 days after certification of the insufficiency. This bill would require the examination to conclude no later than 60 days after it commenced. If the examination does not conclude within 5 business days, the bill would require that the proponents of the examination reimburse the county for any costs incurred to continue the examination, as provided. When an examination continues beyond 5 business days, the bill would require the elections official to estimate at the beginning of each day and the proponent to deposit with the elections official a sum required by the elections official to support the examination for that day. The bill would authorize the return of any money deposited in excess of the cost of the examination and provide that money not required to be refunded be deposited in the appropriate public treasury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 479, Statutes of 2024.

### **Housing and Land Use**

**AB 1820 (Schiavo) Housing development projects: applications: fees and exactions.**  
**(Chaptered 09/22/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law requires a city or county to deem an applicant for a housing development project to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing specified information about the proposed project to the city or county from which approval for the project is being sought. Existing law

requires a housing development project be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when the preliminary application was submitted. This bill would authorize a development proponent that submits a preliminary application for a housing development project to request a preliminary fee and exaction estimate, as defined, and would require a city, county, or city and county to provide the estimate within 30 business days of the submission of the preliminary application. For development fees imposed by an agency other than a city, county, or city and county, the bill would require the development proponent to request the fee schedule from the agency that imposes the fee and would require the agency that imposes the fee to provide the fee schedule to the development proponent without delay. The bill would specify that the preliminary fee and exaction estimate is for informational purposes only and does not affect the scope, amount, or time of payment of any fee or exaction, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 358, Statutes of 2024.

**Notes:** 4/24/24: Marlene said in an email: "Checked with CDD. Our fees are very transparent and it's not an issue to provide an estimate – We don't need to take a position on this one."

**AB 1886 (Alvarez) Housing Element Law: substantial compliance: Housing Accountability Act. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law, commonly referred to as the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. If the department finds that a draft housing element or amendment does not substantially comply with the Housing Element Law, existing law requires the legislative body of the city or county to either (A) change the draft element or amendment to substantially comply with the Housing Element Law or (B) adopt the draft housing element or amendment without changes and make specified findings as to why the draft element or amendment substantially complies with the Housing Element Law despite the findings of the department. This bill would provide that a housing element or amendment is considered substantially compliant with the Housing Element Law when the local agency has adopted a housing element or amendment, the department or a court of competent jurisdiction determines the adopted housing element or amendment to be in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, and the department's compliance findings have not been superseded by subsequent contrary findings by the department or by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or the court's decision has not been overturned or superseded by a subsequent court decision or by statute. The bill would provide that these provisions are declaratory of existing law and do not alter the interpretation of the terms "substantially complies" or "substantial compliance" as set forth in Section 44 of Chapter 1009 of the Statutes of 1984. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 267, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 1889 (Friedman) Conservation element: wildlife and habitat connectivity.**  
**(Chaptered 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan that includes various elements, including land use, housing, and conservation elements, as specified. Existing law requires the conservation element to consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction on natural resources located on public lands. This bill would additionally require the conservation element to consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction on the movement of wildlife and habitat connectivity. The bill would require the conservation element, upon the next update of one or more elements on or after January 1, 2028, to, among other things, identify and analyze connectivity areas, permeability, and natural landscape areas within the jurisdiction, identify and analyze existing or planned wildlife passage features, and consider the impacts of development and the barriers caused by development to wildlife, as defined, and habitat connectivity. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to incorporate by reference into its general plan an existing plan, including a certified local coastal plan, that meets these requirements. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county preparing to update its conservation element to consider incorporating appropriate standards, policies, and feasible implementation programs, consult with specified entities, and consider relevant best available science and the most appropriately scaled scientific information on linkages, corridors, and other locations that are essential to maintain landscape connectivity. The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to consult with other appropriate entities and meet the above-described requirements in a separate component or section of the general plan entitled a wildlife connectivity element. The bill would include related legislative findings and declarations. By adding to the duties of county and city officials in the administration of their land use planning duties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 686, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 1893 (Wicks) Housing Accountability Act: housing disapprovals: required local findings.**  
**(Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law, commonly referred to as the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. Existing law, the Housing Accountability Act, among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households unless the local agency makes written findings as to one of certain sets of conditions, as specified. Among these conditions, the act allows a local agency to disapprove a housing development project that is inconsistent with the jurisdiction's zoning ordinances and general plan land use designation as it existed on the date the application was deemed complete, if the jurisdiction has adopted a revised housing element that is in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, as specified. This bill would make various changes to

that condition. The bill would specify that a local agency may disapprove or condition approval of a housing development project or emergency shelter, as described above, if the local agency makes written findings that on the date the application for the housing development project or emergency shelter was deemed complete the jurisdiction did not have an adopted revised housing element that was in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law and the housing development project is not a builder's remedy project, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 268, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 2023 (Quirk-Silva) Housing element: inventory of land: substantial compliance: rebuttable presumptions. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law, commonly referred to as the Housing Element Law, prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. Existing law requires the housing element to include an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. If that inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels, as provided, existing law requires that the local government rezone sites within 3 years after the date the housing element is adopted or within one year if the local government fails to adopt a housing element that the department finds to be in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law within 120 days of the statutory deadline to adopt the housing element. This bill, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, would require a local government to complete the rezoning of sites within one year of the statutory deadline for the adoption of the housing element or 3 years and 90 days of the statutory deadline if the local government satisfies certain requirements, including submitting a draft element or draft amendment to the department for review within specified timeframes and adopting a draft element or draft amendment that the department finds to be in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 269, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 2085 (Bauer-Kahan) Planning and zoning: permitted use: community clinic. (Chaptered 09/28/2024) [Link](#)**

