

**CALIFORNIA BUSINESS PROPERTIES ASSOCIATION**  
**ICSC / BOMA CAL / NAIOP CAL / IREM / RILA**  
**OFFICE, INDUSTRIAL, RETAIL REAL ESTATE**  
**ALL BILLS AS OF Friday, March 10, 2023**

**\*\*SPONSORED BY ALLIED BUSINESS GROUPS\*\***

| Measure                 | Author                    | Topic   | Location             | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------|----------|
| <a href="#">AB 52</a>   | <a href="#">Grayson D</a> | Sales and Use Tax Law: manufacturing equipment: research and development equipment. | 12/5/2022-A. PRINT   | The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes state taxes 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. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes, including an exemption from those taxes, on and after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2030, for the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified tangible personal property, as defined, that is, among other things, purchased by a qualified person for purchases for use primarily in manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling of tangible personal property, as specified, or purchased for use by a qualified person to be used primarily in research and development. Current law prohibits the exemption described above from applying with respect to any tax levied by a county, city, or district pursuant to, or in accordance with, the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or the Transactions and Use Tax Law, sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to certain provisions of the Sales and Use Tax Law, and sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to certain provisions of the California Constitution. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to expand the sales and use tax exemption for manufacturing and research and development equipment to preserve California's status as a hub of innovation and technology and to encourage greater investment in California. | SUPPORT  | 1        |
| <a href="#">AB 1236</a> | <a href="#">Grayson D</a> | Fire protection: residential fire sprinklers.                                       | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT   | Current law authorizes specified local jurisdictions and fire protection districts to make changes or modifications that are more stringent than specified state standards, as provided. Current law explicitly neither mandates nor prohibits a fire protection district or a local jurisdiction from mandating the installation of residential fire sprinkler systems in the construction of new dwelling units or the retrofitting of existing dwelling units. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would identify a consistent and safe minimum size of residential fire sprinklers that would reduce costs for homeowners and property owners.   | SUPPORT  | 1        |
| <a href="#">SB 405</a>  | <a href="#">Cortese D</a> | Planning and zoning: housing element: inventory of sites: regional housing need.    | 2/22/2023-S. HOUSING | Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified. Current law requires the appropriate council of governments, or for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. Current law requires a city or county to determine whether each site in its inventory of land can accommodate the development of  | SUPPORT  |          |

|                           |                              |  |                            | some portion of its share of the regional housing need, as provided. This bill, for a housing element or amendment adopted as part of the seventh planning period, would require the planning agency to provide notice to the owner of a site included in the above-described inventory that the site is included in that inventory, if the owner's identity and contact information is known, as specified. If the site owner notifies the planning agency or the department that the owner does not intend to develop at least 80% of the number of units for the site, determined as described above, during the current planning period, the bill would provide that the site would not be considered a site that can be developed to meet the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need, except as specified. The bill would require the planning agency to make a reasonable effort to identify an owner and the owner's contact information and to determine the intent of the owner to develop the site. The bill would require that the information be an important factor for the department in determining whether the housing element identifies sufficient sites to meet the jurisdiction share of regional housing. The bill would require the department to amend specified standards, forms, and definitions to implement these provisions. |          |          |
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| <a href="#">SB 592</a>    | <a href="#">Newman</a> D     | Labor standards information and enforcement. | 2/22/2023-S. L., P.E. & R. | Current law creates with the Department of Industrial Relations, and establishes within the department the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE), which is headed by the Labor Commissioner. The DLSE is generally charged with enforcing employment statutes and regulations, either in administrative actions or through litigation. Current law imposes various administrative sanctions, civil fines and penalties, and criminal penalties for violations of employment statutes or regulations. This bill would prohibit the imposition of punishment or liability for costs upon a person who has relied upon a published opinion letter or an enforcement policy, as defined, of DLSE that is displayed on the internet website of the division, except for restitution of unpaid wages, for violations of statutes or regulations in judicial or administrative proceedings if the person pleads and proves specified facts. The bill would require a person asserting this defense to have acted in good faith, to have relied upon, and conformed to, the applicable opinion letter or enforcement policy, and to have provided true and correct information to the division, among other things.  | SUPPORT  | 1        |
| <b>**STRONG SUPPORT**</b> |                              |  |                            |   |          |          |
| Measure                   | Author                       | Topic  | Location                   | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 1708</a>   | <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D | Organized Retail Crime                       | 3/9/2023-A. PUB. S.        | The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, defines and prohibits an act of shoplifting and prohibits prosecution for an act of shoplifting under any other law. This bill would refine the definition of shoplifting and would specifically exclude certain offenses from prosecution as shoplifting, including, among others, the theft of a firearm or vehicle, identity theft, and credit card fraud.   | SUPPORT  | 1        |
| <a href="#">SB 592</a>    | <a href="#">Newman</a> D     | Labor standards information and enforcement. | 2/22/2023-S. L., P.E. & R. | Current law creates with the Department of Industrial Relations, and establishes within the department the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE), which is headed by the Labor Commissioner. The DLSE is generally charged with enforcing employment statutes and regulations, either in administrative actions or through litigation. Current law imposes various administrative sanctions, civil fines and penalties, and criminal penalties for violations of employment statutes or regulations. This bill would prohibit the imposition of punishment or liability for  | SUPPORT  | 1        |

|                        |                           |   |                           | costs upon a person who has relied upon a published opinion letter or an enforcement policy, as defined, of DLSE that is displayed on the internet website of the division, except for restitution of unpaid wages, for violations of statutes or regulations in judicial or administrative proceedings if the person pleads and proves specified facts. The bill would require a person asserting this defense to have acted in good faith, to have relied upon, and conformed to, the applicable opinion letter or enforcement policy, and to have provided true and correct information to the division, among other things.   |          |          |
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| <a href="#">SB 703</a> | <a href="#">Niello R</a>  | Employment: work hours: flexible work schedules.          | 3/1/2023-S. L., P.E. & R. | Would enact the California Workplace Flexibility Act of 2023. The bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek and would allow the employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday. The bill would prescribe a method for calculating the payment of overtime for hours worked in excess of the permitted amounts and would establish requirements for termination of these agreements. The bill would except from its provisions employees covered by collective bargaining and public employees, as specified. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations.   | SUPPORT  | 1        |
| <b>*Strong OPPOSE*</b> |                           |   |                           |   |          |          |
| Measure                | Author                    | Topic   | Location                  | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 259</a> | <a href="#">Lee D</a>     | Wealth Tax: False Claims Act.                             | 1/19/2023-A. PRINT        | Would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2026, impose an annual tax at a rate of 1.5% of a resident of this state's worldwide net worth in excess of \$1,000,000,000, or in excess of \$500,000,000 in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, impose an annual tax at a rate of 1% of a resident's worldwide net worth in excess of \$50,000,000, or in excess of \$25,000,000 in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would also impose, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, an additional tax at a rate of 0.5% of a resident's worldwide net worth in excess of \$1,000,000,000, or in excess of \$500,000,000 in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would describe worldwide net worth with reference to specific federal provisions and would provide that worldwide net worth does not include specific assets, including personal property situated out of state, directly held real property, or liabilities related to directly held real property. The bill would also authorize the Franchise Tax Board to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions, including regulations regarding the valuation of certain assets that are not publicly traded. The bill would require new certifications by taxpayers, made under penalty of perjury. | OPPOSE   | 1        |
| <a href="#">AB 627</a> | <a href="#">Jackson D</a> | Heavy-duty trucks: grant program: operating requirements. | 2/17/2023-A. TRANS.       | Would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2030, a person from operating a diesel-fueled heavy-duty truck on the city streets or county roads located in the Counties of Riverside or San Bernardino, as specified.  | OPPOSE   | 1        |
| <a href="#">AB 772</a> | <a href="#">Jackson D</a> | Electric vehicle chargers.                                | 3/2/2023-A. U. & E.       | Would require the Energy Commission to require, by regulation, that each single-family residence constructed on and after January 1, 2025, include a rapid compact electric vehicle charger and that each multifamily residence constructed on and after January 1, 2025, include sufficient rapid compact electric vehicle chargers to   | OPPOSE   | 1        |

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|                         |                          |   |                    | serve at least 10% of its residential capacity at any given time. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.  |        |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1000</a> | <a href="#">Reyes</a> D  | Land use: housing.                                | 2/15/2023-A. PRINT | Current law declares the importance of, and general responsibility for, making housing available and affordable for all Californians. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.  | OPPOSE | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 253</a>  | <a href="#">Wiener</a> D | Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act.        | 2/9/2023-S. E.Q.   | Would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before January 1, 2025, to develop and adopt regulations requiring United States partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and other business entities with total annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 and that do business in California, defined as “reporting entities,” to publicly disclose to the emissions registry, as defined, and verify, starting in 2026 on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their greenhouse gas emissions, categorized as scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as defined, from the prior calendar year, as provided. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2030, to review, and update as necessary, these deadlines to evaluate trends in scope 3 emissions reporting and to consider changes to the deadlines, as provided. The bill would require reporting entities to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions in a manner that is easily understandable and accessible to residents of the state. The bill would require reporting entities to ensure that their public disclosures have been independently verified by the emissions registry or a third-party auditor, approved by the state board, with expertise in greenhouse gas emissions accounting. The bill would require the state board, in developing these regulations, to consult with the Attorney General, other government stakeholders, investors, stakeholders representing consumer and environmental justice interests, and reporting entities that have demonstrated leadership in full-scope greenhouse gas emissions accounting and public disclosure and greenhouse gas emissions reductions. | OPPOSE | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 261</a>  | <a href="#">Stern</a> D  | Greenhouse gases: climate-related financial risk. | 2/9/2023-S. E.Q.   | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to make available, and update at least annually, on its internet website the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants for each facility that reports to the state board, as provided. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a covered entity, as defined, to prepare a climate-related financial risk report disclosing the entity’s climate-related financial risk and measures adopted to reduce and adapt to climate-related financial risk disclosed. The bill would require the covered entity to submit to the state board, and make available to the public on its own internet website, a copy of the report and to submit to the Secretary of State a statement affirming, not under penalty of perjury, that the report discloses climate-related financial risk. The bill would also set forth the duties of the Climate-Related Risk Disclosure Advisory Group, as specified, including the duty to collect and review climate-related financial risk reports received in the prior calendar year and the duty to annually prepare a public report that contains specified information, including a review of the disclosure of climate-related financial risk contained in climate-related financial risk reports and an analysis of the systemic and sectorwide climate-related financial risks facing the state.  | OPPOSE | 1 |

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| <a href="#">SB 365</a> | <a href="#">Wiener</a> D   | Civil procedure: arbitration.                   | 2/15/2023-S. JUD.          | Current law authorizes a party to appeal, among other things, an order dismissing or denying a petition to compel arbitration. Current law generally stays proceedings in the trial court on the judgment or order appealed from when the appeal is perfected, subject to specified exceptions. This bill would additionally prohibit a trial court from staying proceedings during the pendency of an appeal of an order dismissing or denying a petition to compel arbitration.  | OPPOSE          | 1               |
| <a href="#">SB 399</a> | <a href="#">Wahab</a> D    | Employer communications: intimidation.          | 2/22/2023-S. L., P.E. & R. | Would, except as specified, prohibit an employer from requiring its employees to attend an employer-sponsored meeting or participate in any communications with the employer or its agents or representatives, the purpose of which is to communicate the employer's opinion about religious matters, political matters, or certain rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and California Constitution, as defined.   | OPPOSE          | 1               |
| <a href="#">SB 466</a> | <a href="#">Wahab</a> D    | Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act: rental rates. | 2/22/2023-S. JUD.          | The Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act prescribes statewide limits on the application of local rent control with regard to certain properties. The act generally authorizes an owner of residential real property to establish the initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit, except in specified circumstances, including, (1) when the residential real property has a certificate of occupancy issued after February 1, 1995, (2) when the residential real property has already been exempt from the residential rent control ordinance of a public entity on or before February 1, 1995, pursuant to a local exemption for newly constructed units, and (3) when the residential real property is alienable and separate from title to any other dwelling units, except as specified. This bill would instead authorize an owner of residential real property to establish the initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit when the residential real property has been issued a certificate of occupancy issued within the 15 years preceding the date on which the owner seeks to establish a rental rate under these provisions.  | OPPOSE          | 1               |
| <a href="#">SB 616</a> | <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D | Paid sick days: accrual and use.                | 2/22/2023-S. L., P.E. & R. | Current law requires the paid leave to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked, and to be available for use beginning on the 90th day of employment. Current law authorizes an employer to use a different accrual method as long as an employee has no less than 24 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. Current law also provides that an employer may satisfy the accrual requirements by providing not less than 24 hours or 3 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee's 120th calendar day of employment. This bill would modify the employer's alternate sick leave accrual method to instead require that an employee have no less than 56 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 280th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. The bill would modify that satisfaction provision to authorize an employer to satisfy accrual requirements by providing not less than 56 hours or 7 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee's 280th calendar day of employment. | OPPOSE          | 1               |
| <b>ADA</b>             |                            |   |                            |  |                 |                 |
| <b>Measure</b>         | <b>Author</b>              | <b>Topic</b>                                    | <b>Location</b>            | <b>Brief Summary</b>   | <b>Position</b> | <b>Priority</b> |
| <a href="#">AB 221</a> | <a href="#">Ting</a> D     | Budget Act of 2023.                             | 1/26/2023-A. BUDGET        | Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2023–24 fiscal year.   | MONITOR         |                 |

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| <a href="#">AB 222</a>  | <a href="#">Arambula</a> D    | Civil Rights Department: Californians with disabilities workgroup. | 2/2/2023-A. JUD.    | The California Fair Employment and Housing Act establishes the Civil Rights Department within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency under the direction of the Director of Civil Rights. Current law sets forth the powers and duties of the department, which include receiving, investigating, conciliating, mediating, and prosecuting complaints alleging unlawful practices or violations of specified civil rights provisions, including those based on a mental or physical disability, as defined. This bill would require the department to convene a workgroup to make recommendations to the Legislature for the development of accessibility and antidiscrimination laws for people with disabilities, as defined. The bill would require membership of the workgroup to include interested parties and stakeholders that reflect the diversity of the state, including, among other groups, individuals who have personal experience with a disability.  | OPP/LEAN  | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 950</a>  | <a href="#">Maienschein</a> D | Accessibility: internet websites.                                  | 3/2/2023-A. JUD.    | Current law imposes liability upon a person who denies, aids or incites a denial, or makes any discrimination or distinction contrary to rights afforded by law, for actual damages suffered, exemplary damages, a civil penalty, and attorney's fees, as specified, to any person who was denied the specified rights. Current law also imposes liability upon a person, firm, or corporation that denies or interferes with admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities or otherwise interferes with the rights of an individual with a disability, as specified, for damages and attorney's fees to a person who was denied those rights. Current law establishes in state government the California Commission on Disability Access, which is required to provide information regarding preventing or minimizing problems of compliance by California businesses by providing educational services, including outreach efforts, and by preparing and hosting on its internet website a Guide to Compliance with State Laws and Regulations Regarding Disability Access Requirements. This bill would specify that statutory damages based upon the inaccessibility of internet website under these provisions shall only be recovered against an entity, as defined, if the internet website fails to provide equally effective communication or facilitate full and equal enjoyment of the entity's goods and services to the public. The bill would, in order for a plaintiff to be entitled to statutory damages for internet website inaccessibility, require the plaintiff to prove that they personally encountered a barrier that interfered with their ability to access all or part of the entity's internet website and that caused them to experience a difference in their access to, or use of, the website as compared to other users such that they were unable to acquire the same information, engage in the same interaction, or enjoy the same services with substantially equivalent ease of use, or have the same level of privacy and independence as other users who are not disabled, or that they were deterred from accessing all or part of the internet website because of the website's failure to provide equally effective communication or to facilitate full and equal enjoyment of the entity's goods and services to all members of the public | SUPP/LEAN |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1147</a> | <a href="#">Addis</a> D       | Disability Equity and Accountability Act of 2023.                  | 3/2/2023-A. HUM. S. | Would enact the Disability Equity and Accountability of 2023, which would make various changes to the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act for purposes including gathering relevant data and providing increased oversight of regional center operations and performance. The bill would require an evaluation of regional center performance by the State Department of Developmental Services, which would be implemented using a common set of performance measures. The bill would require the assessments to use performance measures in 7 specific domains: community integration, employment, equity in access, case   | MONITOR   |   |

|                         |                                   |   |                     | management, client and family choice, experience and satisfaction, human and civil rights, and health and safety. The bill would require the department to establish standards for these performance measures, as specified, by July 1, 2024.   |          |          |
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| <a href="#">AB 1404</a> | <a href="#">Carrillo, Wendy</a> D | Disability access: internet website-related accessibility claims.   | 3/2/2023-A. JUD.    | The Unruh Civil Rights Act, commonly referred to as the Unruh Act, and federal law, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, prohibit discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Current law prescribes remedies for violations of these prohibitions, which include actual damages, any amount determined by a jury or a court up to a maximum of 3 times the amount of actual damages but in no case less than \$4,000, and attorney's fees to be determined by the court. This bill would require an attorney, with each demand letter or complaint alleging an internet website-related accessibility claim, to provide the small business defendant, as defined, with a copy of a written advisory notice pertaining to disability access laws, as specified. If the small business defendant corrects the violation within 60 days of receiving the notice, the bill would reduce the maximum statutory damages to \$25.  | SUPPORT  | 1        |
| <a href="#">AB 1601</a> | <a href="#">Alvarez</a> D         | Involuntary commitment.   | 3/9/2023-A. HEALTH  | Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to self or others, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including, among others, by peace officers and designated members of a mobile crisis team, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. This bill would additionally authorize a person to be taken into custody pursuant to those provisions by a paramedic or emergency medical technician.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 585</a>  | <a href="#">Niello</a> R          | Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: statutory damages: attorney's fees and costs. | 2/22/2023-S. JUD.   | Current law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Current law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, including by causing difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment. Current law, for claims filed on or after a specified date, presumes that certain technical violations do not cause a person difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment for these purposes if specified criteria are satisfied. Current law limits a defendant's liability for statutory damages under specified conditions, including if a defendant corrects the construction-related violations within a specified time. This bill would prohibit a construction-related accessibility claim for statutory damages from being initiated in a legal proceeding against a defendant until the defendant has been served with a demand letter specifying each alleged violation of a construction-related accessibility standard and given 120 days to correct the alleged violation. | SUPPORT  | 1        |
| <b>BUSINESS ISSUES</b>  |                                   |   |                     |   |          |          |
| Measure                 | Author                            | Topic   | Location            | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 286</a>  | <a href="#">Wood</a> D            | Broadband infrastructure: mapping.  | 2/2/2023-A. C. & C. | Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission, in collaboration with relevant state agencies and stakeholders, to maintain and update a statewide, publicly accessible, and interactive map showing the accessibility of broadband service in the state. Current law authorizes the commission to collect information from providers of broadband services at the address level and prohibits the commission   | MONITOR  |          |