The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a housing development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a

significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA does not apply to the approval of ministerial projects. This bill would make a development that meets specified objective planning standards, including that, among other things, it is on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, health care, or parking are a principally permitted use, a permitted use and would require a local agency to review an application for that development on an administrative, nondiscretionary basis. The bill would require a local agency, within 60 calendar days of receiving an application pursuant to these provisions, to approve or deny the application subject to specified requirements, including that, among other things, if the local agency determines that the development is in conflict with any of the above-described standards, the local agency is required to provide the development proponent written documentation of which standard or standards the development conflicts with, as specified. The bill would provide that a development eligible for approval pursuant to this process is not a “project” for purposes of CEQA, thereby expanding the exemption for ministerial approval of projects under CEQA. By increasing duties on local governments in reviewing and approving these developments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/28/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/28/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 820, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 2114 (Irwin) Building standards: exterior elevated elements: inspection.**  
**(Chaptered 07/15/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Existing law requires the board of an association of a condominium project to cause a visual inspection to be conducted, at least every 9 years, of the exterior elevated elements for which the association has maintenance or repair responsibility. Existing law requires the inspection to be conducted by a licensed structural engineer or architect. This bill would additionally authorize a licensed civil engineer to conduct the inspection. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 07/15/2024 text)

**Status:** 07/15/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 100, Statutes of 2024

**AB 2199 (Berman) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential or mixed-use housing projects. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

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. Existing law, until January 1, 2025, exempts from CEQA residential or mixed-use housing projects, as defined, located in unincorporated areas of a county meeting certain requirements, except for residential or mixed-use housing projects if certain conditions exist, as specified. Existing law requires a lead agency, if the lead agency determines that a residential or mixed-use housing project qualifies for this exemption from CEQA and determines to approve or carry out the project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk in the county in which the project is located. This bill would extend the operation of that exemption until January 1, 2035.

2032. By also extending the requirement on a lead agency to determine the applicability of the exemption and to file a notice of exemption with the office and the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make this exemption inapplicable to a residential or mixed-use housing project that may cause substantial adverse impact to tribal cultural resources, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 271, Statutes of 2024

**AB 2243 (Wicks) Housing development projects: objective standards: affordability and site criteria. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Middle Class Housing Act of 2022, provides that a housing development project is an allowable use on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, or parking is a principally permitted use, if the proposed development complies with specified requirements. Under that act, one of those requirements is that the project site is 20 acres or less. This bill, if the site is a regional mall, as defined, would instead require that the project site not be greater than 100 acres. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 272, Statutes of 2024

**AB 2430 (Alvarez) Planning and zoning: density bonuses: monitoring fees. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city, county, or city and 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 and parking ratios, and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct certain types of housing, including a housing development in which 100% of the units are for lower income households, except that up to 20% of the units in the development may be for moderate-income households, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from charging a monitoring fee, as defined, on those types of housing developments if certain conditions are met, except as specified. The bill would provide that, beginning on January 1, 2025, any housing development that is currently placed in service, is subject to monitoring fees, and meets those conditions shall no longer be subject to those fees. By imposing new duties on local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 273, Statutes of 2024

**Position:** No Position

**Notes:** 4/24/24: EN tagged as oppose unless amended. Marlene said in an email: "Foster City recently adopted BMR unit monitoring fees which go into effect from July 1 – We're fine with the recommended 'Oppose unless amended to clarify that HCD will assume all monitoring and enforcement duties of developments subject to this measure.'" 6/7/24: EN removed position.

**AB 2533 (Carrillo, Juan) Accessory dwelling units: junior accessory dwelling units: unpermitted developments. (Chaptered 09/28/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency, by ordinance or ministerial approval, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. Existing law prohibits a local agency from denying a permit for an unpermitted accessory dwelling unit that was constructed before January 1, 2018, because the accessory dwelling unit is in violation of building standards or state or local standards applicable to accessory dwelling units, unless the local agency makes a finding that correcting the violation is necessary to protect the health and safety of the public or the occupants of the structure. Existing law makes those provisions inapplicable to a substandard building, as specified. This bill would instead prohibit a local agency from denying a permit for an unpermitted accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit that was constructed before January 1, 2020, for those violations, unless the local agency makes a finding that correcting the violation is necessary to comply with conditions that would otherwise deem a building substandard. The bill would require a local agency to inform the public about the provisions prohibiting denial of a permit for an unpermitted accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit. The bill would require this information to include a checklist of the conditions that deem a building substandard and to inform homeowners that, before submitting a permit application, the homeowner may obtain a confidential third-party code inspection from a licensed contractor. The bill would prohibit a local agency from requiring a homeowner to pay impact fees or connection or capacity charges except under specified circumstances. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize an inspector from a local agency, upon receiving an application for a permit for a previously unpermitted accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit constructed before January 1, 2020, to inspect the unit for compliance with health and safety standards and provide recommendations to comply with health and safety standards. The bill would prohibit the local agency from penalizing an applicant for having the unpermitted accessory dwelling unit and would require the local agency to approve necessary permits to correct noncompliance with health and safety standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/28/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/28/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 834, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 2553 (Friedman) Housing development: major transit stops: vehicular traffic impact fees. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

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 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 exempts from its requirements residential projects on infill sites and transit priority projects that meet certain requirements, including a requirement that the projects are located within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop. CEQA defines “major transit stop” to

include, among other locations, the intersection of 2 or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. This bill would revise the definition of “major transit stop” to increase the frequency of service interval to 20 minutes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 275, Statutes of 2024

**AB 2632 (Wilson) Planning and zoning: thrift retail stores. (Chaptered 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and of any land outside its boundaries that relates to its planning. Existing law authorizes the legislative body, if it deems it to be in the public interest, to amend all or part of an adopted general plan, as provided. Existing law also authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from treating a thrift retail store, as defined, differently from a nonthrift retail store engaged in the sale of new items that are similar to items sold by a thrift retail store for purposes of zoning, development standards, or permitting, except as specified. The bill would allow a local agency to require that thrift retail stores meet certain aesthetic or design standards, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit a local agency from prohibiting a thrift retail store from receiving used and donated items for sale in the store or other thrift retail stores, or reuse or recycling, or both reuse and recycling, through other means. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 728, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 2667 (Santiago) Affirmatively furthering fair housing: housing element: reporting. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law requires a public agency to administer its programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing, and take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. Existing law defines “affirmatively furthering fair housing” as taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. Existing law requires a housing element to include a program that sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period, each with a timeline for implementation such that there will be beneficial impacts of the programs within the planning period, that the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake to implement the policies and achieve the goals and objectives of the housing element through, among other things, the administration of land use and development controls and the provision of regulatory concessions and incentives. Existing law requires this program to affirmatively further fair housing and consist of specified components, including a summary of fair housing issues in the jurisdiction