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|                        |                                 |  |                      | from disclosing certain protected residential subscriber information. This bill would require that the map identify, for each address in the state, each provider of broadband services that offers service at the address and the maximum speed of broadband services offered by each provider of broadband services at the address.  |          |   |
| <a href="#">AB 520</a> | <a href="#">Santiago</a> D      | Employment: nonpayment of wages: judgment enforcement. | 2/7/2023-A. PRINT    | Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation. Under current law, any individual or business entity that contracts for services in the property services or long-term care industries is jointly and severally liable for any unpaid wages, including interest, where the individual or business entity has been provided notice, by any party, of any proceeding or investigation by the Labor Commissioner in which the employer is found liable for those unpaid wages, to the extent the amounts are for services performed under that contract, as provided, and except as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.  |          |   |
| <a href="#">AB 521</a> | <a href="#">Bauer-Kahan</a> D   | Occupational safety and health standards: restrooms.   | 2/17/2023-A. L. & E. | The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, an independent entity within the Department of Industrial Relations, has the exclusive authority to adopt occupational safety and health standards within the state. Current law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (OSHA), requires employers to comply with certain safety and health standards, as specified, and charges the division with enforcement of the act. Current law requires the division, before December 1, 2025, to submit to the standards board a rulemaking proposal to consider revising the heat illness standard and wildfire smoke standard. Current law also requires the standards board to review the proposed changes and consider adopting revised standards on or before December 31, 2025. This bill would also require the division, before December 1, 2025, to submit to the standards board a rulemaking proposal to consider revising a regulation on jobsite restrooms to require at least one women's designated restroom for jobsites with 2 or more required water closets. | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 524</a> | <a href="#">Wicks</a> D         | Discrimination: family caregiver status.               | 2/17/2023-A. L. & E. | The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, among other things, to refuse to hire or employ a person because of various personal characteristics, conditions, or traits. This bill would prohibit employment discrimination on account of family caregiver status, as defined, and would recognize the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of family caregiver status as a civil right, as specified.  | OPP/LEAN |   |
| <a href="#">AB 587</a> | <a href="#">Rivas, Robert</a> D | Public works: payroll records.                         | 2/17/2023-A. L. & E. | Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to investigate allegations that a contractor or subcontractor violated the law regulating public works projects, including the payment of prevailing wages. Current law requires each contractor and subcontractor on a public works project to keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with the public work. Current law requires any copy of records made available for inspection as copies and furnished upon request to the public or any public agency to be marked or obliterated to prevent disclosure of an individual's name, address, and social security number but specifies that any copy of records made available to a Taft-Hartley trust fund for the  | OPP/LEAN | 1 |



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|                         |                                   |   |                     | purposes of allocating contributions to participants be marked or obliterated only to prevent disclosure of an individual's full social security number, as specified. Current law makes any contractor, subcontractor, agent, or representative who neglects to comply with the requirements to keep accurate payroll records guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would require any copy of records made available for inspection by, or furnished to, a multiemployer Taft-Hartley trust fund or joint labor-management committee be provided on forms provided by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or contain the same information as those forms.   |          |  |
| <a href="#">AB 662</a>  | <a href="#">Boerner Horvath</a> D | Federal Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program funds: administration. | 3/9/2023-A. C. & C. | Pursuant to its current authority, the commission supervises administration of the state's telecommunications universal service programs, including, among others, the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF). Current law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the CASF program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. Current law requires the commission to establish specified accounts within the CASF, including, among other accounts, the Broadband Infrastructure Grant Account and the Federal Funding Account. This bill would require the commission, in administering federal Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program funds pursuant to the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, to use processes and procedures that are consistent with guidelines adopted by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for the use of the program funds. The bill would prohibit the commission from imposing any additional rules, processes, procedures, prohibitions, funding prioritizations, or eligibility criteria on any applicant that are not consistent with or explicitly required by the federal guidelines. The bill would require the commission, in exercising any discretion in adopting rules, processes, and procedures to administer program funds, to aim to adopt rules, processes, and procedures that, among other things, use the most robust, granular, and accurate broadband availability data. | MONITOR  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 747</a>  | <a href="#">McCarty</a> D         | Business: unlawful employee contracts and requirements.                         | 3/9/2023-A. L. & E. | Current law authorizes any person who sells the goodwill of a business, any owner of a business entity selling or otherwise disposing of all of their ownership interest in the business entity, or any owner of a business entity that sells specified assets or ownership interests to agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business within a specified geographic area in which the business so sold, or that of the business entity, division, or subsidiary has been carried on, if the buyer, or any person deriving title to the goodwill or ownership interest from the buyer, carries on a like business therein. Current law defines "ownership interest" as a partnership interest, membership interest, or a capital stockholder, as described. This bill would modify the definition of "ownership interest" to require the partnership interest, membership interest, or capital stock to be more than a 10% interest of the total partnership interest, more than a 10% interest of the total membership interest, or more than 10% of the total shares of ownership of the entity, respectively.  | OPP/LEAN |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1031</a> | <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D   | Employee rest periods.  | 2/15/2023-A. PRINT  | Would make related legislative findings and declarations, and would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to permit direct support staff providing services and supports in community settings to maintain general supervision of their consumers during rest periods, as specified.   | OPP/LEAN |  |

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| <a href="#">AB 1307</a> | <a href="#">Wicks</a> D        | Banks or trust companies: property interests.   | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT         | Under current law, a bank or trust company may purchase, acquire, hold, or lease real property or an interest therein only in specified circumstances, including, among others, as may be necessary or convenient for the use, operation, or housing of its head office and branch offices. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.  | MONITOR   |   |
| <a href="#">SB 278</a>  | <a href="#">Dodd</a> D         | Elder abuse.  | 2/9/2023-S. B. & F. I.     | Current law defines financial abuse for those purposes of the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act and provides that it occurs when, among other instances, a person or entity takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains, or assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining, real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both. Current law requires a person or entity to be deemed to have taken, secreted, appropriated, obtained, or retained property for a wrongful use if, among other things, the person or entity takes the property and the person or entity knew or should have known that the conduct is likely to be harmful to the elder or dependent adult. Current law requires the court to award specified costs if a defendant is found liable for financial abuse, as specified. This bill would specifically state that the above-described provision regarding when a person or entity is deemed to have taken property for a wrongful use includes when a person or entity assisted in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining property for a wrongful use. The bill would state that its provisions are declaratory of existing law. | OPPOSE    | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 330</a>  | <a href="#">Niello</a> R       | Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.   | 2/7/2023-S. RLS.           | The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 permits an aggrieved employee, on behalf of themselves and other current or former employees, to bring a civil action pursuant to specified procedures for a violation of a provision of the Labor Code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision naming the act.   | SUPP/LEAN |   |
| <a href="#">SB 375</a>  | <a href="#">Alvarado-Gil</a> D | Employment: employer contributions: employee withholdings: COVID-19 regulatory compliance credit. | 2/22/2023-S. L., P.E. & R. | Under current law, every employer who pays wages to a resident employee for services performed either within or without this state, or to a nonresident employee for services performed in this state, is required to deduct and withhold from those wages, except as provided, for each payroll, a tax computed in an amount substantially equivalent to the amount reasonably estimated to be due under the Personal Income Tax Law. Under current law, every employer required to withhold those taxes is required to, for each calendar quarter, file a withholding report, a quarterly return, and a report of wages in a form prescribed by the Employment Development Department, and pay over the taxes required to be withheld. This bill would authorize an employer to claim, for the 2023 and 2024 calendar years, a COVID-19 regulatory compliance credit in a specified amount. The bill would require the credit to be claimed on the employer's last quarterly return, as described, for the relevant calendar year. The bill would require any amount claimed by an employer to be credited against employee personal income tax withholding amounts required to be remitted to the department for the last quarter of the relevant calendar year.                        | SUPPORT   | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 544</a>  | <a href="#">Laird</a> D        | Historical property contracts.  | 2/15/2023-S. RLS.          | Current law authorizes an owner of any qualified historical property, as defined, to contract with the legislative body of a city, county, or city and county, to restrict the use of the property, as specified, in exchange for lowered assessment values. This  | MONITOR   |   |

|                        |                               |  |                       |  |                 |                 |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|
|                        |                               |  |                       | bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provisions that define a qualified historical property.  |                 |                 |
| <a href="#">SB 618</a> | <a href="#">Rubio</a> D       | Public works: definition.  | 2/15/2023-S. RLS.     | Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law defines the term “public works” for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Current law also includes as a “public work” work done for irrigation, utility, reclamation, and improvement districts, and other districts of this type, except as specified. Current law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that definition.  | MONITOR         |                 |
| <a href="#">SB 740</a> | <a href="#">Cortese</a> D     | Hazardous materials management: stationary sources: skilled and trained workforce. | 3/1/2023-S. E.Q.      | Current law requires an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in certain petroleum-related activities, and with one or more covered processes that require the preparation and submission of a risk management plan (RMP), when contracting for the performance of construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work at the stationary source to require that its contractors and any subcontractors use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all onsite work within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades. Current law defines “skilled and trained workforce” to include, among other criteria, skilled journeypersons who are paid at least a rate equivalent to the applicable prevailing hourly wage rate. This bill would extend that workforce requirement to contracts awarded, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, by an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in manufacturing hydrogen, biofuels, lithium batteries, or certain specified chemicals, in mining or beneficiating lithium, or in capturing, sequestering, or using carbon dioxide in specified conditions. | MONITOR         |                 |
| <b>CEQA</b>            |                               |  |                       |  |                 |                 |
| <b>Measure</b>         | <b>Author</b>                 | <b>Topic</b>   | <b>Location</b>       | <b>Brief Summary</b>   | <b>Position</b> | <b>Priority</b> |
| <a href="#">AB 225</a> | <a href="#">Grayson</a> D     | Real property: environmental hazards booklet.                                      | 3/2/2023-A. B.&P.     | Current law requires the Department of Real Estate to develop a booklet to educate and inform consumers on, among other things, common environmental hazards that are located on, and affect, real property. Current law requires the types of common environmental hazards to include, but not be limited to, asbestos, radon gas, lead-based paint, formaldehyde, fuel and chemical storage tanks, and water and soil contamination. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that when the booklet is next updated, as existing resources permit or as private resources are made available, it be updated to include 3 new sections on wildfires, climate change, and sea level rise, as specified. The bill would require the State Department of Public Health to seek the advice and assistance of departments within the Natural Resources Agency in the writing of the booklet, as specified.  | MONITOR         | Sponsor         |
| <a href="#">AB 340</a> | <a href="#">Fong, Vince</a> R | California Environmental Quality Act: grounds for noncompliance.                   | 2/9/2023-A. NAT. RES. | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) prohibits an action or proceeding from being brought in a court to challenge the approval of a project by a public agency unless the alleged grounds for noncompliance are presented to the public agency orally or in writing by a person during the public comment period provided by CEQA or before the close of the public hearing on the project before the issuance of the notice of determination. This bill would require the alleged grounds  | MONITOR         |                 |

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|                         |                                  |  |                        | for noncompliance with CEQA presented to the public agency in writing be presented at least 10 days before the public hearing on the project before the issuance of the notice of determination. The bill would prohibit the inclusion of written comments presented to the public agency after that time period in the record of proceedings and would prohibit those documents from serving as basis on which an action or proceeding may be brought.   |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 356</a>  | <a href="#">Mathis R</a>         | California Environmental Quality Act: aesthetic impacts.                             | 2/9/2023-A. NAT. RES.  | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Current law, until January 1, 2024, specifies that, except as provided, a lead agency is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project and aesthetic effects are not considered significant effects on the environment if the project involves the refurbishment, conversion, repurposing, or replacement of an existing building that meets certain requirements. This bill would extend the operation of the above provision indefinitely.                        | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 692</a>  | <a href="#">Patterson, Jim R</a> | California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: egress route projects: fire safety. | 2/23/2023-A. NAT. RES. | Would, until January 1, 2030, exempt from the the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) egress route projects undertaken by a public agency to improve emergency access to and evacuation from a subdivision without a secondary egress route if the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection has recommended the creation of a secondary access to the subdivision and certain conditions are met. The bill would require the lead agency to hold a noticed public meeting to hear and respond to public comments before determining that a project is exempt. The bill would require the lead agency, if it determines that a project is not subject to CEQA and approves or carries out that project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and with the clerk of the county in which the project will be located. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 978</a>  | <a href="#">Patterson, Joe R</a> | California Environmental Quality Act: housing projects: judicial review: bonds.      | 2/23/2023-A. NAT. RES. | Would require a person seeking judicial review of the decision of a lead agency made pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to carry out or approve a housing project to post a bond of \$500,000 to cover the costs and damages to the housing project incurred by the respondent or real party in interest. The bill would authorize the court to waive or adjust this bond requirement upon a finding of good cause to believe that the requirement does not further the interest of justice.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1152</a> | <a href="#">Patterson, Joe R</a> | California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: recycled water.                     | 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.  | Would exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) a project to construct or expand a recycled water pipeline for the purpose of mitigating drought conditions for which a state of emergency was proclaimed by the Governor if the project meets specified criteria. Because a lead agency would be required to determine if a project qualifies for this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also exempt from CEQA the development and approval of building standards by state agencies for recycled water systems.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1318</a> | <a href="#">Rivas, Luz D</a>     | California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: residential projects.               | 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.  | 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   | MONITOR |  |

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|                         |                           |  |                       | 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. This bill would expand the exemption by increasing the size of a residential project that would qualify for the exemption to include a project of not more than 5 acres in total area. The bill would require a lead agency approving an exempt residential project on an urbanized infill site to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.   |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1488</a> | <a href="#">Wallis R</a>  | California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review. | 3/9/2023-A. NAT. RES. | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental impact report for water conveyance or storage projects, as defined, or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects. The bill would require the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for a water conveyance or storage project, as provided, and to include a specified notice in the draft EIR and final EIR for the water conveyance or storage project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1491</a> | <a href="#">Grayson D</a> | California Environmental Quality Act: master environmental impact report.                    | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT    | 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. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the above provision. This bill contains other existing laws.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1532</a> | <a href="#">Haney D</a>   | Office conversion projects.  | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT    | The Planning and Zoning Law 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 that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Under that law, supportive housing, as defined, is a use by right in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted if the developer provides the planning agency with a plan for providing supportive services and the proposed housing development meets specified criteria. This bill would make an office conversion project, as defined, that meets certain requirements a use by right in all areas regardless of zoning. The bill would define "office conversion project" to mean the conversion of a building used for office purposes or a vacant office  | OPPOSE  |  |

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|                         |                                  |   |                       | building into residential dwelling units. The bill would define “use by right” to mean that the city or county’s review of the office conversion may not require a conditional use permit, planned unit development permit, or other discretionary city or county review or approval that would constitute a “project” for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act, as specified.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1554</a> | <a href="#">Patterson, Joe</a> R | California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: wildfire fuels reduction projects.                 | 3/9/2023-A. NAT. RES. | This bill would expressly exempt from CEQA a project reduction of fuels in areas within moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1633</a> | <a href="#">Ting</a> D           | Housing Accountability Act: disapprovals: California Environmental Quality Act.                     | 3/9/2023-A. H. & C.D. | Existing law, the Housing Accountability Act, prohibits a local agency from disapproving a housing development project, as described, unless it makes certain written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. This bill would define “disapprove the housing development project” as also including any instance in which a local agency fails to issue a project an exemption from CEQA for which it is eligible, as described, or fails to adopt a negative declaration or addendum for the project, to certify an environmental impact report for the project, or to approve another comparable environmental document, if certain conditions are satisfied. Among other conditions, the bill would require a housing development project subject to these provisions to be located within an urbanized area, as defined, and meet or exceed 15 dwelling units per acre. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1700</a> | <a href="#">Hoover</a> R         | California Environmental Quality Act: population growth and noise impacts: housing projects.        | 3/9/2023-A. NAT. RES. | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would specify that population growth, in and of itself, resulting from a housing project and noise impacts of a housing project are not an effect on the environment for purposes of CEQA.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 4</a>    | <a href="#">Wiener</a> D         | Planning and zoning: housing development: higher education institutions and religious institutions. | 2/1/2023-S. HOUSING   | The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a 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 Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee within the Department of Housing and Community Development. Current law requires the committee to allocate state low-income housing tax credits in conformity with state and federal law that establishes a maximum rent that may be charged to a tenant for a project unit constructed using low-income housing tax credits. This bill would require that a housing development project be a use by right upon the request of an applicant who submits an application for streamlined approval, on any land owned by an independent institution of higher education or religious institution on or before January 1, 2024, if the development satisfies specified criteria, including that the development is not | MONITOR |  |