and an assessment of the jurisdiction's fair housing enforcement and fair housing outreach capacity. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a standardized reporting format for programs and actions taken with regards to the local agency affirmatively further fair housing that enables the reporting of the assessment components described above, as specified. The bill would require local governments to utilize the standardized reporting format for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element. This bill would require a planning agency, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, to make a draft of its inventory of sites required under the Housing Element Law available to the department and the public, post the draft inventory on its internet website, and send a notification email to individuals and organizations that have previously requested notices at least 90 days before the initial adoption of the housing element and at least 7 days before any subsequent adoption submittal if changes have occurred to the inventory of sites. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 277, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 2729 (Patterson, Joe) Development projects: permits and other entitlements.**  
**(Chaptered 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. Existing law extended by 18 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement, as defined, that was issued before, and was in effect on, March 4, 2020, and that would expire before December 31, 2021, except as specified. Existing law provides that if the state or a local agency extended the otherwise applicable time for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement for not less than 18 months, as specified, that housing entitlement would not be extended an additional 18 months pursuant to these provisions. This bill would extend by 18 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement, as defined, that was issued before January 1, 2024, and that will expire before December 31, 2025, except as specified. The bill would toll this 18-month extension during any time that the housing entitlement is the subject of a legal challenge. By adding to the duties of local officials with respect to housing entitlements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 737, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 2904 (Quirk-Silva) Zoning ordinances: notice. (Chaptered 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law requires the planning commission to hold a public hearing on any zoning ordinance or an amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes any property from one zone to another. Existing law, if the proposed ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance affects the permitted uses of real property, requires notice of the hearing to be, among other things, mailed or delivered at least 10 days prior to the hearing to the owner of the subject real property, as specified. This bill would instead require notice of the planning commission's hearing on a proposed zoning ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance, if the proposed ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance affects the permitted uses of real property, to be published, posted, mailed, and delivered, or advertised, as applicable, at least 20 days before the hearing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 747, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 3012 (Grayson) Development fees: fee schedule template: fee estimate tool.**  
**(Chaptered 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make available on its internet website certain information, as applicable, including its current schedule of fees and exactions. This bill would require a city or county that has an internet website to make a fee estimate tool that the public can use to calculate an estimate of fees and exactions, as specified, for a proposed housing development project available on its internet website. The bill would authorize the city or county to choose the format of the fee estimate tool. The bill would require a city or county with a population of greater than 500,000 to meet these requirements on or before July 1, 2031. The bill would require a city or county with a population of 500,000 or fewer to meet these requirements on or before July 1, 2032. By requiring a city or county to include a fee estimate tool on its internet website, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 752, Statutes of 2024.

**Position:** No Position

**Notes:** 4/24/24: EN tagged as oppose unless amended. Marlene said in an email: "Good with - An Oppose Unless Amended that shows that we are not opposed to the concept, but rather pose to the costly requirements with shrinking revenues and VLF funding (a key revenue source) seemingly at risk to fund essential services." 6/7/24: EN removed position.

**AB 3057 (Wilson) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: junior accessory dwelling units ordinances.**  
**(Chaptered 08/27/2024) [Link](#)**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project

that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to issue a zoning variance, special use permit, or conditional use permit for a dwelling unit to be constructed, or which is attached to or detached from, a primary residence on a parcel zoned for a single-family residence, as provided, or and the adoption of an ordinance to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. This bill would expand the above CEQA exemption to include the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county to provide for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units in single-family residential zones. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 08/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/27/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 210, Statutes of 2024

**AB 3093 (Ward) Land use: housing element. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development. The annual report is required to include, among other things, the city's or county's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs, as specified. This bill would require a city or county to include in the report on the progress in meeting the city's or county's share of regional housing need the progress in meeting the need for the 6th and previous revisions of the housing element. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 282, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 3122 (Kalra) Streamlined housing approvals: objective planning standards and subdivision applications. (Chaptered 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among others, that the development is subject to a requirement mandating a minimum percentage of below market rate housing based on, among other things, that (1) the locality's latest production report reflects that there were fewer units of housing issued building permits affordable to either very low income or low-income households by income category than were required for the regional housing needs assessment cycle for that reporting period and (2) the project seeking approval dedicates 50% of the total number of units, as specified, to housing affordable to households making at or below 80% of the area median income. This bill would also include as an objective planning standard that (1) the locality's latest production report reflects the requirements described above and (2) the project application was submitted prior to January 1, 2019, and the project includes at least 500 units of

housing, that the project dedicates 20% of the total number of units, as specified, as affordable units, with at least 9% affordable to households making at or below 50% of the area median income and the remainder affordable to households making at or below 80% of the area median income. For these purposes, the bill would include units affordable to acutely low income and extremely low income households, as those terms are defined, as units affordable to very low income households, as that term is referenced. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 754, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 3177 (Carrillo, Wendy) Mitigation Fee Act: land dedications: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts. (Chaptered 09/22/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Mitigation Fee Act, imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project. Existing law requires a local agency that imposes a fee on a housing development for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts to set the rate for the fee to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation if the housing development satisfies specified characteristics, including that the housing development is located within 1/2 mile of a transit station, as specified. Existing law defines transit station for these purposes to mean a rail or light-rail station, ferry terminal, bus hub, or bus transfer station. This bill would instead require the housing development to be located within a transit priority area, as specified, for purposes of a local agency setting the rate for a mitigating vehicular traffic impacts fee to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation. The bill would define “transit priority area” as an area within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop that is existing or planned, if the planned stop is scheduled to be completed within the planning horizon included in a Transportation Improvement Program or applicable regional transportation plan. This bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing a land dedication requirement, as defined, on a housing development to widen a roadway if the land dedication requirement is for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts, achieving an adopted traffic level of service related to vehicular traffic, or achieving a desired roadway width. The bill, notwithstanding that prohibition, would authorize a local agency to, among other things, impose a land dedication requirement on a housing development if the housing development is not located in a transit priority area and the housing development has a linear street frontage of 500 feet or more. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/22/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 436, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 7 (Blakespear) Regional housing need: determination. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

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, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. That law

requires the department, in consultation with the council of governments, to determine the existing and projected need of housing for each region in a specified manner. That law requires the department's determination to be based upon population projections produced by the Department of Finance, as specified. That law also requires the department to meet and consult with the council of governments regarding the assumptions and methodologies to be used to determine each region's housing need and requires the council of governments to provide data assumptions from the council of governments' projections, as specified. That law authorizes the department to accept or reject the information provided by the council of governments and, after consultation with each council of governments, to make determinations on the council of governments' data assumptions and the methodology the department will use to determine each region's housing need. That law requires the department to provide its determinations to each council of governments, as specified. That law, upon making that determination, authorizes the council of governments to object to the determination. This bill, for regions in which the department is required to distribute the regional housing need, would prohibit a city or county from filing an objection to the regional housing need determination. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 283, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 450 (Atkins) Housing development: approvals. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

The Planning and Zoning law requires a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements, including that the proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls, except as provided. Existing law authorizes a local agency to impose objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards, as defined, except as specified, on the proposed housing development. Existing law authorizes a local agency to deny a proposed housing development if specified conditions are met, including that the building official makes a written finding that the proposed housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon public health and safety or the physical environment, as provided. This bill would remove the requirement that a proposed housing development does not allow for the demolition of more than 25% of the existing exterior structural walls to be considered ministerially. The bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards that do not apply uniformly to development within the underlying zone, but would specify that these provisions do not prohibit a local agency from adopting or imposing objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design standards on the development if the standards are more permissive than applicable standards within the underlying zone. The bill would remove the authorization for a local agency to deny a proposed housing development if the building official makes a written finding that the proposed housing development project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the physical environment. The bill would require the local agency to consider and approve or deny the proposed housing development application within 60 days from the date the local agency receives the completed application, and would deem the application approved after that time. The bill would require a permitting agency, if it denies an application, to provide a full set of comments to the applicant with a list of items that are defective

or deficient and a description of how the application can be remedied by the applicant. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 286, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 937 (Wiener) Development projects: fees and charges. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

The Mitigation Fee Act regulates fees for development projects, fees for specific purposes, including water and sewer connection fees, and fees for solar energy systems, among others. The act, among other things, requires local agencies to comply with various conditions when imposing fees, extractions, or charges as a condition of approval of a proposed development or development project. The act prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except for utility service fees, which the local agency is authorized to collect at the time an application for utility service is received. The act exempts specified units in a residential development proposed by a nonprofit housing developer if the housing development meets certain conditions. This bill would limit the utility service fees exception described above to utility service fees related to connections, and cap those fees at the costs incurred by the utility provider resulting from the connection activities. The bill would extend the above-described exemption for those units in a residential development that meets those conditions to any housing developer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 290, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 1037 (Wiener) Planning and zoning: housing element: enforcement. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. The Planning and Zoning Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. The Planning and Zoning Law requires HCD to notify a city, county, or city and county, and authorizes HCD to notify the office of the Attorney General, that the city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if the local government has taken action in violation of specified provisions of law. The Planning and Zoning Law also requires, among other things, that an application for a housing development be subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards. The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to bring its general plan into substantial compliance with provisions regulating general plans and specifies timelines under which the city or county is required to bring its zoning ordinance into consistency if the court finds in favor of a plaintiff in an action challenging the validity of a general plan, or any mandatory element thereof, as specified. This bill, in any action brought by the Attorney General or HCD to enforce the adoption of housing element revisions, as specified, or to enforce any state law that requires a city, county, or local agency to ministerially

approve any planning or permitting application related to a housing development project, as specified, would subject the city, county, or local agency to specified remedies, including a civil penalty of, at minimum, \$10,000 per month, and not exceeding \$50,000 per month, for each violation, as specified. The bill would require that the penalties set forth in its provisions only apply when the local agency's acts or omissions, as described, are arbitrary, capricious, or entirely lacking in evidentiary support, contrary to established public policy, unlawful, or procedurally unfair. The bill would require a court to modify certain of its prior orders, including an order directing a city or county to substantially comply with provisions regulating general plans and to bring its zoning ordinance into consistency, to impose, among other things, the maximum penalty specified in these provisions, as provided. The bill would require these civil penalties, as specified, to be deposited into the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund for the sole purpose of supporting the development of affordable housing located in the affected jurisdiction, except as provided, and would require that expenditure of any penalty moneys deposited into the fund under these provisions be subject to appropriation by the Legislature. In the event a city, county, or local agency fails to pay civil penalties imposed by the court, the bill would authorize the court to require the Controller to intercept any available state and local funds and direct those funds to the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund to correct the jurisdiction's failure to pay, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 293, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 1123 (Caballero) Planning and zoning: subdivisions: ministerial review.**  
**(Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, among other things, requires 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 certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, is zoned for multifamily residential development, is no larger than 5 acres, as specified, and the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet, except as provided. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing on the housing development an objective zoning standard, objective subdivision standard, or objective design standard that, among other things, physically precludes the development of a project built to specified densities. This bill would prohibit, if a local agency chooses to permit accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units, those units from counting as residential units for purposes of the above-described requirement that a housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units. The bill would revise the requirement that the lot be zoned for multifamily residential development and would instead require that the lot either be zoned for multifamily residential dwelling use or vacant, as defined, and zoned for single-family residential development. The bill would require that a vacant lot zoned for single-family residential development is no larger than 1 1/2 acres, as specified, and that if the parcels are zoned for single-family residential use, the newly created parcels are no smaller than 1,200 square feet. The bill would, notwithstanding the prohibition related to physical preclusion of a development described above, authorize a local agency to impose a specified height limit on a lot that is vacant and zoned for single-family residential development. The bill would include in the above-described certain requirements that the proposed subdivision will not result in any existing dwelling unit being

alienable separate from the title to any other existing dwelling unit on the lot. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 294, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 1211 (Skinner) Land use: accessory dwelling units: ministerial approval.**  
**(Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency, by ordinance, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) in areas zoned for residential use, as specified. That law prohibits, if a local agency adopts an ordinance to create ADUs in those zones, the local agency from requiring the replacement of offstreet parking spaces if a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of, or is converted to, an ADU. This bill would also prohibit the local agency from requiring the replacement of offstreet parking spaces if an uncovered parking space is demolished in conjunction with the construction of, or is converted to, an ADU. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 296, Statutes of 2024.