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|                        |                              |   |                   | adjoined to any site where more than one-third of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use. The bill would define various terms for these purposes.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">SB 69</a>  | <a href="#">Cortese</a> D    | California Environmental Quality Act: judicial and administrative proceedings: limitations. | 1/18/2023-S. E.Q. | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a state agency or a local agency that approves or determines to carry out a project subject to CEQA to file a notice of determination with the Office of Planning and Research or the county clerk of each county in which the project will be located, as provided. CEQA authorizes a state agency or a local agency that determines that a project is not subject to CEQA to file a notice of exemption with the office or the county clerk of each county in which the project will be located, as provided. If a person has made a written request to a public agency for a copy of a notice of determination or notice of exemption for a project before the date on which the public agency approves or determines to carry out the project, CEQA requires the public agency, no later than 5 days from the date of the public agency's action, to deposit a copy of the written notice addressed to that person in the United States mail, first-class postage prepaid. CEQA provides that the date upon which the notice is mailed does not affect the limitations periods applicable to specified actions or proceedings to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul specified acts or decisions of a public agency on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. The bill would require a public agency to provide both the notice and any subsequent amended, corrected, or revised notice, as specified, in response to a written request for the notice, regardless of the delivery method. By requiring a local agency to provide a copy of any subsequent amended, corrected, or revised notice, along with the notice, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 239</a> | <a href="#">Dahle</a> R      | California Environmental Quality Act: housing development projects: judicial proceedings.   | 2/1/2023-S. E.Q.  | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a court, in an action or proceeding brought challenging any determination, finding, or decision of a public agency on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA and a finding by the court of such noncompliance, to enter an order that includes one or more of specified mandates, one of which may be a mandate to suspend any or all specific project activity or activities, as provided. CEQA provides that, except as otherwise specified, it is not intended to limit the equitable powers of the courts. This bill would limit the standing to file and maintain the above action or proceeding to the Attorney General. The bill would authorize the court, upon its own motion or of a party, to conduct a hearing to determine if the Attorney General is bringing and maintaining an action or proceeding for nonenvironmental purposes, as defined. If the court determines that the action is brought or maintained for nonenvironmental purposes, the bill would authorize the court to take necessary actions, including the dismissal of the action or proceeding, award of attorneys' fees, or both dismissal and award.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 240</a> | <a href="#">Ochoa Bogh</a> R | Surplus state real property.  | 2/15/2023-S. G.O. | Current law requires a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to satisfy certain requirements to be considered as a potential priority buyer of the surplus state real property, including that the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the department, that the surplus state real property, or portion of that surplus state real property, is to be used by the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor for open space, public parks, affordable housing projects, or development of local government-owned facilities. Current law authorizes the Department of General Services to sell surplus state real property, or a portion of surplus state real property, to a local   | MONITOR |  |



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|                        |                           |   |                   | agency, or to a nonprofit affordable housing sponsor if no local agency is interested in the surplus state real property, for affordable housing projects at a sales price less than fair market value if the department determines that such a discount will enable the provision of housing for persons and families of low or moderate income. Current law also authorizes the Director of General Services to transfer surplus state real property to a local agency for less than fair market value if the agency uses the surplus state real property for parks or open-space purposes. This bill would remove authorization for a local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to be considered as a potential priority buyer of surplus state real property upon demonstration that the property is to be used by the agency or sponsor for open space or a public park. The bill would, where surplus state real property that is to be used by the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor for affordable housing projects and the affordable housing project is not completed within 5 years of the date the property was acquired by the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor, require the local agency or nonprofit affordable housing sponsor to pay a penalty in the amount of 1% of the purchase price. The bill would remove authorization to transfer surplus state real property to a local agency for less than fair market value if the agency proposes to use the surplus state real property for parks or open-space purposes. |         |   |
| <a href="#">SB 270</a> | <a href="#">Wiener D</a>  | California Environmental Quality Act: housing projects: housing sustainability districts: exemption.        | 2/9/2023-S. E.Q.  | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempts from its requirements a housing project undertaken in a housing sustainability district designated by a local government if specified requirements are met, including that the lead agency has certified an environmental impact report for the district, and the Department of Housing and Community Development has approved the district, within 10 years of the lead agency's review of the housing project. This bill would instead allow the exemption to apply if the lead agency has certified an environmental impact report for the district, and the Department of Housing and Community Development has approved the district, within 12 years of the lead agency's review of the housing project.   | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">SB 393</a> | <a href="#">Glazer D</a>  | California Environmental Quality Act: judicial challenge: identification of contributors: housing projects. | 2/22/2023-S. E.Q. | The California Environmental Quality Act 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. This bill would require a plaintiff or petitioner, in an action brought pursuant to the act, to disclose the identity of a person or entity that contributes in excess of \$1,000, as specified, toward the plaintiff's or petitioner's costs of the action. The bill also would require the plaintiff or petitioner to identify any pecuniary or business interest related to the project of any person or entity that contributes in excess of \$1,000 to the costs of the action, as specified. The bill would provide that a failure to comply with these requirements may be grounds for dismissal of the action by the court.   | SUPPORT |   |
| <a href="#">SB 406</a> | <a href="#">Cortese D</a> | California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: financial assistance: housing.                             | 2/22/2023-S. E.Q. | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempts for its requirements actions taken by the Department of Housing and Community Development or the California Housing Finance Agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing, as provided. This bill would extend the above exemption to actions taken by a local agency to provide   | NEUTRAL | 1 |

|                        |                              |   |                   |   |           |  |
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|                        |                              |   |                   | financial assistance or insurance for the development and construction of residential housing.  |           |  |
| <a href="#">SB 422</a> | <a href="#">Portantino</a> D | Environmental quality: greenhouse gas emissions: permit streamlining.                                       | 2/13/2023-S. RLS. | The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 authorizes the Governor, until January 1, 2024, to certify projects that meet specified requirements for streamlining benefits related to CEQA. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to adopt permit streamlining guidance for projects that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.  | MONITOR   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 581</a> | <a href="#">Caballero</a> D  | Third-party litigation financing.   | 2/22/2023-S. JUD. | Would prohibit a litigation financier, as defined, from engaging in a litigation financing transaction in California unless it is registered with the Secretary of State in accordance with certain procedures, including filing an application and surety bond. The bill would prohibit a litigation financier from taking certain actions, including paying or offering commissions, referral fees, or other forms of consideration to a legal representative, medical provider, or any of their employees for a referral to that financier, or making false or misleading statements.  | SUPP/LEAN |  |
| <a href="#">SB 768</a> | <a href="#">Caballero</a> D  | California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impact analysis: rural areas.                          | 2/17/2023-S. RLS. | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would create a new transportation impact analysis for rural areas for purposes of CEQA. This bill contains other existing laws.  | MONITOR   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 794</a> | <a href="#">Niello</a> R     | California Environmental Quality Act: judicial challenge: identification of contributors: housing projects. | 3/1/2023-S. E.Q.  | 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 authorizes specified entities to file and maintain with a court an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an act of a public agency on grounds of noncompliance with the requirements of the act. This bill would require an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul acts or decision of a public agency for a commercial, housing, or public works project that helps to address longstanding critical needs in the project area and that results in an investment of at least \$25,000,000 in the state on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 365 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court to implement this provision. This bill contains other related provisions. | MONITOR   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 861</a> | <a href="#">Dahle</a> R      | California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review.                | 3/1/2023-S. E.Q.  | 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 the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if 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 establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental impact report for water conveyance or storage projects, as defined,  | MONITOR   |  |

|                         |  |  |                        | or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects.  |          |          |
|-------------------------|--|--|------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| CID                     |  |  |                        |   |          |          |
| Measure                 | Author   | Topic  | Location               | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 572</a>  | <a href="#">Haney</a> D                              | Common interest developments: imposition of assessments.   | 2/17/2023-A. H. & C.D. | The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act defines and regulates common interest developments, including the establishment and imposition of assessments. Current law limits increases in regular assessments and the aggregate of special assessments that the board may impose in any fiscal year without the approval of a majority of a quorum of members, as specified. This bill would prohibit the increase of a regular assessment on the owner of a deed-restricted affordable housing unit that is more than 5% greater than the preceding regular assessment for the association's preceding fiscal year.  | OPPOSE   | 1        |
| <a href="#">AB 648</a>  | <a href="#">Valencia</a> D                           | Common interest developments: procedures: meetings by teleconference.  | 2/17/2023-A. H. & C.D. | The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Current law defines a board meeting as a congregation or a teleconference, as provided. Current law requires, among other things, a board meeting held by teleconference to identify at least one physical location so that members of the association may attend, except as provided. Current law also establishes alternative teleconferencing procedures for a board meeting or a meeting of the members if gathering in person is unsafe or impossible because the common interest development is in an area affected by a federal, state, or local emergency. This bill would authorize a board meeting or a meeting of the members to be conducted entirely by teleconference if specified conditions are satisfied. | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">AB 1458</a> | <a href="#">Ta</a> R                                 | Common interest developments: association governance: member election.   | 3/9/2023-A. H. & C.D.  | Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, defines and regulates common interest developments, including member elections. Existing law prescribes that a quorum is required only if stated in the governing documents or by law. This bill contains other existing laws.  |          |          |
| <a href="#">AB 1693</a> | <a href="#">Bauer-Kahan</a> D                        | Common interest developments: association governance.  | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT     | The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act defines and regulates common interest developments and requires that the development be managed by an association. Current law requires, among other things, that if 2 or more associations have consolidated any of their functions, as specified, members of each participating association are entitled to attend and participate in all meetings of the joint association, except as provided, and to have access to records of the consolidated entity. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.  |          |          |
| COASTAL                 |  |  |                        |   |          |          |
| Measure                 | Author   | Topic  | Location               | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 45</a>   | <a href="#">Boerner</a><br><a href="#">Horvath</a> D | Coastal resources: coastal development permits: blue carbon demonstration projects: new development: greenhouse gas emissions. | 1/26/2023-A. NAT. RES. | The California Coastal Act of 1976, among other things, requires anyone wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, except as specified, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission, as provided. This bill would authorize the commission to authorize blue carbon demonstration projects, as defined, in order  | MONITOR  |          |

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|                         |                                   |   |                        | to demonstrate and quantify the carbon sequestration potential of these projects to help inform the state's natural and working lands and climate resilience strategies. The bill would, among other things, authorize the commission to require an applicant with a project that impacts coastal wetland, subtidal, intertidal, or marine habitats or ecosystems to build or contribute to a blue carbon demonstration project.   |         |   |
| <a href="#">AB 72</a>   | <a href="#">Boerner Horvath</a> D | Coastal resources: research: landslides and erosion: early warning system: County of San Diego. | 2/23/2023-A. NAT. RES. | Current law requires the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to conduct research on coastal cliff landslides and erosion in the County of San Diego, to be completed by January 1, 2025. Current law requires the institution to provide a report to the Legislature with recommendations for developing a coastal cliff landslide and erosion early warning system based on available research no later than March 15, 2025. This bill would extend the deadline for the above-described research to be completed to January 1, 2026. The bill would extend the deadline to report to the Legislature to March 30, 2026.   | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1375</a> | <a href="#">Dixon</a> R           | Coastal protection.   | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT     | The California Coastal Act of 1976 provides for the protection of California's coast and requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, to obtain a coastal development permit, except as specified. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation related to coastal protection.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1453</a> | <a href="#">Dixon</a> R           | Coastal resources: State Coastal Conservancy: grants: ocean waste.                              | 3/9/2023-A. NAT. RES.  | Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the State Coastal Conservancy. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to undertake educational projects and programs, including projects and programs relating to the preservation, protection, enhancement, maintenance, and enjoyment of coastal resources, as provided. This bill would require the conservancy, on or before January 1, 2025, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a 5-year program to provide grants for specified activities, including funding regular cleanups of beaches and the waterways that empty into them. The bill would require the conservancy, on or before January 1, 2029, to develop a report reviewing the efficacy of this program and submit the report to the Legislature as well as make it available on the conservancy's internet website. | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1548</a> | <a href="#">Hart</a> D            | Coastal Resources and Energy Assistance Act.  | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT     | The existing Coastal Resources and Energy Assistance Act authorizes the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, after consulting with the California Coastal Commission and the State Lands Commission concerning offshore energy activities, to award grants to coastal communities and cities to be used for certain purposes relating to the planning, implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of offshore energy development, consistent with the requirements of the state's coastal management program. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in that provision.   | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">SB 272</a>  | <a href="#">Laird</a> D           | Sea level rise: planning and adaptation.  | 2/9/2023-S. N.R. & W.  | Would require a local government, as defined, lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone, as defined, or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as defined, to implement sea level rise planning and adaptation through either submitting, and receiving approval for, a local coastal program, as defined, to the California Coastal Commission or submitting, and receiving approval for, a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline resiliency plan to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, on or before January 1, 2034. By imposing additional  | OPPOSE  | 1 |

|                         |                               |   |                        | requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require local governments that receive approval for sea level rise planning and adaptation on or before January 1, 2029, to be prioritized for sea level rise funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of projects in the local government's approved sea level rise adaptation plan. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, the California Coastal Commission and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of that planning and adaptation. The bill would make the operation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute. |          |          |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| CODES                   |                               |   |                        |   |          |          |
| Measure                 | Author                        | Topic   | Location               | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 42</a>   | <a href="#">Ramos</a> D       | Tiny homes: fire sprinkler requirements.                  | 1/26/2023-A. H. & C.D. | Current law prohibits a local agency from requiring an accessory dwelling unit to provide fire sprinklers, if they are not required for the primary residence. This bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing or enforcing any requirement to provide fire sprinklers for any dwelling with a total floor area of less than 500 square feet.   | OPP/LEAN | 1        |
| <a href="#">AB 70</a>   | <a href="#">Rodriguez</a> D   | Emergency response: trauma kits.                          | 1/26/2023-A. HEALTH    | Current law requires the person or entity responsible for managing the building, facility, and tenants of certain occupied structures, including those that are owned or operated by a local government entity, and that are constructed on or after January 1, 2023, to comply with certain requirements, including acquiring and placing at least 6 trauma kits on the premises, as specified. This bill would apply the trauma kit requirement to certain structures that are constructed prior to January 1, 2023, and subject to subsequent modifications, renovations, or tenant improvements, as specified.  | NEUTRAL  | 1        |
| <a href="#">AB 468</a>  | <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D | State building standards.                                 | 2/6/2023-A. PRINT      | The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. That law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce within its jurisdiction the provisions of the State Building Standards Code, the provisions of the State Housing Law, and specified other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to that law. Current law defines terms for purposes of this law. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those definition provisions.   | OPP/LEAN | 1        |
| <a href="#">AB 1573</a> | <a href="#">Friedman</a> D    | Water conservation: landscape plants: nonfunctional turf. | 3/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W. | Current law, the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act, requires the Director of Water Resources to convene a working group comprised of representatives from the landscape nursery industry, the agricultural community, the landscape retail industry, environmental organizations, urban water agencies, and other professionals to examine the current state of consumer information available and accessible regarding water use associated with landscape plants and to explore and identify options for improving the availability, accessibility, and quality of consumer information regarding water use associated with landscape plants, as specified. This bill would delete that requirement.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 355</a>  | <a href="#">Eggman</a> D      | Multifamily Affordable Housing Solar Roofs Program.       | 2/8/2023-S. RLS.       | Decisions of the Public Utilities Commission adopted the California Solar Initiative, to be administered by the state's 3 largest electrical corporations and subject to the commission's supervision. Current law requires the commission to ensure that not   | MONITOR  |          |

|                        |                             |  |                         |   |         |  |
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|                        |                             |  |                         | less than 10% of the funds for the California Solar Initiative are used for the installation of solar energy systems on low-income residential housing. Pursuant to this requirement, the commission adopted decisions that established the Multifamily Affordable Housing Solar Roofs Program, pursuant to which the electrical corporations provide monetary incentives for the installation of solar energy systems on low-income residential housing. Current law requires the commission, beginning with the 2016–17 fiscal year and ending with the 2019–20 fiscal year, to authorize the annual allocation of certain amounts of moneys for the Multifamily Affordable Housing Solar Roofs Program. Current law authorizes the commission to continue authorizing the allocation of those moneys through June 30, 2026, if the commission determines that revenues are available and that there is adequate interest and participation in the program. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provisions authorizing the program.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">SB 356</a> | <a href="#">Archuleta</a> D | Housing: Code Enforcement Incentive Program: Community Code Enforcement Pilot Program. | 2/15/2023-S. HOUSING    | Current law establishes the Code Enforcement Incentive Program pursuant to which the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation by the Legislature, makes funds available as matching grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties that operate local building enforcement programs for more than 3 years, as provided. Current law requires the recipient city, county, or city and county to provide a cash or in-kind local match of least 25% in the first year, 50% in the 2nd year, and 75% in the 3rd year, and limits the maximum grant to a single recipient under the program to \$1,000,000. Current law requires the department to award grants under the program on a competitive basis, based on criteria weighted for specified applicants, including local government applicants that propose to identify and prosecute owners with habitual, repeated, multiple code violations that have remained unabated beyond the period required for abatement. The bill would revise the cash or in-kind local match requirement, described above, to instead require a recipient city, county, or city and county to match at least 35% of the funds awarded over 3 years. The bill would increase the maximum grant to a single recipient under the program from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and require the department to adjust that amount for inflation at least once every 5 years.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 800</a> | <a href="#">Caballero</a> D | Energy efficiency: financing options: custom projects and programs.                    | 3/1/2023-S. E. U., & C. | Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to establish a regulatory proceeding to develop and implement a comprehensive program to achieve greater energy savings in California’s existing residential and nonresidential building stock. Current law requires the PUC to investigate the ability of electrical corporations and gas corporations to provide various energy efficiency financing options to their customers for the purposes of implementing the program developed by the Energy Commission. Current law imposes operative requirements for custom projects and other custom programs for industrial, agricultural, commercial, residential, and public-sector customers. Current law requires the PUC to develop and maintain rules for custom energy efficiency projects that include eligibility criteria or metrics for determining if a project is eligible for funding. Current law requires the PUC to review and circulate for public review and comment the statewide eligibility criteria or metrics at least 30 days before changes, and for any changes to the initial proposed eligibility criteria or metrics made after the initial public review and comment period, existing law requires those changes to be circulated for public | MONITOR |  |

|                        |                             |  |                         | review for not less than 15 days before final adoption. This bill would instead require that any changes to the initial proposed eligibility criteria or metrics made after the initial 30-day public review and comment period be circulated for public review for not less than 21 days before final adoption. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes.   |          |          |
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| <a href="#">SB 837</a> | <a href="#">Archuleta</a> D | Energy: building energy standards: unvented attics.  | 3/1/2023-S. E. U., & C. | Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prescribe, by regulation, building design and construction standards and energy and water conservation design standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings to reduce wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy and to manage energy loads to help maintain electrical grid reliability. Current law requires the commission to periodically review the standards and adopt revisions that it deems necessary. This bill would require the commission, in the review of those regulations that is pending as of January 1, 2024, to consider revising the definition of “conditioned space, indirectly” to include unvented attics, as provided.   | SUPPORT  | 1        |
| <b>CODES-DECARB</b>    |                             |  |                         |   |          |          |
| Measure                | Author                      | Topic  | Location                | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 2</a>   | <a href="#">Ward</a> D      | Recycling: solar photovoltaic modules.               | 12/5/2022-A. PRINT      | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would create a convenient, safe, and environmentally sound system for the end-of-life management of photovoltaic modules, minimization of hazardous waste, and recovery of commercially valuable materials.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">AB 38</a>  | <a href="#">Lee</a> D       | Light pollution control.                             | 1/26/2023-A. B.&P.      | The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt, among other regulations, lighting and other building design and construction standards that increase efficiency in the use of energy for new residential and nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, including energy associated with the use of water, and to manage energy loads to help maintain electrical grid reliability. Current law also requires the commission to adopt standards for minimum levels of operating efficiency and other cost-effective measures to promote the use of certain energy- and water-efficient appliances. This bill would require, with certain exceptions, a state agency, as defined, to ensure that an outdoor lighting fixture that is installed or replaced on or after January 1, 2024, on a structure or land that is owned, leased, or managed by the state agency is shielded, as defined, and meets additional specified criteria. | OPP/LEAN |          |
| <a href="#">AB 593</a> | <a href="#">Haney</a> D     | Carbon emission reduction strategy: building sector. | 3/9/2023-A. NAT. RES.   | Current law establishes the policy of the state to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and to ensure that, by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 85% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions in 1990. This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, on or before June 1, 2024, to identify an emission reduction strategy, with milestones, for the building sector to support achieving those carbon emissions reduction goals, as provided. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2025, to implement the emission reduction strategy as a part of the Equitable Building Decarbonization Program and to take certain actions for purposes of implementing the strategy.   | MONITOR  |          |



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| <a href="#">AB 691</a>  | <a href="#">Ting</a> D           | Public Utilities Commission: energy efficiency programs: report. | 2/23/2023-A. U. & E.  | The Public Utilities Commission is required to, on or before December 31, 2018, and biennially thereafter, as part of a specified report, identify and report to the Legislature on electrical and gas corporation ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs that are similar to programs administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, the State Air Resources Board, and the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. This bill would instead require the commission to identify and report to the Legislature on those programs on an annual basis.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 704</a>  | <a href="#">Patterson, Jim</a> R | Energy: building standards: photovoltaic requirements.           | 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES. | Current law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prescribe, by regulation, lighting, insulation, climate control system, and other building design and construction standards that increase efficiency in the use of energy and water for new residential and new nonresidential buildings, and energy and water conservation design standards for new residential and new nonresidential buildings. Pursuant to this authority, the commission has established regulations requiring solar-ready buildings and for the installation of photovoltaic systems meeting certain requirements for low-rise residential buildings built on or after January 1, 2020. This bill, until January 1, 2027, would require residential construction intended to repair, restore, or replace a residential building damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in an area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor to comply only with requirements regarding photovoltaic systems pursuant to the regulations, if any, that were in effect at the time the damaged or destroyed residential building was originally constructed and would not require that construction to comply with any additional or conflicting photovoltaic system requirements in effect at the time of repair, restoration, or replacement. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1072</a> | <a href="#">Wicks</a> D          | Water use efficiency.  | 2/15/2023-A. PRINT    | Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in conjunction with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water, as provided, on or before June 30, 2022. This bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that will address issues related to water use efficiency.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1132</a> | <a href="#">Friedman</a> D       | Solar energy systems: permit fees.                               | 3/2/2023-A. L. GOV.   | Current law, for purposes of governing property rights, defines a “solar energy system” as specified to include any solar collector or other solar energy device whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for space heating, space cooling, electric generation, or water heating. Current law prescribes and limits permit fees that a city or county may charge for a residential and commercial solar energy system. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would extend that repeal date to January 1, 2034. By extending the operation of the requirements imposed on a city or county in connection with those solar energy systems, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1198</a> | <a href="#">Grayson</a> D        | GO-Biz: Equity in energy task force.                             | 3/9/2023-A. U. & E.   | Would establish, within GO-Biz, the Equity in Energy Task Force with members as defined. The bill would require the task force to develop a comprehensive strategy aimed at addressing equity in the energy industry and increasing the participation rate of women, minorities, disabled individuals, and veteran-owned businesses, as well as individuals from disadvantaged communities. The bill would require the task force to meet 12 times between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024, and to submit a report to the Legislature, no later than December 31, 2024, providing  | MONITOR |  |

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|                         |                              |   |                          | recommendations to address barriers to access to the energy industry and how to increase the participation rate for underrepresented communities. The bill would require the task force to work with designated agencies to identify workforce development programs specific to the energy industry and to gather data on specified communities, as well as how education and outreach is conducted in these communities. The bill would also require the task force to meet annually, commencing January 1, 2025, to review progress in increasing the participation levels in the specified communities. The bill would repeal these provisions on December 31, 2030.   |          |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1358</a> | <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D | Tracking Energy Development Taskforce.  | 3/9/2023-A. U. & E.      | Current law requires each local publicly owned electric utility to adopt and implement a renewable energy resources procurement plan to achieve those same specified targets applicable to each retail seller. Current law establishes a policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035. This bill would establish, until January 1, 2029, the Tracking Energy Development Taskforce, which would comprise representatives from the PUC, State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, Independent System Operator, and Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. The bill would require the taskforce to develop policy recommendations to achieve the goals described above and submit those recommendations to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2025. | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1689</a> | <a href="#">Grayson</a> D    | Greenhouse gases: built environment: decarbonization.                                 | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT       | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit no later than December 31, 2030. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would further support California's efforts to decarbonize the built environment.  | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">SB 48</a>   | <a href="#">Becker</a> D     | Water and Energy Savings Act.   | 3/8/2023-S. E. U., & C.  | Current law requires each utility to maintain records of the energy usage data of all buildings to which they provide service for at least the most recent 12 complete calendar months, and to deliver or otherwise provide that aggregated energy usage data for each covered building, as defined, to the owner, as specified. This bill would expand those requirements, beginning January 1, 2025, to include each utility that provides water service and its water usage data.  | OPP/LEAN | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 49</a>   | <a href="#">Becker</a> D     | Tax incentives: solar canopies.   | 12/5/2022-S. RLS.        | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to provide tax incentives for the construction of solar canopies over large parking lots to boost the local generation of clean electricity in urban and suburban areas, as specified.   | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">SB 306</a>  | <a href="#">Caballero</a> D  | Climate change: Equitable Building Decarbonization Program: Extreme Heat Action Plan. | 2/15/2023-S. E. U., & C. | Current law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to administer the direct install program through regional direct install third-party implementers, as specified. Current law requires that the direct install program give preference to projects in buildings that meet specified criteria. The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$112,000,000 from the General Fund for purposes of the Equitable Building Decarbonization Program. This bill would revise and recast  | MONITOR  |   |

|                        |                              |   |                         | the direct install program to, among other things, expressly require the commission to award grants through the program, require that third-party implementers perform the projects funded through the program rather than authorizing the commission to administer the program through regional third-party implementers, limit participation in the program to certain individuals, also give preference to projects in buildings in specified regions of the state, and expand the projects eligible to be funded through the program, as specified. By expanding the purposes for which the moneys appropriated for purposes of the Equitable Building Decarbonization Program may be used, the bill would make an appropriation. |          |          |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| <a href="#">SB 416</a> | <a href="#">Laird</a> D      | State agencies: building and renovation projects: LEED certification.             | 2/22/2023-S. G.O.       | This bill would require all new building and major renovation projects larger than 10,000 gross square feet undertaken by state agencies, and for which the project schematic design documents are initiated by the state agency on or after January 1, 2024, to obtain the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design or “LEED” Gold or higher certification, as described. The bill would authorize certification to an equivalent or higher rating system or standard, if any, only when approved by the Director of General Services.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 527</a> | <a href="#">Min</a> D        | Equitable Zonal Decarbonization Program.  | 2/14/2023-S. RLS.       | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to direct the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish the Equitable Zonal Decarbonization Program, which would establish a small-scale community-targeted decarbonization program, and to require the PUC to fund, administer, and implement the program to ensure rate affordability, dedicated and prioritized funding for disadvantaged and low-income customers, and the development of high road jobs and workforces.   | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 664</a> | <a href="#">Stern</a> D      | Energy: renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources.                     | 3/1/2023-S. E. U., & C. | Would require the Energy Commission ensure that the demand forecasts in the integrated energy policy report account for multiday extreme and atypical weather events and include, at a minimum, one-in-10-year, one-in-20-year, and one-in-40-year peak demand forecasts.   | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 745</a> | <a href="#">Cortese</a> D    | The Drought-Resistant Buildings Act.  | 3/1/2023-S. HOUSING     | Would require the California Building Standards Commission to develop and propose mandatory building standards to reduce the designed potable water demand of new buildings by 25% from current mandatory design requirements and to minimize the use of potable water for nonpotable uses. The bill would require the commission to adopt mandatory building standards that require new buildings to be designed to capture graywater and use alternative water sources for nonpotable building and landscaping water uses, as specified.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <b>EDEV/REDEV</b>      |                              |   |                         |   |          |          |
| Measure                | Author                       | Topic   | Location                | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 258</a> | <a href="#">Reyes</a> D      | Economic development: small businesses.   | 1/19/2023-A. PRINT      | Current law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate within the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development to advocate the causes of small business and to provide small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to create and promote a portal where small businesses can easily search for grant, procurement, and other financial opportunities to grow their businesses.   | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">AB 377</a> | <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D | Career technical education: California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant | 2/9/2023-A. ED.         | Current law establishes the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program, administered by the State Department of Education, with the purpose of encouraging, maintaining, and strengthening the delivery of high-quality career technical education programs. Current law provides, for the 2021–22 fiscal year and   | MONITOR  |          |

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|                        |                           | Program: Strong Workforce Program.      |                            | each fiscal year thereafter, that \$300,000,000 shall be available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the program. Current law requires an applicant to demonstrate a proportional dollar-for-dollar match and sets that amount for the 2021–22 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, at \$2 for every \$1 received from the program. Current law prohibits an applicant from being awarded an amount higher than the amount that the allocation formula determines them to be eligible to receive under the program. This bill instead would provide, for the 2024–25 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, that \$450,000,000 shall be made available to the department upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the program. The bill would reduce the proportional match for the 2024–25 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, to \$1 for regional occupational centers or programs operated by a joint powers authority or those operated by a county office of education, and to \$1.50 for local educational agencies.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 529</a> | <a href="#">Gabriel D</a> | Adaptive reuse projects.                | 2/17/2023-A. H. & C.D.     | The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. Existing law, for award cycles commenced after July 1, 2021, awards a city, county, or city and county, that has adopted a housing element determined by the department to be in substantial compliance with specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law and that has been designated by the department as prohousing based upon their adoption of prohousing local policies, as specified, additional points in the scoring of program applications for housing and infrastructure programs pursuant to guidelines adopted by the department, as provided. This bill would add the expansion of adaptive reuse projects to the list of specified prohousing local policies. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 628</a> | <a href="#">Wilson D</a>  | GO-Biz: Made in California Program.     | 2/17/2023-A. J., E.D. & E. | Current law establishes the Made in California Program within the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development for the purposes of encouraging consumer product awareness and fostering purchases of high-quality products made in this state. Current law requires, in order to be eligible under the program, a company to establish that the product is substantially made by an individual located in the state and that the finished product could lawfully use a “Made in U.S.A.” label, as provided. This bill would remove the requirement that a company establish that the finished product could lawfully use a “Made in U.S.A.” label in order to be eligible under the program.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 735</a> | <a href="#">Berman D</a>  | Workforce development: utility careers. | 2/23/2023-A. L. & E.       | Would establish the High Road Utility Careers (HRUC) program, to be administered by the California Workforce Development Board, to connect existing resources with individuals interested in careers in the utility sector and ensure a continued reliable workforce for California utilities. The bill would require the board to administer the HRUC program through partnerships with statewide water, wastewater, and energy utility associations and to coordinate the program with existing and future programs and initiatives administered by the board, including high road training partnerships, in order to align interested individuals with available resources. The bill would require the HRUC program, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to dedicate funding and resources toward accomplishing specified goals, including  |         |  |

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|                         |                              |  |                            | connecting workers to high-quality jobs or entry-level work with defined routes to advancement and increasing skills and opportunities while expanding pipelines for low-income populations.  |        |  |
| <a href="#">AB 879</a>  | <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D | Bioscience Economic Opportunity Program: grants.   | 2/23/2023-A. J., E.D. & E. | Current law creates the Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and commits to it the administration of various programs. Current law requires the bank, not later than January 1 of each year, to submit a report to the Strategic Growth Council, the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the President pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Legislative Analyst's Office for the preceding fiscal year, as specified, containing information on the bank's activities relating to the infrastructure bank fund and programs. This bill would require the report to also include information on the bank's impact on high technology industry clusters, including, but not limited to, healthcare technology, multimedia, environmental technology, and information technology.   |        |  |
| <a href="#">AB 930</a>  | <a href="#">Friedman</a> D   | Local government: Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts.          | 3/2/2023-A. L. GOV.        | Would authorize the legislative bodies of 2 or more local governments, defined to include a city, county, special district, or transit agency, to jointly form a Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California district (RISE district) in accordance with specified procedures. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop standards for the formation of RISE districts no later than November 30, 2025. The bill would provide for the establishment of a governing board of a RISE district with representatives of each participating local government.   | OPPOSE |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1050</a> | <a href="#">Arambula</a> D   | Online Jobs and Economic Support Resource Grant Program.   | 3/2/2023-A. L. & E.        | Would require the Employment Development Department, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to administer the Online Jobs and Economic Support Resource Grant Program, which the bill would create for the purpose of funding inclusive, cross-jurisdictional, and innovative online platforms that support employment and earnings opportunities. The bill would specify the goals of the program, which would include reducing digital infrastructure gaps in employment and training services for individuals who face barriers to employment. The bill would also require the department, before awarding grants under these provisions, to develop and adopt guidelines and policies for the program, including a competitive award process with funding only awarded to applicants meeting specified requirements and conditions. These conditions would include the grant applicant having demonstrated experience serving underresourced populations and individuals with employment barriers. |        |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1195</a> | <a href="#">Calderon</a> D   | Climate Change Preparedness, Resiliency, and Jobs for Communities Program: climate-beneficial projects: grant funding. | 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.      | Would establish the Climate Change Preparedness, Resiliency, and Jobs for Communities Program, to be administered by the Strategic Growth Council, and would require the council to fund grants to develop and implement multibenefit, community-level, climate-beneficial projects to support community and landscape resiliency and workforce development. The bill would require the council to award competitive grants to eligible entities, as defined, through an application process, as provided. The bill would require the council, on or before July 1, 2024, to develop guidelines to implement the program and criteria to select projects eligible for grant funding that include, at a minimum, specified information related to community resiliency grants, landscape resiliency grants, and climate and career pathways grants.  |        |  |