### **Open Meetings and Transparency**

**AB 2095 (Maienschein) Publication: newspapers of general circulation.**  
**(Vetoed 09/28/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law requires various types of notices to be provided in a “newspaper of general circulation,” as that term is defined, in accordance with certain prescribed publication periods and legal requirements. Existing law requires a newspaper of general circulation to meet certain criteria, including publication, a bona fide subscription list of paying subscribers, and printing and publishing at regular intervals in the state, county, or city where publication is to be given. This bill would require any public notice that is legally required to be published in a newspaper of general circulation to be published in the newspaper’s print publication, on the newspaper’s internet website or electronic newspaper available on the internet, and on the statewide internet website maintained as a repository for notices by a majority of California newspapers of general circulation, as specified. This bill would permit a newspaper that does not maintain its own internet website to satisfy these notice requirements by publishing the notice on the statewide internet website and referencing the statewide internet website in its print publication notice. The bill would provide that certain internet website operator errors or temporary outages or service interruptions resulting in an error in the legal notice published do not constitute a defect in publication, if the legal notice appears correctly in the newspaper’s print publication and satisfies all other legal notice requirements. The bill would prohibit a newspaper or the statewide internet website from charging any fee or surcharge specifically to access public notices on their internet website, except as specified. The bill would prohibit a newspaper from charging an additional fee or surcharge

specifically for posting to the statewide internet website. The bill, until January 1, 2028, would exempt a public notice that is published in a newspaper of general circulation that has 5 or fewer employees from the requirements that the notice be published on the newspaper's internet website or electronic newspaper and on the statewide internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/05/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/28/2024 - Vetoed by Governor.

**Calendar:** 11/29/24 #97 A-VETOED

**AB 2302 (Addis) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**  
**(Chaptered 09/22/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Existing law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in specified circumstances if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, and the legislative body complies with prescribed requirements. Existing law imposes prescribed restrictions on remote participation by a member under these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including establishing limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location, prohibiting such participation for a period of more than 3 consecutive months or 20% of the regular meetings for the local agency within a calendar year, or more than 2 meetings if the legislative body regularly meets fewer than 10 times per calendar year. This bill would revise those limits, instead prohibiting such participation for more than a specified number of meetings per year, based on how frequently the legislative body regularly meets. The bill, for the purpose of counting meetings attended by teleconference, would define a "meeting" as any number of meetings of the legislative body of a local agency that begin on the same calendar day. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/22/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 389, Statutes of 2024

**AB 2715 (Boerner) Ralph M. Brown Act: closed sessions. (Chaptered 09/14/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, generally requires that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law authorizes a legislative body to hold a closed session with specified individuals on, among other things, matters posing a threat to the security of essential public services, as

specified. This bill would additionally authorize a legislative body to hold a closed session with other law enforcement or security personnel and to hold a closed session on a threat to critical infrastructure controls or critical infrastructure information, as defined, relating to cybersecurity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/14/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/14/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 243, Statutes of 2024

**Notes:** 4/24/24: Marlene said in an email: "I don't think our Council would feel strongly about this one way or the other. Okay to not take a position."

### **Public Safety and EMS**

#### **AB 1779 (Irwin) Theft: jurisdiction. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law defines types of theft, including petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting. Existing law also defines the crimes of robbery and burglary. Existing law sets forth specific rules relating to the jurisdiction for the prosecution of theft by fraud, organized retail theft, and receiving stolen property, including that the jurisdiction for prosecution includes the county where an offense involving the theft or receipt of the stolen merchandise occurred, the county in which the merchandise was recovered, or the county where any act was done by the defendant in instigating, procuring, promoting, or aiding or abetting in the commission of a theft offense or other qualifying offense. Existing law jurisdictionally limits prosecution of each of the above to criminal actions brought by the Attorney General. This bill would no longer limit the jurisdictional rules for the above crimes to criminal actions brought by the Attorney General. If a case is brought by someone other than the Attorney General and multiple offenses are committed by the same defendant in multiple jurisdictions, the bill would allow a criminal action to be brought in any of those jurisdictions subject to a hearing on consolidation of the offenses, as specified. The bill would require the prosecution to present written evidence at the hearing that all district attorneys in counties with jurisdiction over the offenses agree to the venue. The bill would require charged offenses from jurisdictions where there is not a written agreement from the district attorney to be returned to that jurisdiction. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 165, Statutes of 2024.

#### **AB 1802 (Jones-Sawyer) Crimes: organized theft. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, until January 1, 2026, makes a person guilty of organized retail theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified, if the person acts in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces with the intent to sell or return the merchandise for value, acts in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess merchandise knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acts as an agent of another to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruits, coordinates, organizes, supervises, directs, manages, or finances another to undertake acts of theft. This bill would extend the operation of the

crime of organized retail theft indefinitely. By extending the operation of an existing crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 166, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 1960 (Rivas, Robert) Sentencing enhancements: property loss. (Chaptered 09/12/2024) [Link](#)**