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| <a href="#">AB 1370</a> | <a href="#">Ta</a> R          | California Community Colleges Economic and Workforce Development Program. | 3/9/2023-A. HIGHER ED.          | Would revise and recast several provisions of the California Community Colleges Economic and Workforce Development Program. The bill would extend operation of the program indefinitely and would repeal the Job Development Incentive Training Program. The bill would revise and recast the principles governing the Economic and Workforce Development Program, provisions on the duties and membership of the program's advisory committee, the decision criteria for allocating program funds to colleges, and the definitions that apply to the program's provisions.   |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1490</a> | <a href="#">Lee</a> D         | Affordable housing development projects: adaptive reuse.                  | 3/9/2023-A. H. & C.D.           | Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to give priority with respect to funding under the Multifamily Housing Program to projects that prioritize adaptive reuse in existing developed areas served with public infrastructure, as specified. This bill would define adaptive reuse as the retrofitting and repurposing of an existing building to create new residential units. The bill would require a local government to provide an affordable housing project that is an adaptive reuse project and that guarantees that 100% of the units be made available for lower income households, 50% of which shall be made available to extremely low income households or very low income households, specified benefits and exemptions by local government agencies, including, among other things, approval of all entitlements and permits applicable to the project in 30 days or less, exemption from any minimum floor area ratio, and waiver of local building and permit fees, as specified.   |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1669</a> | <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D | California Historically Significant Commercial District Act.              | 3/9/2023-A. A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M. | This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would establish the California Historically Significant District Program for the purpose of revitalizing and maintaining historically and culturally significant commercial corridors throughout the state by funding technical assistance, training, and other activities that increase the capacity of revitalization entities to provide business assistance programs and services that meet the unique needs of small businesses that operate within historic commercial districts. The bill would require the program to award grants to eligible grantees, as defined, who submit an application meeting certain requirements, including, among other things, documentation that the applicant has the experience and capacity to provide technical assistance, training, and other services that increase the capacity of revitalization entities to use place-based tools to improve the entrepreneurial ecosystem to meet the needs of small businesses that operate within historic districts. The bill would require training and education topics and uses of the grant by the grantee to include, but not be limited to, among other things, onsite assessment and training of revitalization entities to develop capacity for implementation of commercial district revitalization plans. The bill would require that grant funds be used by the grantee consistent with certain requirements, including that at least 40% of the total amount of the grant be used by the grantee to provide capacity-building programs and services to eligible historic commercial corridor revitalization entities throughout the state, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 562</a>  | <a href="#">Nguyen</a> R      | GO-Biz.   | 2/15/2023-S. RLS.               | Current law establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (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 and authorizes GO-Biz to establish  | MONITOR |  |

|                         |                          |  |                         | an interactive internet website.This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.   |          |          |
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| <b>ENERGY</b>           |                          |  |                         |   |          |          |
| Measure                 | Author                   | Topic  | Location                | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 50</a>   | <a href="#">Wood</a> D   | Energy demand: communication.                                    | 12/5/2022-A. PRINT      | Current law requires the Energy Commission, in consultation with specified state and federal agencies and at least every 2 years, to conduct assessments and forecasts of all aspects of energy industry supply, production, transportation, delivery and distribution, demand, and prices. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to improve consistent communication between the Energy Commission, Independent System Operator, Public Utilities Commission, and investor-owned utilities to ensure that the state is timely meeting energy demand.   | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">AB 1181</a> | <a href="#">Zbur</a> D   | Energy.  | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT      | Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to undertake various actions in furtherance of meeting the state’s clean energy and pollution reduction objectives, including actions related to energy infrastructure. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to energy.   | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">AB 1238</a> | <a href="#">Ward</a> D   | Hazardous waste: solar panels.                                   | 3/2/2023-A. E.S. & T.M. | Would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop alternate management standards for recycling photovoltaic modules that would, to the extent possible, reduce the regulatory burden on managing certain resources used for recycling the modules while not compromising worker safety or environmental protection. Because a violation of regulations adopted by the department under these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">AB 1373</a> | <a href="#">Garcia</a> D | Energy: firm zero-carbon resources.                              | 3/9/2023-A. U. & E.     | Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, the Independent System Operator, and the State Air Resources Board, on or before December 31, 2023, to submit to the Legislature an assessment of the firm zero-carbon resources that support a clean, reliable, and resilient electrical grid in California and will achieve the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045, as specified. Current law requires that the assessment, among other things, evaluate the use of energy storage to achieve those goals. This bill would require the assessment to instead be submitted on or before June 30, 2024, and would limit the requirement to evaluate the use of energy storage in the assessment to an evaluation of the use of long-duration and multiday energy storage. | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">AB 1533</a> | <a href="#">Garcia</a> D | Electricity: ultraclean and low-emission distributed generation. | 3/9/2023-A. U. & E.     | Current law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission, in establishing rates and fees, to consider energy efficiency and emissions performance to encourage early compliance with air quality standards established by the State Air Resources Board for ultraclean and low-emission distributed generation. Current law defines “ultraclean and low-emission distributed generation” for that purpose to mean any electric generation technology meeting specified criteria.This bill would repeal that authorization and the definition of “ultraclean and low-emission distributed generation.” The bill would also make a conforming change.   | MONITOR  |          |



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| <a href="#">AB 1538</a> | <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D     | Clean Energy Reliability Program.   | 3/9/2023-A. U. & E.      | This bill would establish the Clean Energy Reliability Program, to be administered by the Public Utilities Commission, upon appropriation, to provide incentive payments to qualifying load-serving entities that use eligible resources, as defined, to exceed their clean energy capacity requirements or targets, within or at the end of a given compliance period, as those requirements and compliance periods are determined through a specified commission rulemaking or its successor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1623</a> | <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D     | Clean energy resources.   | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT       | Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the Independent System Operator, to establish resource adequacy requirements for all load-serving entities, as defined. In establishing the resource adequacy requirements, existing law requires the commission to ensure the reliability of electrical service in the state while advancing, to the extent possible, the state's goals for clean energy, reducing air pollution, and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to accelerate deployment of clean energy resources, bolster electrical grid reliability, and support achievement of the state's clean energy and climate change goals by taking specified actions.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1711</a> | <a href="#">Carrillo, Juan</a> D | Energy: hydrogen.   | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT       | Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), State Air Resources Board, and Energy Commission to consider green electrolytic hydrogen an eligible form of energy storage, and to consider other potential uses of green electrolytic hydrogen. This bill would declare the Legislature's intent to enact subsequent legislation relating to the furtherance of alternative energy related to hydrogen.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 56</a>   | <a href="#">Skinner</a> D        | Load-serving entities: integrated resource plans.   | 12/7/2022-S. RLS.        | Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt a process for each load-serving entity, defined to include electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, to file an integrated resource plan and a schedule for periodic updates to the plan to ensure that it meets, among other things, the state's targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and the requirement to procure at least 60% of its electricity from eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2030. Current law additionally requires the integrated resource plan to contribute to a diverse and balanced portfolio of resources needed to ensure a reliable supply of electricity that provides optimal integration of renewable energy resources in a cost-effective manner, meets the state's targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and prevents cost shifting among load-serving entities. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the latter provision.                   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 619</a>  | <a href="#">Padilla</a> D        | State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: certification of facilities: electrical transmission lines. | 2/22/2023-S. E. U., & C. | Current law authorizes persons proposing eligible facilities, including electrical transmission lines carrying electricity from certain other facilities that are located in the state to a point of junction with any interconnected electrical transmission system, to file applications for certification, on or before June 30, 2029, with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to certify sites and related facilities, as specified. Under existing law, the commission's certification of sites and related facilities is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, for the use of the sites and related facilities, and supersedes any applicable statute, ordinance, or regulation of any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, except as specified. Current law imposes various requirements on these sites and related | MONITOR |  |

|                         |                         |   |                         | facilities certified by the commission, including a requirement that applicants certify that a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, will be used to perform all construction work on the project. Current law deems the sites and related facilities certified by the commission as environmental leadership development projects, as specified. This bill would expand the facilities eligible to be certified by the commission to include electrical transmission lines carrying electricity from certain other facilities that are located in the state, regardless of whether the electricity is carried to a point of junction with any interconnected electrical transmission system.   |          |          |
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| ENV                     |                         |   |                         |  |          |          |
| Measure                 | Author                  | Topic   | Location                | Brief Summary  | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 1115</a> | <a href="#">Papan</a> D | Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989: brownfields remediation and redevelopment. | 3/2/2023-A. E.S. & T.M. | (1)Existing law, the Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989 (act), requires an owner of an underground storage tank, as defined, for which a permit is required by law to pay storage fees for each gallon of petroleum placed in the tank. The act establishes the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (fund), and requires the storage fees, among other moneys, to be deposited into the fund. The act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to expend the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay for corrective action in response to an unauthorized release from an underground storage tank and for the cleanup and oversight of unauthorized releases at abandoned tank sites, among other specified purposes. The act requires that certain information be submitted to the state board, and other specified agencies, under penalty of perjury. The act provides for the repeal of certain of its provisions on January 1, 2026, but also provides that certain associated rights, obligations, and authorities that apply before the January 1, 2026, repeal date do not terminate upon repeal of the other provisions of the act.This bill would postpone the repeal of those provisions to January 1, 2036. By extending the operation of those portions of the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by continuing the operation of certain crimes regarding the furnishing of information under penalty of perjury. The bill would also include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">AB 1681</a> | <a href="#">Bryan</a> D | Environmental justice.  | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT      | Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop a model environmental justice mission statement for boards, departments, and offices within the agency, and defines environmental justice for these purposes. This bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to environmental justice.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 303</a>  | <a href="#">Allen</a> D | Solid waste: Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.                            | 2/2/2023-S. RLS.        | Current law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires the producers, as defined, of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material, to ensure that covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling rates.  | MONITOR  |          |

|                        |                              |   |                        | This bill would state the Legislature’s intent to enact future legislation relating to the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act.  |                 |                 |
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| <b>GHG</b>             |                              |   |                        |   |                 |                 |
| <b>Measure</b>         | <b>Author</b>                | <b>Topic</b>  | <b>Location</b>        | <b>Brief Summary</b>  | <b>Position</b> | <b>Priority</b> |
| <a href="#">AB 9</a>   | <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D | California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.   | 1/26/2023-A. NAT. RES. | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Under the act, the state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.  | MONITOR         |                 |
| <a href="#">AB 43</a>  | <a href="#">Holden</a> D     | Greenhouse gas emissions: building materials: embodied carbon trading system.   | 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.  | Current law requires the State Air Resources Board, by July 1, 2023, to develop a comprehensive strategy for the state’s cement sector to achieve net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases associated with cement used within the state as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 2045. Current law, effective January 1, 2023, requires the state board, by July 1, 2025, to develop, in consultation with specified stakeholders, a framework for measuring and then reducing the average carbon intensity of the materials used in the construction of new buildings, including those for residential uses. This bill would require the state board to establish an embodied carbon trading system, as defined, and would make it applicable to building materials providers, developers, architectural and engineering firms, and construction companies. The bill would require the state board to integrate the embodied carbon trading system into the framework on or before December 31, 2026, and to implement the system on and after January 1, 2029. The bill would require the state board to adopt rules and regulations for the credit allocation method, the anticipated carbon price in the scheme, and trading periods, and would make a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emissions reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board pursuant to these and other requirements of the bill an emission of an air contaminant for the purposes of the penalty provisions of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. | MONITOR         |                 |
| <a href="#">AB 287</a> | <a href="#">Garcia</a> D     | California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: competitive grant programs: funding objectives. | 2/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.  | Current law requires the moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be used to facilitate the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 and, where applicable and to the extent feasible, to maximize economic, environmental, and public health benefits to the state, among other goals. This bill, beginning July 1, 2025, would require state agencies administering competitive grant programs that allocate moneys from the fund to give specified communities preferential points during grant application scoring for programs intended to improve air quality, to provide for a specified application timeline, and to allow applicants from the Counties of Imperial and San Diego to include daytime population numbers in grant applications.   | MONITOR         |                 |

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| <a href="#">AB 397</a>  | <a href="#">Essayli</a> R | California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan. | 2/9/2023-A. NAT. RES.  | The State Air Resources Board is required to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board to include greenhouse gas emissions from wildlands and forest fires in the scoping plan.  | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 849</a>  | <a href="#">Garcia</a> D  | Community emissions reduction programs.                        | 2/23/2023-A. NAT. RES. | Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare, and to update at least once every 5 years, a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. Current law requires the state board to include in the statewide strategy, among other components, an assessment and identification of communities with high cumulative exposure burdens for toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants, prioritizing disadvantaged communities and sensitive receptor locations based on specified factors. Current law requires the state board, based on the assessment and identification of communities with high cumulative exposure burdens, to select locations around the state for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. Current law requires an air district encompassing any location selected by the state board to adopt, in consultation with the state board, within one year of the state board's selection, a community emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for the location selected using cost-effective measures, as specified. Current law also requires an air district to submit the community emissions reduction program to the state board for review and approval as prescribed. Current law requires the air district and the state board to implement and enforce the measures in the community emissions reduction program consistent with their respective authority. This bill would additionally require the air district, in adopting a community emissions reduction program, to consult with other relevant state agencies. | OPP/LEAN | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 1305</a> | <a href="#">Gabriel</a> D | Voluntary carbon offset disclosures.                           | 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.  | Current law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. This bill would require a business entity that is selling voluntary carbon offsets, as defined, to disclose on the business entity's internet website specified information about the applicable carbon offset project and details regarding accountability if a project is not completed or does not meet the projected emission reductions or removal benefits, as provided. The bill would also require a purchaser of voluntary carbon offsets that makes claims regarding the achievement of net-zero emissions or other, similar claims, as specified, to disclose on the purchaser's internet website specified information. The bill would make a person who violates these provisions subject to an unspecified civil penalty for each violation, which would be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the State of California by the Attorney General or by a district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney in a court of competent jurisdiction.   | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1374</a> | <a href="#">Alvarez</a> D | Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.                | 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.  | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the   | MONITOR  |   |

|                         |                            |   |                           |   |          |   |
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|                         |                            |   |                           | state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Current law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the fund. Current law requires the investment plan to allocate, among other things, a minimum of 25% of the available moneys in the fund to projects located within, and benefiting individuals living in, disadvantaged communities and an additional minimum of 5% to projects that benefit low-income households or to projects located within, and benefiting individuals living in, low-income communities located anywhere in the state. This bill would increase those amounts from 25% to 50% and from 5% to 15%.  |          |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1465</a> | <a href="#">Wicks</a> D    | Nonvehicular air pollution: civil penalties.                      | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT        | Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law establishes maximum civil penalties for any person for violations of air pollution laws from nonvehicular sources. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.   | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1743</a> | <a href="#">Bennett</a> D  | Less-Than-Zero-Emissions Incentive Program.                       | 3/9/2023-A. TRANS.        | Would, until January 1, 2035, enact the Less-Than-Zero-Emissions Incentive Program. The program would be administered by the State Air Resources Board and would require the state board to approve projects that reduce emissions from cargo handling equipment, as defined, and from emissions sources at seaports in the state. The bill would prohibit the approval of a project after the compliance date required by a state or federal law, as provided, that requires a change in equipment to a zero-emission standard. The bill would require the state board to establish guidelines to determine eligibility for project approvals and would authorize the board to establish an application fee, as specified. The bill would require the application fees to be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Fund and made available to the state board upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would establish eligibility criteria for projects. The bill would require the state board, by January 1, 2033, to evaluate the impact of the program on state and local clean air efforts to meet state and local clean air goals and to hold at least one public workshop before completing the study. | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">SB 12</a>   | <a href="#">Stern</a> D    | California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit. | 1/18/2023-S. E.Q.         | Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the State Air Resources Board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030.  | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">SB 252</a>  | <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D | Public retirement systems: fossil fuels: divestment.              | 2/9/2023-S. L., P.E. & R. | Current law prohibits the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a thermal coal company, as defined. Current law requires the boards to liquidate investments in thermal coal companies on or before July 1, 2017, and requires the boards, in making a determination to liquidate investments, to constructively engage with  | OPP/LEAN | 1 |

|                        |                              |                                       |                    |   |                 |                 |
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|                        |                              |                                       |                    | thermal coal companies to establish whether the companies are transitioning their business models to adapt to clean energy generation. Current law provides that it does not require a board to take any action unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities established in the California Constitution. This bill would prohibit the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a fossil fuel company, as defined. The bill would require the boards to liquidate investments in a fossil fuel company on or before July 1, 2030. The bill would temporarily suspend the above-described liquidation provision upon a good faith determination by the board that certain conditions materially impact normal market mechanisms for pricing assets, as specified, and would make this suspension provision inoperative on January 1, 2035.  |                 |                 |
| <a href="#">SB 308</a> | <a href="#">Becker</a> D     | Carbon sequestration: state goals.    | 2/2/2023-S. RLS.   | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that encourages the development of carbon dioxide removal in order to meet the state's carbon dioxide removal targets.  | MONITOR         |                 |
| <a href="#">SB 511</a> | <a href="#">Blakespear</a> D | Greenhouse gas emissions inventories. | 2/22/2023-S. E.Q.  | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. This bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2028, to develop and publish, on its internet website, a report on greenhouse gas emission inventories for the calendar year 2025 for each city, county, city and county, and special district, as provided. The bill would require the state board, consistent with the preparation of the updates to the scoping plan and before January 1, 2033, and every 5 years thereafter, to update the inventories for the subsequent calendar years, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to solicit bids and enter into contracts for the development of the inventories. The bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2026, to establish a local government advisory committee to inform its development of the greenhouse gas emission inventories. The bill would allocate, upon appropriation by the Legislature, \$2,500,000 in the 2024–25 fiscal year for above-described purposes. | MONITOR         |                 |
| <a href="#">SB 682</a> | <a href="#">Skinner</a> D    | Low-carbon cement and concrete.       | 3/1/2023-S. E.Q.   | Would set a policy for the state for state agencies to purchase or specify at least 10%, by volume, of cement and concrete, including supplementary cementitious materials, that meet a certain benchmark by 2030 and to exclude the purchase of fossil-based supplementary cementitious materials by 2035. The bill would require, by March 31, 2024, the Transportation Agency, the Department of Transportation, the Department of General Services, the Department of Water Resources, and other state agencies, in collaboration with the State Air Resources Board, to develop and enter into advance procurement agreements for the purchase or specification of low-carbon cement and low-carbon concrete products up to 10 years in advance that would facilitate the development of production of concrete, cement, and supplementary cementitious materials that meet or exceed the benchmark for low-carbon cement and concrete, as provided.   | MONITOR         |                 |
| <b>GOODS MOVEMENT</b>  |                              |                                       |                    |   |                 |                 |
| <b>Measure</b>         | <b>Author</b>                | <b>Topic</b>                          | <b>Location</b>    | <b>Brief Summary</b>  | <b>Position</b> | <b>Priority</b> |
| <a href="#">AB 6</a>   | <a href="#">Friedman</a> D   | Transportation planning.              | 12/5/2022-A. PRINT | Current law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced   | OPPOSE          | 1               |