State law, repealed as of January 1, 2018, required a court to impose an additional term of imprisonment, as specified, on a person who takes, damages, or destroys property in the commission or attempted commission of a felony, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, create sentencing enhancements for taking, damaging, or destroying property in the commission or attempted commission of a felony, as specified. By adding new sentencing enhancements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/12/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/12/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 220, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 1972 (Alanis) Regional property crimes task force. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law authorizes the Governor to appoint and commission individuals designated by a railroad company to serve as police officers. Existing law, until January 1, 2026, requires the Department of the California Highway Patrol to coordinate with the Department of Justice to convene a regional property crimes task force to identify geographic areas experiencing increased levels of property crimes and assist local law enforcement with resources, such as personnel and equipment. This bill would require the task force to assist railroad police and would specify cargo theft as a property crime for consideration by the regional property crimes task force. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 167, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 2943 (Zbur) Crimes: shoplifting. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law divides theft into grand theft and petty theft. Existing law punishes petty theft as a misdemeanor while grand theft is punished as either a misdemeanor or a felony. Existing law lists specific types of theft which are grand theft and all other cases of theft as petty theft. Existing law authorizes a person to be charged with grand theft if the property taken exceeds \$950 over the course of distinct but related acts. This bill would clarify that those related acts include acts committed against multiple victims or in counties other than the county of the current offense. The bill would also clarify that evidence that distinct acts are motivated by one intention, one general impulse, and one plan may include, but is not limited to, evidence that the acts involve the same

defendant or defendants, are substantially similar in nature, or occur within a 90-day period. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 168, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 3209 (Berman) Crimes: theft: retail theft restraining orders. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law prohibits the theft of merchandise from a retail establishment. Existing law authorizes a court, upon sentencing a person for specified offenses, including stalking and elder abuse, to issue a criminal protective order prohibiting the person from contacting any victim of their offense. This bill would authorize a court, when sentencing a person for an offense involving theft from a retail establishment, vandalism of a retail establishment, or battery of an employee of a retail establishment, to issue a criminal protective order prohibiting a person from entering the retail establishment, including any parking lots and including other franchise or chain locations of the retail establishment, as specified. The bill would also authorize a prosecuting attorney, city attorney, county counsel, or attorney representing a retail establishment to file a petition for the issuance of a criminal protective order of this type against a person who has been arrested, including, but not limited to, the issuance of a citation in lieu of a custodial arrest, 2 or more times for any of the offenses at the same retail establishment, as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes. The bill would make a violation of these orders punishable as a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 169, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 400 (Wahab) Peace officers: confidentiality of records. (Chaptered 02/29/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, generally requires public records to be open for inspection by the public. Existing law provides numerous exceptions to this requirement. Under existing law, the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers are confidential and not subject to public inspection. Existing law provides certain exemptions to this confidentiality, including the reports, investigations, and findings of certain incidents involving the use of force by a peace officer. This bill would clarify that this confidentiality does not prohibit an agency that formerly employed a peace officer or custodial officer from disclosing the termination for cause of that officer, as specified. (Based on 02/29/2024 text)

**Status:** 02/29/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 3, Statutes of 2024

**SB 905 (Wiener) Crimes: theft from a vehicle. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law defines the crime of burglary to include entering a vehicle when the doors are locked with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny or a felony. Existing law makes the burglary of a vehicle punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would make forcibly entering a vehicle, as defined, with the intent to commit a theft or a felony therein a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year or imprisonment in a county jail

for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 170, Statutes of 2024

**SB 926 (Wahab) Crimes: distribution of intimate images. (Chaptered 09/19/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law defines certain acts as disorderly conduct, punishable as a misdemeanor. Under existing law, it is disorderly conduct to intentionally distribute or cause to be distributed the image of the intimate body part or parts of another identifiable person, or an image of the person depicted engaged in an act of sexual intercourse, sodomy, oral copulation, sexual penetration, or an image of masturbation by the person depicted or in which the person depicted participates, under circumstances in which the persons agree or understand that the image shall remain private, the person distributing the image knows or should know that distribution of the image will cause serious emotional distress, and the person depicted suffers that distress. This bill would make it a crime for a person who is 18 years of age or older to intentionally create and distribute or cause to be distributed any photo realistic image, digital image, electronic image, computer image, computer-generated image, or other pictorial representation of an intimate body part or parts of another identifiable person, or an image of the person depicted engaged in an act of sexual intercourse, sodomy, oral copulation, sexual penetration, or an image of masturbation by the person depicted or in which the person depicted participates that was created in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to believe the image is an authentic image of the person depicted, under circumstances in which the person distributing the image knows or should know that distribution of the image will cause serious emotional distress, and the person depicted suffers that distress. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 647 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 1874, AB 1962, and SB 1414, to be operative only if this bill and some or all of those other bills are enacted and this bill is enacted last. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/19/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/19/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 289, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 982 (Wahab) Crimes: organized theft. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law, until January 1, 2026, makes a person guilty of organized retail theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified, if the person acts in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces with the intent to sell or return the merchandise for value, acts in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess merchandise knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acts as an agent of another to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruits, coordinates, organizes, supervises, directs, manages, or finances another to undertake acts of theft. This bill would extend the operation of the crime of organized retail theft indefinitely. By extending the operation of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 171, Statutes of 2024

**SB 1144 (Skinner) Marketplaces: online marketplaces. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law generally requires an online marketplace to require a high-volume third-party seller on the online marketplace to make certain disclosures. Existing law requires an online marketplace to suspend future sales activity of a high-volume third-party seller that is not in compliance with those information sharing requirements, as specified. Existing law imposes certain information retention and security requirements on an online marketplace and prohibits specified uses of that information. This bill would revise the types of transactions that qualify a third-party seller as a "high-volume third-party seller," for those purposes. Specifically, the bill would remove the conditions that the transactions be made through an online marketplace and that the online marketplace process the payment and, instead, would add the condition that the transactions were made utilizing an online marketplace. The bill would also revise the definition of "online marketplace" by removing the conditions that the above-described features be used by third-party sellers, and that the platform have the above-described contractual relationship with consumers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 172, Statutes of 2024

**SB 1242 (Min) Crimes: fires. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law prohibits unlawfully causing a fire by recklessly setting fire to, burning, or causing to be burned, any structure, forest land, or property. A violation of this prohibition is punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. This bill would, for the purposes of sentencing for a violation of these provisions, make it a factor in aggravation that the offense was carried out within a merchant's premises in order to facilitate organized retail theft. By increasing the punishment for a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 173, Statutes of 2024

**SB 1381 (Wahab) Crimes: child pornography. (Chaptered 09/29/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law prohibits the production, development, duplication, distribution, or possession, as specified, of matter, in specified formats, that depicts a person under 18 years of age engaging in or simulating sexual conduct, as defined. Existing law separately prohibits this conduct where it is done for consideration or where such matter is shared with a minor. Existing law also prohibits the employment or use of a minor, or the permitting by a parent or guardian of the employment or use of a minor for the production of such matter. Existing law authorizes the forfeiture and destruction of such matter regardless of whether a conviction is sought or obtained. This bill would expand the scope of certain of these provisions to include matter that is digitally altered or generated by the use of artificial intelligence, as such matter is defined. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 09/29/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/29/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 929, Statutes of 2024.