|                        |                                |  |                      |   |           |   |
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|                        |                                |  |                      | regional transportation system. Current law requires each regional transportation plan to also include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization in order to, among other things, achieve certain targets established by the State Air Resources Board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks in the region for 2020 and 2035, respectively. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require regional transportation agencies to prioritize and fund transportation projects, including those funded by a local sales tax measure, that significantly contribute towards the goals outlined in a region's sustainable communities strategy and the state's climate goals.  |           |   |
| <a href="#">AB 7</a>   | <a href="#">Friedman</a> D     | Transportation: funding: capacity projects.                            | 12/5/2022-A. PRINT   | Current law requires the Department of Transportation to improve and maintain the state's highways, and establishes various programs to fund the development, construction, and repair of local roads, bridges, and other critical transportation infrastructure in the state. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would eliminate single occupancy vehicle freeway capacity projects, and allow capacity projects only for bus rapid transit, rail, active transportation purposes, projects that significantly add safety, and projects that significantly reduce congestion, without interfering with existing maintenance and rehabilitation needs.  | OPPOSE    | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 241</a> | <a href="#">Reyes</a> D        | Clean Transportation Program.  | 1/13/2023-A. PRINT   | The California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007 creates the Clean Transportation Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation related to the Clean Transportation Program.   | MONITOR   |   |
| <a href="#">AB 350</a> | <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a> D | Regional transportation plans: Sacramento Area Council of Governments. | 2/9/2023-A. TRANS.   | Current law requires certain transportation planning agencies, including the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. This bill would require the updated regional transportation plan, sustainable communities strategy, and environmental impact report adopted by the SACOG on November 18, 2019, to remain in effect for all purposes until the SACOG adopts its next update to its regional transportation plan, which the bill would require it to adopt and submit on or before December 31, 2025. The bill would provide that a specified update to the regional transportation plan adopted by the SACOG for purposes of compliance with certain federal laws is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), thereby exempting this update from CEQA. | MONITOR   |   |
| <a href="#">AB 523</a> | <a href="#">Fong, Vince</a> R  | Organized retail theft: cargo.   | 2/17/2023-A. PUB. S. | Current law makes a person guilty of organized retail theft if, among other things, the person acts in concert with one or more persons to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplace with the intent to sell, exchange, or return the merchandise for value. Under current law, these crimes are punishable as either misdemeanors or felonies, as specified. This bill would expand that crime to include merchandise stolen from a merchant's cargo. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.   | SUPP/LEAN |   |



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| <a href="#">AB 627</a>  | <a href="#">Jackson</a> D        | Heavy-duty trucks: grant program: operating requirements.                                      | 2/17/2023-A. TRANS.       | Would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2030, a person from operating a diesel-fueled heavy-duty truck on the city streets or county roads located in the Counties of Riverside or San Bernardino, as specified.  | OPPOSE  | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 744</a>  | <a href="#">Carrillo, Juan</a> D | California Transportation Commission: data, modeling, and analytic software tools procurement. | 3/2/2023-A. TRANS.        | Upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, this bill would require the California Transportation Commission to acquire public domain or procure commercially available or open-source licensed solutions for data, modeling, and analytic software tools to support the state's sustainable transportation, congestion management, affordable housing, efficient land use, air quality, and climate change strategies and goals. The bill would require the commission to provide access to the data, modeling, and analytic software tools to state and local agencies, as specified.   | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1000</a> | <a href="#">Reyes</a> D          | Land use: housing.   | 2/15/2023-A. PRINT        | Current law declares the importance of, and general responsibility for, making housing available and affordable for all Californians. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.  | OPPOSE  | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 1012</a> | <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D    | State Air Resources Board: mobile source regulations: lifecycle analysis.                      | 3/2/2023-A. TRANS.        | Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants. This bill would require the state board, if it proposes a regulation that would require a mobile source to use a particular technology, to perform a lifecycle analysis that considers all of the environmental impacts of the required technology before the adoption of the regulation.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1153</a> | <a href="#">Alvarez</a> D        | San Diego Unified Port District.   | 3/2/2023-A. J., E.D. & E. | Would require the board of commissioners of the San Diego Unified Port District, in implementing the master plan, to include funding for cooperative infrastructure and capital projects that directly address maritime industrial impacts by the port in cities that host maritime terminals, as specified. In addition to that funding, this bill would require the board to dedicate 1% of the port's revenue, as specified, for those cooperative infrastructure and capital projects.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1168</a> | <a href="#">Bennett</a> D        | California Transportation Commission.  | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT        | Current law establishes the California Transportation Commission and vests the commission with certain powers, purposes, and responsibilities. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.   | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1182</a> | <a href="#">Petrie-Norris</a> D  | Clean energy deployment plan.  | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT        | Current law creates the Air Quality Improvement Program, administered by the State Air Resources Board, to fund projects to reduce criteria air pollutants, improve air quality, and provide funding for research to determine and improve the air quality impacts of alternative transportation fuels and vehicles, vessels, and equipment technologies. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would develop a clean energy deployment plan.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1265</a> | <a href="#">Gallagher</a> R      | Transportation fuels: gasoline specifications.   | 3/9/2023-A. TRANS.        | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 and to ensure the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit by 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in its regulation of greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would specify that transportation fuels are not subject to regulations implementing a market-based compliance mechanism for greenhouse gas emissions. | MONITOR |   |

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| <a href="#">AB 1267</a> | <a href="#">Ting</a> D   | Zero-emission vehicle incentive programs: diesel and gasoline superusers.                 | 3/2/2023-A. TRANS.  | Current law establishes various incentive programs that are administered or funded by the State Air Resources Board to provide financial assistance for the purchase of zero-emission vehicles by individuals, including, among others, the Clean Cars 4 All Program. This bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to ensure that beginning January 1, 2025, an additional incentive is awarded under a zero-emission vehicle incentive program that is administered or funded by the state board to a recipient of an incentive under one of those programs who is a gasoline or diesel superuser, as defined. The bill would require the state board to set the amount of the incentive at a level that maximizes the displacement of gasoline or diesel and the reduction of emissions criteria pollutants per dollar spent. The bill would require specified information to be provided by an applicant for the additional incentive under penalty of perjury. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1333</a> | <a href="#">Ward</a> D   | Transportation.   | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT  | Current law establishes a Department of Transportation in the Transportation Agency. Existing law authorizes the department to assist regional transportation planning agencies, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions relating to assistance provided by the department to regional transportation planning agencies.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1335</a> | <a href="#">Zbur</a> D   | Local government: transportation planning and land use: sustainable communities strategy. | 3/2/2023-A. TRANS.  | Would, commencing January 1, 2024, would require each transportation planning agency to follow certain population projection procedures when updating the regional transportation plan. The bill would require the sustainable communities strategy to be based on population projections produced by the Department of Finance and regional population forecasts used in determining applicable city and county regional housing needs, in consultation with each council of governments. The bill would impose similar reconciliation procedures, as described above, when there are differences in the population forecast provided by the council of governments and the Department of Finance. By imposing additional duties on transportation planning agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1401</a> | <a href="#">Garcia</a> D | Air Quality Improvement Program.  | 3/9/2023-A. TRANS.  | Under current law, the State Air Resources Board is required to administer the Air Quality Improvement Program and to provide preference in awarding funding to projects with higher benefit-cost scores that maximize the purposes and goals of the program. Current law also authorizes the state board to give additional preference in funding awards to projects based on specified criteria including the ability of the project to promote the use of clean alternative fuels and vehicle technologies, as specified. This bill would require the state board to give additional preference to a project based on its ability to promote the use of clean alternative fuels, biofuels, and vehicle technologies, as specified. The bill would also require the state board to include certain information relating to renewable fuels and biofuels in its biennial report to the Legislature on the program.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1531</a> | <a href="#">Flora</a> R  | Electrified security fences: local ordinances.  | 3/9/2023-A. L. GOV. | Current law authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that meets specified requirements, including that the fence is used to protect and secure commercial, manufacturing, or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial, manufacturing, or industrial purpose. Current law prohibits an owner of real property from installing and operating an electrified security fence if a local ordinance prohibits that installation and operation. This bill would instead prohibit an owner of real property that is not  | MONITOR |  |

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|                         |                            |   |                          | commercial, manufacturing, or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for those purposes, from installing and operating an electrified security fence if a local ordinance prohibits that installation and operation.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1550</a> | <a href="#">Bennett</a> D  | Green hydrogen.   | 3/9/2023-A. U. & E.      | Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to develop and adopt hydrogen fuel regulations to ensure that state funding for the production and use of hydrogen fuel contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, criteria air pollutant emissions, and toxic air contaminant emissions, including by requiring that, on a statewide basis, no less than 33.3% of the hydrogen produced for, or dispensed by, fueling stations that receive state funds be made from eligible renewable energy resources, as specified. Under existing law, a violation of those regulations, and other provisions pertaining to motor vehicle fuels, is a crime. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2045, that all hydrogen produced and used in California for the generation of electricity or fueling of vehicles be green hydrogen. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1579</a> | <a href="#">Garcia</a> D   | Vehicles: batteries.  | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT       | This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would require, beginning in 2035, electric vehicles used for state purposes to be equipped with lithium-ion batteries that are sourced from operations with near-zero carbon footprints. The bill would make related findings and declarations.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1626</a> | <a href="#">McCarty</a> D  | Transportation electrification: fleet data.                                   | 3/9/2023-A. U. & E.      | Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in collaboration with the State Air Resources Board, the Public Utilities Commission, and other relevant stakeholders, to annually gather from state agencies, as provided, specified entities' fleet data for on-road and off-road vehicles in the medium- and heavy-duty sectors, including information that would allow an electrical corporation or local publicly owned electric utility to estimate the total anticipated charging capacity at each fleet location, and share that data with electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities to help inform electrical grid planning efforts, as specified. Existing law prohibits electrical corporations and local publicly owned electric utilities from disclosing that data to third parties. This bill would require the Energy Commission to also gather aggregated information that would allow the public sector to estimate the total anticipated hydrogen fueling capacity at each fleet location. The bill would require the Energy Commission to share the aggregated data with developers of publicly available hydrogen fueling stations and would prohibit the developer of a publicly available hydrogen fueling station from disclosing that data to third parties. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1748</a> | <a href="#">Ramos</a> D    | Government Code.  | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT       | Current law establishes the Government Code and prescribes general provisions for purposes of its interpretation. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision naming the Government Code.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 84</a>   | <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D | Clean Transportation Program.   | 1/13/2023-S. RLS.        | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation related to the Clean Transportation Program.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 493</a>  | <a href="#">Min</a> D      | Air pollution: alternative vehicles and electric and hydrogen infrastructure. | 2/22/2023-S. E. U., & C. | Would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to conduct an assessment, as specified, of the electric and hydrogen infrastructure needed to meet the deadlines in Executive Order No. N-79-20 for the transition of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before December 31, 2024, to post the assessment on its internet website   |         |  |

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|                        |                             |   |                         | and submit the assessment to the Legislature. The bill would require the state board to incorporate the findings of the assessment into a strategic plan to meet the deadlines in Executive Order No. N-79-20 for the transition of medium- and heavy-duty fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the state board to post the strategic plan on its internet website and submit the plan to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2025.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">SB 501</a> | <a href="#">Newman</a> D    | California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.      | 2/14/2023-S. RLS.       | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations to create a credit-based accountability mechanism to enforce hydrogen refueling station reliability.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 517</a> | <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D  | Transportation: movement of freight.  | 2/14/2023-S. RLS.       | Would declare the Legislature's intent to enact subsequent legislation relating to increasing efficiency of ports and the goods movement industry  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 663</a> | <a href="#">Archuleta</a> D | Clean hydrogen.   | 2/16/2023-S. RLS.       | Existing law, until January 1, 2024, requires the state board to aggregate and make available certain information regarding hydrogen-fueled vehicles, to evaluate, based on that information, the need for additional publicly available hydrogen-fueling stations for the actual and projected number of hydrogen-fueled vehicles, the geographic areas where fuel will be needed, and station coverage, and to report the finding of the evaluation to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation related to clean hydrogen.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 674</a> | <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D  | Air pollution: refineries: community air monitoring systems: fence-line monitoring systems. | 3/1/2023-S. E.Q.        | Current law requires a refinery-related community air monitoring system to be installed near each petroleum refinery that meets certain requirements. Current law requires the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery to develop, install, operate, and maintain a fence-line monitoring system in accordance with guidance developed by the appropriate air quality management district or air pollution control district. Current law requires the air districts and the owners or operators of refineries to collect real-time data from those monitoring systems, to maintain records of that data, and, to the extent feasible, provide to the public those data in a publicly accessible format. This bill would extend the above requirements to refineries engaging in other types of refining processes, including those using noncrude oil feedstock, and to auxiliary facilities. The bill would require the refinery-related community air monitoring system and the fence-line monitoring system to be installed on or before January 1, 2026, and after a 30-day public comment period. The bill would require the monitoring systems to monitor certain pollutants identified by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. The bill would require the air districts and the owners and operators of refineries to maintain records of the data collected from those systems for at least 5 years and would require the owners and operators to post online, and to notify the public of the availability of, quarterly reports containing certain information. |         |  |
| <a href="#">SB 746</a> | <a href="#">Eggman</a> D    | Energy conservation contracts: alternate energy equipment: hydrogen.                        | 3/1/2023-S. E. U., & C. | Under current law, a public agency, as defined, may enter into specified energy conservation contracts, including into contracts for the sale of electricity, electrical generating capacity, or thermal energy produced by the energy conservation facility at such rates and on such terms as are approved by its governing body. Current law defines "energy conservation facility" as alternate energy equipment, cogeneration equipment, or conservation measures located in public buildings or on land owned  | MONITOR |  |

|                        |                             |   |                         | by public agencies. Current law defines “alternate energy equipment” as equipment for the production or conversion of energy from alternate sources as its primary fuel source, such as solar, biomass, wind, geothermal, hydroelectricity under 30 megawatts, remote natural gas of less than one billion cubic feet estimated reserves per mile from an existing gas gathering line, natural gas containing 850 or fewer British thermal units per standard cubic foot, or any other source of energy, the efficient use of which will reduce the use of fossil or nuclear fuels. This bill would add hydrogen to the list of examples of primary fuel sources under the definition of “alternate energy equipment.”  |          |          |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| <a href="#">SB 757</a> | <a href="#">Archuleta</a> D | Railroads: contract crew transportation vehicles. | 3/1/2023-S. E. U., & C. | The Passenger Charter-party Carriers’ Act provides for the regulation of charter-party carriers of passengers by the Public Utilities Commission and includes specific requirements for liability insurance coverage and background checks for persons engaged in specified transportation services over a public highway. The Federal Railroad Safety Act (FRSA) authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to adopt regulations relating to railroad safety. The act authorizes a state to regulate railroad safety until the secretary prescribes a regulation or issues an order covering the subject matter of the state requirement. This bill would define the term “contract crew transportation vehicle” as a motor vehicle primarily used by third parties under contract with a railroad corporation to transport railroad crews, as specified. The bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to regulate contract crew transportation vehicles and their operators. The bill would prohibit a person convicted of specified infractions and crimes from operating a contract crew transportation vehicle for 3 years. The bill would require the commission to compile data regarding any reported safety complaints, accidents, regulatory violations and fines, and corrective actions taken by the commission involving a contract crew transportation vehicle. | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 849</a> | <a href="#">Stern</a> D     | Air pollution: emissions from ports.              | 2/17/2023-S. RLS.       | Under existing law, the State Air Resources Board has adopted the Ocean-Going Vessels At Berth Regulation to increase emissions reductions from oceangoing vessels at berth in state ports to provide more air quality and health benefits to the people living and working in and around California’s busiest seaports. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to reduce emissions at the ports of California.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SCR 21</a> | <a href="#">Archuleta</a> D | Clean energy: hydrogen.                           | 2/15/2023-S. E.Q.       | Would urge the Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy Systems to prioritize renewable, clean hydrogen for California, as provided.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <b>H2O</b>             |                             |   |                         |   |          |          |
| Measure                | Author                      | Topic   | Location                | Brief Summary   | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 62</a>  | <a href="#">Mathis</a> R    | Statewide water storage: expansion.               | 1/26/2023-A. W.,P. & W. | Would establish a statewide goal to increase above- and below-ground water storage capacity by a total of 3,700,000 acre-feet by the year 2030 and a total of 4,000,000 acre-feet by the year 2040. The bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the Department of Water Resources, to design and implement measures to increase statewide water storage to achieve the statewide goal. The bill would require the state board, beginning July 1, 2027, and on or before July 1 every 2 years thereafter until January 1, 2043, in consultation with the department, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on the progress made in designing and implementing measures to achieve the statewide goal.   | SUPPORT  |          |