**SB 1416 (Newman) Sentencing enhancements: sale, exchange, or return of stolen property. (Chaptered 08/16/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law defines types of theft, including petty theft, grand theft, and shoplifting. Existing law also defines the crime of burglary, which consists of entering specified buildings, places, or vehicles with the intent to commit grand or petty theft or a felony. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, create sentencing enhancements for selling, exchanging, or returning for value, or attempting to sell, exchange, or return for value, any property acquired through one or more acts of shoplifting, theft, or burglary from a retail business, if the property value exceeds specified amounts. The bill would additionally make these enhancements apply to any person acting in concert with another person to violate these provisions. By adding new sentencing enhancements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/16/2024 text)

**Status:** 08/16/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 174, Statutes of 2024

**Revenue and Taxation**

**AB 2061 (Wilson) Sales and Use Tax: exemptions: zero-emission public transportation ferries. (Vetoed 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing 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. Those laws provide various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, beginning January 1, 2025, and until January 1, 2030, 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/28/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Vetoed by Governor.

**Calendar:** 11/29/24 #76 A-VETOED

**SB 1072 (Padilla) Local government: Proposition 218: remedies. (Chaptered 09/20/2024) [Link](#)**

The California Constitution sets forth various requirements for the imposition of local taxes. The California Constitution excludes from classification as a tax assessments and property-related fees imposed in accordance with provisions of the California Constitution that establish requirements for those assessments and property-related fees. Under these requirements, an assessment is prohibited from being imposed on any parcel if it exceeds the reasonable cost of the

proportional special benefit conferred on that parcel, and a fee or charge imposed on any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership is prohibited from exceeding the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local compliance with the requirements of the California Constitution for assessments and property-related fees. This bill would require a local agency, if a court determines that a fee or charge for a property-related service, as specified, violates the above-described provisions of the California Constitution relating to fees and charges, to credit the amount of the fee or charge attributable to the violation against the amount of the revenues required to provide the property-related service, unless a refund is explicitly provided for by statute. This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of Proposition 218, approved by the voters at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, and the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act. (Based on 09/20/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/20/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 323, Statutes of 2024.

### **Transportation and Public Works**

#### **AB 1890 (Patterson, Joe) Public works: prevailing wage. (Vetoed 09/29/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law defines the term “public works” for the purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages, the regulation of working hours, and the securing of workers’ compensation for public works projects. Existing law requires an entity awarding a public works contract, as specified, to provide notice to the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law requires civil penalties to be imposed on an entity that fails to provide that required notice and authorizes the Labor Commissioner to issue a citation for civil penalties to an entity that fails to provide the required notice. This bill would additionally require the awarding body to provide notice to the department, within 30 days, if there is a change in the identity of a contractor or subcontractor performing the project or, if the total amount of the contract change exceeds specified thresholds. The bill would exempt projects of awarding bodies operating labor compliance programs that are approved and monitored by the department and covered by a valid project labor agreement. By creating new notification requirements for public agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/26/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/29/2024 - Vetoed by Governor.

**Calendar:** 11/29/24 #111 A-VETOED

#### **AB 2037 (Papan) Weights and measures: electric vehicle chargers. (Chaptered 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law regulates advertising that indicates the price of motor vehicle fuel, including electricity sold as a motor vehicle fuel. Existing law requires a county sealer to enforce the advertising requirements. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a crime. Existing law defines

“correct,” for purposes of testing and verifying the accuracy of a weighing or measuring device, as a weight or measure or a weighing, measuring, or counting instrument that meets certain tolerance and specification requirements. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2026, authorize a county sealer to test and verify as correct any electric vehicle charger operated by a public agency, as defined, that is located in the county in which the sealer has jurisdiction. The bill would require a county sealer, upon testing and finding that an electric vehicle charger operated by a public agency is incorrect, as defined, to cause it to be marked with the words “out of order” and require the charger to be repaired or corrected, as specified. The bill would authorize a county board of supervisors to charge an annual registration fee for the cost of inspecting and testing an electric vehicle charger operated by a public agency, as specified. The bill would authorize a county sealer to levy a civil penalty against a public agency, or a vendor or entity contracted by the public agency to provide and maintain electric vehicle charger services on behalf of the public agency, that removes or obliterates a tag or device placed on an electric vehicle charger operated by a public agency, as specified. The bill would exempt an electric vehicle charger from testing and verification by a county sealer if it is owned by a local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, and if certain requirements are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 692, Statutes of 2024.

**AB 2427 (McCarty) Electric vehicle charging stations: permitting: curbside charging.**  
**(Chaptered 09/25/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law creates the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, known as “GO-Biz,” and requires GO-Biz to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. Existing law continues into existence the zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) division within GO-Biz as the Zero-Emission Vehicle Market Development Office. Existing law references GO-Biz’s Electric Vehicle Charging Station Permitting Guidebook, which recommends best practices for electric vehicle supply equipment permitting. This bill would require the office to develop a model permitting checklist, model zoning ordinances, and best practices for permit costs and permit review timelines to help local governments permit curbside charging stations as part of the office’s development of the Electric Vehicle Charging Station Permitting Guidebook or any subsequent updates. The bill would also require the office to consult with local governments, electric vehicle service providers, and utilities while developing the above-described materials. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/25/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/25/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 567, Statutes of 2024.

**Position:** Support

**Notes:** 4/24/24: EN tagged as support. 5/6/24: EN received final letter, submitted to portal, and emailed delegation. 6/5/24: EN reached out to the City about editing the letter to resubmit. 6/6/24: EN submitted letter to Senate Local Government and Senate Energy. 6/11/24: AS me too'd in

support in Senate Local Government. 8/27/24: DC sent request for signature letter to the Governor's office.

**AB 2813 (Aguiar-Curry) Government Investment Act. (Chaptered 07/18/2024) [Link](#)**

(1)Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, defines various terms and prescribes procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with specified provisions of the California Constitution. This bill, for purposes of ACA 1, would define “affordable housing” to include rental housing, ownership housing, interim housing, and affordable housing programs such as downpayment assistance, first-time homebuyer programs, and owner-occupied affordable housing rehabilitation programs, that are affordable to households earning up to 150% of countywide median income. The bill would require a local government to ensure that any project that is funded with ACA 1 bonded indebtedness to have an estimated useful life of at least 15 years or 5 years if the funds are for specified public safety facilities, infrastructure, and equipment. The bill would define “public infrastructure” to exclude the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of a sports stadium or arena where the majority of the use of the facility is for private ticketed activities. The bill would prohibit ACA 1 bonded indebtedness from being used for the acquisition or lease of any real property that has, at the time of acquisition or lease, been improved with one to 4 dwelling units, except as specified. The bill would also prohibit any ACA 1 bonded indebtedness, when added to existing bonded indebtedness of a local government, from exceeding the applicable statutory limit on the maximum amount of bonded indebtedness that a local government is authorized to incur. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/18/2024 text)

**Status:** 07/18/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 155, Statutes of 2024

**SB 532 (Wiener) Parking payment zones. (Chaptered 09/28/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law allows a local authority to establish parking meter zones and fix the rate of fees for those zones by ordinance. Existing law prohibits a local authority from requiring payment of parking meter fees by a mobile device, as specified. This bill would instead authorize, until January 1, 2033, in the City and County of San Francisco, City of Long Beach, and City of Santa Monica, a local authority to require payment of parking fees by a mobile device, if it meets certain requirements, such as adopting an accessible and equitable parking cash payment plan that does not utilize parking meters or payment centers in parking payment zones to provide reasonably accessible alternative means for payment of parking fees using cash. The bill would also authorize the local authority in the City and County of San Francisco, City of Long Beach, and City of Santa Monica to operate the above-described parking zones for 5 years following the date of creation, in each of the respective entities, of the first mobile device parking payment zone, or until January 1, 2033, whichever is sooner. The bill would specify that a civil fine for parking in a zone that requires payment by mobile device and lacks a parking meter is 1/2 of the civil fine for failing to pay for metered parking. The bill would require a local authority to consult with specified stakeholders in the development of the plan and would require a local authority that adopts a plan and implements a mobile device parking payment zone to provide to its governing body and the Legislature a specified evaluation of the impact of all mobile device parking payment zones implemented by the local authority on equity, accessibility, and costs. (Based on 09/28/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/28/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 858, Statutes of 2024.

**Position:** No Position

**Notes:** 07/21/23 | DH: Per City request, RPPG prepared an analysis on this measure, as amended 07/25/23| DH: City likely to adopt an oppose position during the 8/21 council meeting. Tagged as pending oppose. 8/14/23: DH sent the City a draft oppose letter. 8/24/23: EN received final letter and tagged as oppose, submitted to Assembly Appropriations, and emailed delegation. 6/10/24: Bill gut and amended. EN removed position.

**SB 768 (Caballero) California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Housing and Community Development: vehicle miles traveled: study. (Chaptered 09/27/2024) [Link](#)**

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. Existing law requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for certification and adoption proposed revisions to guidelines establishing criteria, for purposes of CEQA, for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state. This bill would require the department, in consultation with local governments and other interested parties, as specified, by January 1, 2028, and subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, to conduct and post on its internet website a study on how vehicle miles traveled is used as a metric for measuring transportation impacts of housing projects pursuant to CEQA. The bill would require the study to include, among other things, an analysis of the differences in the availability and feasibility of mitigation measures to housing projects for vehicle miles traveled in rural, suburban, urban, and low vehicle miles traveled areas. The bill would repeal those provisions on January 1, 2029. (Based on 09/27/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/27/2024 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 773, Statutes of 2024.

**Water and Wastewater**

**AB 460 (Bauer-Kahan) State Water Resources Control Board: water rights and usage: civil penalties. (Chaptered 09/22/2024) [Link](#)**

Under existing law, the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass, subject to specified civil liability. This bill would require the State Water

Resources Control Board to adjust for inflation, by January 1 of each year, beginning in 2026, the amounts of civil and administrative liabilities or penalties imposed by the board or in water right actions brought at the request of the board, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/22/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/22/2024 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 342, Statutes of 2024

**Position:** Neutral

**Notes:** 5/24/23: EN tagged as pending oppose. 5/26/23: EN sent a draft letter to the City for review. 6/21/23: EN received letter, tagged as oppose, submitted to Senate NRW, emailed delegation and governor's office. 7/11/24: EN tagged as neutral.

**SB 366 (Caballero) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.**  
**(Vetoed 09/25/2024) [Link](#)**

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as “The California Water Plan.” Existing law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, water transfers, and alternative pricing policies that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Existing law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to expand the membership of the advisory committee to include tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department, as part of the 2033 update to the plan, to update the interim planning target for 2050, as provided. The bill would require the target to consider the identified and future water needs for all beneficial uses and ensure safe drinking water for all Californians, among other things. The bill would require the plan to include specified components, including discussions of environmental needs, urban sector water needs, and agricultural water needs, and a discussion of the estimated costs and benefits of any project type or action that is recommended by the department within the plan that could help achieve the water supply targets. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature amendments, supplements, and additions included in the updates of the plan, together with a summary of the department’s conclusions and recommendations, in the session in which the updated plan is issued. The bill would also require the department to conduct public workshops to give interested parties an opportunity to comment on the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/03/2024 text)

**Status:** 09/25/2024 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Position:** Watch

**Calendar:** 11/29/24 #32 S-GOVERNOR'S VETOES

**Notes:** 2.28.23, AS: CMUA Sponsored bill