|                         |                               |  |                         |   |          |  |
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| <a href="#">AB 460</a>  | <a href="#">Bauer-Kahan</a> D | State Water Resources Control Board: interim relief.                             | 2/17/2023-A. W.,P. & W. | The State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are required to set forth water quality objectives in state and regional water quality control plans. Current law establishes the Water Rights Fund, which consists of various fees and penalties. The moneys in the Water Rights Fund are available upon appropriation by the Legislature for the administration of the board's water rights program. Current law requires that the owner of any dam allow sufficient water at all times to pass through a fishway, or in the absence of a fishway, allow sufficient water to pass over, around, or through the dam, to keep in good condition any fish that may be planted or exist below the dam, as specified. This bill would authorize the board to issue, on its own motion or upon the petition of an interested party, an interim relief order in appropriate circumstances to implement or enforce these and related provisions of law. The bill would provide that a person or entity that violates any interim relief order issued by the board would be liable to the board for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the sum of \$10,000 for each day in which a violation occurs and \$5,000 for each acre-foot of water diverted in violation of the interim relief order. The bill would require these funds to be deposited in the Water Rights Fund. | MONITOR  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1205</a> | <a href="#">Bauer-Kahan</a> D | Water: permits and licenses: temporary changes: water or water rights transfers. | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT      | Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to consider a petition for a long-term water or water rights transfer involving a change of point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use. Current law requires a long-term transfer to be for a period over one year. Existing law requires, after the expiration of that long-term transfer period, all rights to automatically revert to the original holders of the right without any action by the board. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that later provision.   | MONITOR  |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1337</a> | <a href="#">Wicks</a> D       | State Water Resources Control Board: water shortage enforcement.                 | 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.  | Would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt regulations for various water conservation purposes, including, but not limited to, to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water, and to implement these regulations through orders curtailing the diversion or use of water under any claim of right. The bill would require the board to provide notice and an opportunity to be heard before issuing an order, except where an opportunity to be heard before the issuance of an order would be impractical given the likelihood of harm to the purposes of the various water conservation regulations. The bill would provide that a person or entity may be civilly liable for a violation of any regulation or order issued by the board pursuant to these provisions in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each day in which the violation has occurred and \$2,500 for each acre-foot of water diverted or used in violation of the applicable requirement. The bill would authorize the imposition of this civil liability by the superior court, as specified, or administratively by the board. The bill would provide that a regulation or order issued by the board pursuant to these provisions, or by emergency regulation, is exempt from the alifornia Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).                               | OPPOSE   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1563</a> | <a href="#">Bennett</a> D     | Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction permit: verification.  | 3/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.  | Existing law authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to request of the county, and requires a county to consider, that the county forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the agency before permit approval. This bill would instead require a county to forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of  | OPP/LEAN |  |

|                         |                                  |   |                         | existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the groundwater sustainability agency before permit approval. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.   |           |          |
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| <a href="#">AB 1572</a> | <a href="#">Friedman</a> D       | Potable water: nonfunctional turf.                                    | 3/9/2023-A. W., P. & W. | (1) Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations concerning water use, including that the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf is wasteful and incompatible with state policy relating to climate change, water conservation, and reduced reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem. The bill would direct all appropriate state agencies to encourage and support the elimination of irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.  | OPP/LEAN  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 23</a>   | <a href="#">Caballero</a> D      | Water supply and flood risk reduction projects: expedited permitting. | 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.  | Current law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, except under specified conditions, including requiring the entity to send written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity in the manner prescribed by the department. This bill would require a project proponent, if already required to submit a notification to the department, to complete and submit environmental documentation to the department for the activity in the notification. | SUPP/LEAN | 1        |
| <b>LAND USE</b>         |                                  |   |                         |   |           |          |
| Measure                 | Author                           | Topic   | Location                | Brief Summary   | Position  | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 323</a>  | <a href="#">Holden</a> D         | Planning and land use: parcels: changes in use.                       | 2/9/2023-A. H. & C.D.   | Would revise the Planning and Zoning Law to prohibit a developer from submitting a petition for public hearing to a city, county, or city and county, for a change in use of a parcel intended for owner occupancy pursuant to a local inclusionary zoning ordinance or density bonus project, as defined, unless the developer can prove that none of the applicants for owner occupancy can qualify for the unit as an owner occupant pursuant to the income limitation recorded on the deed or other instrument defining the terms of conveyance eligibility.  | MONITOR   | Sponsor  |
| <a href="#">AB 457</a>  | <a href="#">Patterson, Joe</a> R | Surplus Land Act: exempt surplus land: leases.                        | 2/23/2023-A. L. GOV.    | Current law requires any local agency disposing of surplus land to send, prior to disposing of that property or participating in negotiations to dispose of that property with a prospective transferee, a written notice of availability of the property pursuant to prescribed procedures. This bill would expand "exempt surplus land" to include land that is (1) identified in an approved plan for the agency's future use, (2) no larger than 2 acres, (3) proposed to be leased to a property owner or business located within one-half mile of the applicable land, and (4) proposed to be leased for a term no longer than 15 years.  | MONITOR   |          |
| <a href="#">AB 510</a>  | <a href="#">Jackson</a> D        | Local land trusts.  | 2/7/2023-A. PRINT       | 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. Current law requires that the housing element include an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. If the 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 specified time periods. Current law prescribes   | OPPOSE    |          |



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|                        |                           |  |                        | requirements for the disposal of surplus land, as defined, by a local agency. Current law requires land to be declared surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency takes any action to dispose of it consistent with the agency's policies or procedures. This bill would require each city and county to establish a local land trust, as defined, for the purposes of holding and developing real property within the jurisdiction. The bill would require the local land trust to be governed by the city council or board of supervisors of the local government.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 515</a> | <a href="#">Ward</a> D    | Land use: subdivisions: procedure.                                   | 2/7/2023-A. PRINT      | The Subdivision Map Act provides procedures that govern the processing, approval, conditional approval, or disapproval and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. Current law authorizes local ordinances to modify the procedures, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that law.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 516</a> | <a href="#">Ramos</a> D   | Mitigation Fee Act: fees for improvements: timeline for expenditure. | 2/17/2023-A. L. GOV.   | The Mitigation Fee Act, requires a local agency that establishes, increases, or imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project to, among other things, determine a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. The Mitigation Fee Act also imposes additional requirements for fees imposed to provide for an improvement to be constructed to serve a development project, or which is a fee for public improvements, as specified, including that the fees be deposited in a separate capital facilities account or fund. This bill would require a local agency that requires a qualified applicant, as described, to deposit fees for improvements, as described, into an escrow account as a condition for receiving a conditional use permit or equivalent development permit to expend the fees within a reasonable time of the deposit. The bill would require any fees not expended within this period to be returned to the qualified applicant that originally deposited the fees. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 580</a> | <a href="#">Bennett</a> D | Multibenefit Land Repurposing Program: solar farms: report.          | 2/17/2023-A. U. & E.   | Would require the Public Utilities Commission, on or before July 1, 2024, to consult with the Department of Conservation to assess challenges that exist when connecting a recipient of Multibenefit Land Repurposing Program grant moneys who wishes to repurpose their land into a solar farm to the electrical grid. The bill also would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2025, to publish on its internet website information to assist these grant recipients in navigating the above-mentioned challenges, and would require the commission to identify best practices to navigate those challenges.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 637</a> | <a href="#">Low</a> D     | Density Bonus Law.   | 2/17/2023-A. H. & C.D. | The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified percentages of units for lower income, very low income, or senior citizen housing, among other things, and meets other requirements. Current law requires a city or county to grant a proposal for an incentive or concession requested by a developer unless it would not result in identifiable and actual cost reductions, as specified, would have a specific, adverse impact on public health or safety or on specified real property and for which there is no method to avoid or mitigate that impact, as specified, or would be contrary to state or federal law. This bill would additionally except from the requirement that a city or county to grant a proposal an incentive or concession would have an adverse impact on a policy that affirmatively furthers fair housing, as specified.                | SUPPORT |  |

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| <a href="#">AB 1183</a> | <a href="#">Holden</a> D    | Streamlined construction projects: construction permits: notice. | 3/2/2023-A. L. GOV.   | The Permit Streamlining Act imposes requirements on a public agency's review and approval of development projects, as specified, to ensure clear understanding of specific requirements in connection with that approval and to expedite decisions on those projects. Current law also imposes certain streamlined, ministerial approval processes on a city's or county's review of specified projects, including certain multifamily housing developments, solar energy systems, and electric vehicle charging stations. This bill, if a city or county approves a construction project through an expedited, streamlined permitting process, would require a city or county to require the development proponent to place a sign on the parcel in which the project is located to provide notice to the owners and occupants in the area of the project, as specified. | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1277</a> | <a href="#">Wallis</a> R    | Land use: housing.   | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT    | Current law declares the importance of, and general responsibility for, making housing available and affordable for all Californians. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1409</a> | <a href="#">Lowenthal</a> D | Planning and zoning: zoning regulations.                         | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT    | Current law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, and open space, as specified. Current law requires those zoning ordinances to be consistent with the general plan of the county or city and authorizes any resident or property owner within a city or a county to bring an action or proceeding in the superior court to enforce this requirement, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.   | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1515</a> | <a href="#">Papan</a> D     | Planning and zoning.   | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT    | The Planning and Zoning Law makes declarations of state policy and legislative intent, including finding and declaring that California's land is an exhaustible resource, not just a commodity, and is essential to the economy, environment, and general well-being of the people of California. Current law further declares it is the policy of the state and the intent of the Legislature to protect California's land resource, to ensure its preservation and use in ways that are economically and socially desirable in an attempt to improve the quality of life in California. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">SB 662</a>  | <a href="#">Rubio</a> D     | Land use: housing element.                                       | 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F. | Current law requires each city or county to adopt a general plan that includes, among other elements, a housing element, and requires each city or county to periodically revise its general plan. Current law requires the Office of Planning and Research to notify a city or county with a general plan that has not been revised within 8 years, and to notify the Attorney General if the city or county's general plan is not revised within 10 years. This bill would instead require the office to notify the Attorney General if the city or county has not updated its housing element within 12 years following that notification.   | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">SB 684</a>  | <a href="#">Caballero</a> D | Land use: Subdivision Map Act: expiration dates.                 | 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F. | The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. The act requires an approved or conditionally approved tentative map or vesting tentative map to expire 24 months after its approval or conditional   | SUPPORT | 1 |

|                        |                             |  |                       | approval, or after an additional period of time prescribed by local ordinance, not to exceed an additional 24 months. However, the act extends the expiration date of certain approved tentative maps and vesting tentative maps, as specified. This bill would authorize a legislative body to extend the expiration date, by up to 24 months, of a tentative map, vesting tentative map, or parcel map that meets certain criteria, including that a tentative map or vesting tentative map was approved on or after January 1, 2017, and not later than January 1, 2022, and that it relates to the construction of single-family or multifamily housing, as specified.   |           |          |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------|----------|
| <a href="#">SB 736</a> | <a href="#">McGuire</a> D   | Planning and zoning: housing: postentitlement phase permits. | 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F. | 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. Specifically, current law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified. Current law requires a local agency, if a postentitlement phase permit is determined to be incomplete, denied, or determined to be noncompliant, to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency or, if there is no governing body, to the director of the agency, as provided by that agency. This bill would delete the provision for the applicant to appeal a decision to the director of the local agency, as described above, and, instead, require a local agency to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency only. | MONITOR   |          |
| <a href="#">SB 747</a> | <a href="#">Caballero</a> D | Surplus land: notice of exemption determination.             | 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F. | Current law exempts the disposal of certain surplus land from the requirements of the Surplus Land Act, and defines “exempt surplus land,” for purposes of the act. Current law authorizes a local agency, on an annual basis, to declare multiple parcels as “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land,” for purposes of the act, as supported by written findings. Existing administrative law requires a local agency making a determination that property is exempt surplus land to provide a copy of the written determination, as specified, to the department at least 30 days before disposition. This bill would authorize a local agency to declare administratively that land is exempt surplus land if the declaration and findings are published and available for public comment, and the local public entities and housing sponsors described above are notified at least 30 days before the declaration takes effect.   | SUPP/LEAN |          |
| <a href="#">SB 850</a> | <a href="#">Umberg</a> D    | Eminent domain: general limitations.                         | 2/17/2023-S. RLS.     | The California Constitution permits private property to be taken or damaged for public use only when just compensation has first been paid to, or into court for, the owner of that property. The Eminent Domain Law provides that a public entity may exercise the power of eminent domain only if it has adopted a resolution of necessity, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.  | MONITOR   |          |
| <b>LANDLORD/TENANT</b> |                             |  |                       |  |           |          |
| Measure                | Author                      | Topic  | Location              | Brief Summary  | Position  | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 12</a>  | <a href="#">Haney</a> D     | Tenancy: security deposits.                                  | 1/26/2023-A. JUD.     | Current law regulates the terms and conditions of residential tenancies, and prohibits a landlord from demanding or receiving security for a rental agreement for residential property, however denominated, in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to 2 months’ rent, in the case of unfurnished residential property, and an amount equal to 3 months’ rent, in the case of furnished residential property, in addition to any rent for the first month paid on or before initial  | OPPOSE    | 1        |

|                        |                                     |                                     |                        |  |           |   |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------|---|
|                        |                                     |                                     |                        | occupancy. This bill would instead prohibit a landlord from demanding or receiving security for a rental agreement for residential property in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to one month's rent, regardless of whether the residential property is unfurnished or furnished, in addition to any rent for the first month paid on or before initial occupancy.   |           |   |
| <a href="#">AB 309</a> | <a href="#">Lee D</a>               | Social housing.                     | 2/9/2023-A. H. & C.D.  | The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and the California Housing Finance Agency and sets forth various programs administered by those entities intended to, among other things, provide a comprehensive and balanced approach to the solution of housing problems of the people of this state. The act sets forth various definitions that govern its construction. This bill would define "social housing" for purposes of the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act.   | OPP/LEAN  | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 485</a> | <a href="#">Davies R</a>            | Tenancy: application screening fee. | 2/17/2023-A. JUD.      | Current law regulates the hiring of real property and imposes various requirements on landlords relating to the application for, and leasing of, residential rental property, including prohibiting the imposition of an application screening fee greater than the cost of gathering information concerning the applicant, or the cost of using a tenant screening service or a consumer credit reporting service. Current law specifies that in no case shall the application screening fee charged by the landlord or their agent be greater than \$30. Existing law requires a landlord or their agent give a copy of a consumer credit report to an applicant who has paid an application screening fee and who is the subject of that report, if so requested by the applicant. This bill would require, under the circumstances described above, that the consumer credit report be given to the applicant within 24 hours. | OPPOSE    | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 500</a> | <a href="#">Davies R</a>            | Rent increases: noticing.           | 2/17/2023-A. JUD.      | Current law requires a landlord of a residential dwelling to give notice at least a specified number of days, either 30 or 90, before the effective date of the change based upon the percentage increase in the amount of rent charged to the tenant at any time during the 12 months before the effective date of the increase, either in and of itself or when combined with any other rent increases for the 12 months before the effective date of the increase. Current law authorizes a landlord of a residential dwelling to give notice either by personal service or mail, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize a landlord of a residential dwelling to give notice by electronic mail, as defined.  | OPPOSE    | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 539</a> | <a href="#">Nguyen, Stephanie D</a> | Property rights.                    | 2/8/2023-A. PRINT      | Current law establishes property rights and provides that ownership of a thing is the right of one or more persons to possess and use it to the exclusion of others. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those provisions.   | SUPP/LEAN |   |
| <a href="#">AB 548</a> | <a href="#">Boerner Horvath D</a>   | State Housing Law: inspection.      | 2/17/2023-A. H. & C.D. | The State Housing Law, a violation of which is a crime, establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. This bill would require local enforcement agencies to develop policies and procedures for inspecting a building with multiple units if an inspector or code enforcement officer has determined that a unit is substandard or is in violation of the State Housing Law, and the inspector or code enforcement officer determines that the defects or violations have the potential to affect other units of the building, as specified. By imposing new duties on local government officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.  | OPPOSE    | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 831</a> | <a href="#">Nguyen, Stephanie D</a> | Housing discrimination.             | 2/13/2023-A. PRINT     | Would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation regarding housing discrimination, including increasing enforcement pathways to address   | OPP/LEAN  | 1 |

|                         |                                |   |                        |  |         |   |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|---------|---|
|                         |                                |   |                        | source of income discrimination against recipients of federal housing assistance vouchers.   |         |   |
| <a href="#">AB 863</a>  | <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a> | Carpet recycling: carpet stewardship organizations: fines: succession: procedure. | 2/23/2023-A. NAT. RES. | Current law establishes a carpet stewardship program to increase the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products. Current law requires a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Current law imposes a carpet stewardship assessment per unit of carpet sold in the state that is remitted to the carpet stewardship organization and may be expended to carry out the organization's carpet stewardship plan. Current law requires a carpet stewardship organization to include in the plan a description of the process by which the carpet stewardship organization will transfer assessment funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization in the event that should become necessary. Current law requires a carpet stewardship organization in possession of assessment funds to, as directed by the department, transfer those funds to a successor carpet stewardship organization with an approved plan. Existing law authorizes the department to administratively impose civil penalties on any person who is in violation of any provision of the carpet stewardship laws, of up to \$5,000 per day or \$10,000 per day if the violation is intentional, knowing, or negligent. This bill would increase those penalty amounts to \$10,000 per day or \$50,000 per day, respectively. | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 919</a>  | <a href="#">Kalra D</a>        | Residential real property: sale of rental properties: right of first offer.       | 2/23/2023-A. JUD.      | Would require an owner of residential real property, defined to include a single-family residential property that is occupied by a tenant or a multifamily residential property to take various actions before offering the residential real property for sale to any purchaser, soliciting any offer to purchase the residential real property, or otherwise entering into a contract for sale of the residential real property. The bill would exempt certain transfers of a residential real property from its provisions, including, among others, a transfer between spouses, domestic partners, parent and child, siblings, grandparent and grandchild, a transfer pursuant to a court order, and a transfer by eminent domain.  | OPPOSE  | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 1086</a> | <a href="#">McCarty D</a>      | Intercept of communications: exceptions.  | 3/2/2023-A. PUB. S.    | Current law establishes various prohibitions against eavesdropping and recording or intercepting certain communications. Under current law, specified law enforcement officers are not prohibited by those provisions from overhearing or recording certain communications. This bill would similarly provide that the provisions prohibiting eavesdropping and recording or intercepting certain communications do not prohibit an agent of the Civil Rights Department or an investigator or tester for a fair housing enforcement organization, as defined, from recording a communication for the purpose of investigating and obtaining evidence reasonably believed to relate to the commission of discriminatory housing practices by another party to the communication.   | OPPOSE  | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 1297</a> | <a href="#">Quirk-Silva D</a>  | Public restrooms.   | 3/2/2023-A. L. GOV.    | Would require each local government, as defined, to complete an inventory of public restrooms owned and maintained by the local government, either directly or by contract, that are available to the general population in its jurisdiction by July 1, 2024. The bill would require local governments to report their findings to the State Department of Public Health, which would be required to compile the information and to make the inventory available in a searchable database on its internet website by March 1, 2025, as specified. The bill would require the database to be  | MONITOR |   |

|                         |                             |   |                      |  |           |   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|--|-----------|---|
|                         |                             |   |                      | updated quarterly. The bill would require the department to conduct educational outreach to the general public and homelessness service providers that the database is available on its internet website.  |           |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1418</a> | <a href="#">McKinnor</a> D  | Tenancy: local regulations: contact with law enforcement or criminal convictions. | 3/9/2023-A. JUD.     | Current law prohibits a local agency from authorizing or requiring the imposition of a penalty against a resident, owner, tenant, landlord, or other person as a consequence of law enforcement or emergency assistance being summoned by certain individuals, including a victim of abuse or crime, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local government from, among other things, imposing a penalty against a resident, owner, tenant, landlord, or other person as a consequence of contact with a law enforcement agency, as specified. The bill similarly would prohibit a local government from requiring or encouraging a landlord to perform a criminal background check of a tenant or a prospective tenant, or to evict or penalize a tenant because of the tenant's association with another tenant or household member who has had contact with a law enforcement agency or has a criminal conviction. The bill would preempt inconsistent local rules and regulations and prescribe remedies for violations. The bill would require a local government to repeal, or bring into compliance, an inconsistent local ordinance, rule, policy, or regulation within one year of the effective date of the provisions. | SUPP/LEAN | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 1658</a> | <a href="#">Santiago</a> D  | Housing discrimination.   | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT   | Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, generally prohibits housing discrimination with respect to the personal characteristics of race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, or genetic information. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to the prevention of housing discrimination.   | OPP/LEAN  | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 37</a>   | <a href="#">Caballero</a> D | Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Act.                  | 2/22/2023-S. HOUSING | Would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, require the California Department of Housing and Community Development, commencing January 1, 2024, to begin developing the Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Program. The bill would require the department, in administering the program, to offer competitive grants to nonprofit community-based organizations, continuums of care, public housing authorities, and area agencies on aging, as specified, to administer a housing subsidy program for older adults and adults with disabilities who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, as defined.  | MONITOR   |   |
| <a href="#">SB 267</a>  | <a href="#">Eggman</a> D    | Credit history of persons receiving government rent subsidies.                    | 2/9/2023-S. JUD.     | The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), prohibits, in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy, the use of a financial or income standard in assessing eligibility for the rental of housing that is not based on the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant. FEHA requires the Civil Rights Department to enforce specific provisions of the act, including the provision described above. This bill would additionally prohibit the use of a person's credit history as part of the application process for a rental housing accommodation without offering the applicant the option of providing alternative evidence of financial responsibility and ability to pay in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy. The bill would require the housing provider to consider that alternative evidence in lieu of the person's credit history in determining whether to offer the rental accommodation to the applicant.  | OPPOSE    | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 395</a>  | <a href="#">Wahab</a> D     | Statewide eviction database.  | 2/9/2023-S. RLS.     | Current law regulates evictions and provides that a tenant who remains in possession of a property after the term of the tenant's lease expires, or who fails to   | OPPOSE    | 1 |

|                        |                          |   |                        |   |           |   |
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|                        |                          |   |                        | pay rent, is guilty of unlawful detainer. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require landlords to report all evictions to a new statewide eviction reporting database.  |           |   |
| <a href="#">SB 398</a> | <a href="#">Wahab</a> D  | Residential property: rent skimming.            | 2/9/2023-S. RLS.       | Current law defines “rent skimming” as the use of revenue from the rental of a parcel of residential property during the first year after acquiring the property without first applying the revenue or an equal amount to payments due on all mortgages or deeds of trust encumbering the property and as the receipt of revenue from the rental of residential real property without the consent of the property owner or owner’s agent, as specified. Current law also defines “multiple acts of rent skimming” and “person.” This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.  | OPP/LEAN  | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 403</a> | <a href="#">Wahab</a> D  | Discrimination on the basis of ancestry.        | 2/9/2023-S. RLS.       | The California Fair Employment and Housing Act establishes the Civil Rights Department to enforce civil rights laws with respect to housing and employment and to protect and safeguard the right of all persons to obtain and hold employment without discrimination based on specified characteristics or status, including, among others, ancestry. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would protect people from discrimination on the basis of their ancestry.  | OPPOSE    | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 466</a> | <a href="#">Wahab</a> D  | Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act: rental rates. | 2/22/2023-S. JUD.      | The Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act prescribes statewide limits on the application of local rent control with regard to certain properties. The act generally authorizes an owner of residential real property to establish the initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit, except in specified circumstances, including, (1) when the residential real property has a certificate of occupancy issued after February 1, 1995, (2) when the residential real property has already been exempt from the residential rent control ordinance of a public entity on or before February 1, 1995, pursuant to a local exemption for newly constructed units, and (3) when the residential real property is alienable and separate from title to any other dwelling units, except as specified. This bill would instead authorize an owner of residential real property to establish the initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit when the residential real property has been issued a certificate of occupancy issued within the 15 years preceding the date on which the owner seeks to establish a rental rate under these provisions. | OPPOSE    | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 555</a> | <a href="#">Wahab</a> D  | Social Housing Act of 2023.                     | 2/22/2023-S. HOUSING   | Would establish the California Social Housing Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be made available to the Department of Housing and Community Development for the purposes of this act, including promoting the achievement of the aforementioned goals. This bill would require the department, no later than January 1, 2025, to develop, adopt, and submit to the Legislature a California Social Housing Plan for achieving the aforementioned goals, as specified. The bill would make related findings and declarations.   | OPP/LEAN  | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 567</a> | <a href="#">Durazo</a> D | Tenancy.  | 2/15/2023-S. RLS.      | Current law regulates terms and conditions for the hiring of real property and establishes a presumption, applicable in places without a custom or usage on the subject, that a tenancy is month-to-month, unless otherwise designated in writing. Current law excepts property used for agricultural or grazing purposes from this presumption, except as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.  | OPP/LEAN  | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 569</a> | <a href="#">Glazer</a> D | Taxation: renter’s credit.                      | 2/22/2023-S. GOV. & F. | The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including a credit for qualified renters in the amount of \$120 for   | SUPP/LEAN | 1 |



|                        |                              |   |                   | spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses if adjusted gross income is \$50,000, as adjusted, or less, and in the amount of \$60 for other individuals if adjusted gross income is \$25,000, as adjusted, or less. Current law requires the Franchise Tax Board to annually adjust for inflation these adjusted gross income amounts. For 2021, the adjusted gross income limit is \$87,066 and \$43,533, respectively. Current law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. Current law establishes the continuously appropriated Tax Relief and Refund Account in the General Fund and provides that payments required to be made to taxpayers or other persons from the Personal Income Tax Fund are to be paid from that account. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, would require the Franchise Tax Board to annually recompute for inflation the above-mentioned credit amounts, as provided. The bill, for credits allowable for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, would provide that the credit amount in excess of the qualified renter's liability would be refundable and paid from the Tax Relief and Refund Account to the qualified renter upon appropriation by the Legislature. |           |          |
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| <a href="#">SB 712</a> | <a href="#">Portantino</a> D | Tenancy: micromobility devices.                     | 3/1/2023-S. JUD.  | Would prohibit a landlord from prohibiting a tenant from owning a personal micromobility device or from storing a personal micromobility device in their dwelling unit unless the landlord provides secure, long-term storage for those devices. The bill would define "micromobility device" for those purposes to include wheelchairs, bicycles, e-bicycles, scooters, e-scooters, skateboards, and hoverboards.   | SUPP/LEAN | 1        |
| <a href="#">SB 761</a> | <a href="#">Laird</a> D      | Department of Justice: civil rights investigations. | 3/1/2023-S. JUD.  | Current law authorizes the Attorney General to bring a civil action for injunctive and other appropriate relief in order to protect the rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States or by the Constitution or laws of California. This bill would provide that the Attorney General is authorized to conduct an investigation when the Attorney General deems it necessary to determine whether any person has violated or is about to violate the civil rights laws of California or of the United States, or to aid in enforcing these laws. The bill would provide that the Attorney General is authorized to publish information concerning the determination that a violation has occurred. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.  | OPP/LEAN  | 1        |
| <a href="#">SB 839</a> | <a href="#">Bradford</a> D   | Insurance: cancellation.                            | 2/17/2023-S. RLS. | Current law prohibits cancellation of an insurance policy, as specified, that has been in effect for 60 days, unless, after the effective date of the policy, certain acts have occurred, including nonpayment of the premium, conviction of the named insured of a crime having as one of its necessary elements an act increasing any hazard insured against, or the discovery of fraud or material misrepresentation. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.   | OPP/LEAN  | 1        |
| <a href="#">SB 863</a> | <a href="#">Allen</a> D      | Compelled rent or lease.                            | 2/17/2023-S. RLS. | Current law generally prohibits public entities from adopting a statute, ordinance, or regulation, or taking an administrative action, to compel the owner of residential real property to offer, or to continue to offer, accommodations, as defined, in the property for rent or lease. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.   | OPP/LEAN  | 1        |
| <b>PARKING/EV</b>      |                              |   |                   |  |           |          |
| Measure                | Author                       | Topic   | Location          | Brief Summary  | Position  | Priority |

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| <a href="#">AB 361</a>  | <a href="#">Ward</a> D     | Vehicles: video imaging of bicycle lane parking violations.                                      | 3/9/2023-A. TRANS.    | Would, until January 1, 2030, authorize a local agency, as defined, to install automated forward facing parking control devices on city-owned or district-owned parking enforcement vehicles for the purpose of video imaging parking violations occurring in bicycle lanes. The bill would require a designated employee of a city, county, city and county, or a contracted law enforcement agency for a special transit district, who is qualified by the city and county or the district to issue parking citations, to review video image recordings for the purpose of determining whether a parking violation occurred in a bicycle lane and to issue a notice of violation to the registered owner of a vehicle within 15 calendar days, as specified. The bill would require these video image records to be confidential and make these records available only to public agencies to enforce parking violations. The bill would require any local agency that implements this pilot program to report to specified committees of the Legislature on the system's effectiveness and impact on traffic outcomes, among other things, by December 31, 2029. | MONITOR   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 591</a>  | <a href="#">Gabriel</a> D  | Electric vehicle service equipment: universal connectors and public accessibility.               | 2/17/2023-A. TRANS.   | Would require an electric vehicle charging station that requires payment of a fee to allow a person desiring to use the station to pay via credit card. The bill would require that any electric vehicle service equipment installed or substantially retrofitted, as defined, except for private use at a single-family residence, include universal connectors that enable any electric vehicle to charge using the electric vehicle service equipment and be publicly accessible, including by enabling a person desiring to use the electric vehicle charging station to pay via credit card.  | MONITOR   |  |
| <a href="#">AB 914</a>  | <a href="#">Friedman</a> D | Electrical infrastructure: California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: review time period. | 3/9/2023-A. NAT. RES. | The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would exempt from CEQA certain electrical infrastructure projects intended to provide capacity or enhance reliability to accommodate the increased electrical demand or forecasted electrical demand associated with transportation electrification, building electrification, distributed energy projects, including energy storage projects, or the interconnection of a renewable generation source. This bill would exempt from CEQA the construction, upgrade, modification, or expansion of a facility to store, for later transmission or distribution, electricity previously generated by, and transmitted to, the facility and certain related facilities.   | SUPP/LEAN |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1082</a> | <a href="#">Kalra</a> D    | Authority to remove vehicles.  | 3/2/2023-A. TRANS.    | Current law authorizes a peace officer and specified public employees, as an alternative to removal of a vehicle, to immobilize the vehicle with a device designed and manufactured for that purpose, if, among other circumstances, the vehicle is found upon a highway or public lands by the peace officer or employee and it is known to have been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations that are delinquent because the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded to the appropriate agency within a designated time period. This bill would delete the authority of a peace officer or public employee, as appropriate, to remove or immobilize a vehicle under those circumstances. The bill would modify the authority to remove a vehicle with a registration expiration date in excess of 6 months found or operated on the highway, public lands, or an offstreet parking facility, by extending that period to one year. The bill would repeal the related authority to conduct a lien sale to cover towing and storage expenses.   | MONITOR   |  |

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| <a href="#">AB 1308</a> | <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D     | Planning and Zoning Law: single-family residences: parking requirements.          | 3/2/2023-A. L. GOV. | The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill would prohibit a public agency, as defined, from imposing a new minimum parking requirement on a project to remodel, renovate, or add to a single-family residence, except as specified.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1317</a> | <a href="#">Carrillo, Wendy</a> D | Unbundled parking.  | 3/2/2023-A. JUD.    | Would require the owner of residential real property that provides parking with a residential unit to unbundle parking from the price of rent, as specified. The bill would define “unbundled parking” as the practice of selling or leasing parking spaces separate from the lease of the residential use. The bill would exempt residential units with individual garages that are functionally a part of the unit from these provisions. The bill would provide a tenant of a residential unit a right of first refusal to parking spaces built for their unit, as specified. The bill, for residential units where unbundled parking is not possible, would require an owner of residential property to annually provide a tenant with an itemization of the market rate cost of parking, as defined, for the parking spaces they have leased.  | OPPOSE  | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 1504</a> | <a href="#">McCarty</a> D         | Planning and zoning: adoption of regulations: electric vehicle charging stations. | 3/9/2023-A. L. GOV. | Existing law requires every city, county, and city and county to administratively approve an application to install electric vehicle charging stations through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit and requires the review of an application to install an electric vehicle charging station to be limited to the building official’s review of whether it meets all health and safety requirements of local, state, and federal law. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from denying an application for a use permit to install an electric vehicle charging station unless it makes written findings that the proposed installation would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact. Existing law requires that any conditions imposed on an application to install an electric vehicle charging station be designed to mitigate the specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety at the lowest cost possible. Existing law defines “electric vehicle charging station” or “charging station” for these purposes. This bill would provide that “electric vehicle charging station” includes electric vehicle charging stations installed in the public right-of-way and electric vehicle charging stations installed with a battery storage system. | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1529</a> | <a href="#">Gabriel</a> D         | Electric vehicle charging stations.   | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT  | Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, working with specified state entities, to prepare a statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required to meet the goals of putting at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles in service by 2030 and of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to provide financial and regulatory incentives to convert gasoline stations to electric vehicle charging stations.  |         |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1580</a> | <a href="#">Carrillo, Juan</a> D  | Air pollution: electric vehicle infrastructure.                                   | 3/9/2023-A. TRANS.  | The federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 establishes the federal National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program to provide funding for each fiscal year until fiscal year 2026 to the states to strategically deploy electric vehicle charging stations and to establish an interconnected network to facilitate data collection, access, and reliability. This bill would require the commission and   | MONITOR |   |

|                                |                            |   |                          | the Department of Transportation, on or before June 30, 2024, to jointly develop a State Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Deployment Plan that is consistent with federal requirements and guidance provided by the federal National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program. The bill would require the commission and the department to update the plan each January thereafter. The bill would require the plan and the updates to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and all relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature. The bill would authorize the commission and the department to submit the updates to the plan in conjunction with, or as a part of, the draft investment plan for the Clean Transportation Program. The bill would be inoperative on a specified date and would be repealed on January 1 of the year thereafter. This bill contains other existing laws.  |          |          |
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| <a href="#">SB 30</a>          | <a href="#">Umberg</a> D   | Transportation: zero-emission vehicle signage.  | 3/8/2023-S. TRANS.       | Current law requires the Department of Transportation to adopt rules and regulations that allow the placement, near exits on freeways in rural areas, of information signs identifying specific roadside businesses, including a business offering electric vehicle charging facilities. This bill would require the department, in coordination with the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to develop and design light-duty zero-emission vehicle charging and fueling station signage to be placed along state highways based on charger or fueling type and vehicle compatibility, to increase consumer confidence in locating electric vehicle chargers and hydrogen fueling stations. The bill would authorize the department to adopt and regulations for these purposes.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 38</a>          | <a href="#">Laird</a> D    | Battery storage facilities: safety systems.   | 12/5/2022-S. RLS.        | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to address the need for better safety systems at battery storage facilities.   | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 233</a>         | <a href="#">Skinner</a> D  | Energy: new zero-emission vehicles and electric vehicle supply equipment: bidirectional capability. | 1/24/2023-S. RLS.        | Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to undertake various actions in furtherance of meeting the state's clean energy and pollution reduction objectives, including actions related to electric vehicles. This bill would state the Legislature's intent to enact future legislation to mandate that all new zero-emission vehicles and electric vehicle supply equipment sold in California have bidirectional capability by January 1, 2027, to the extent practical as determined by the commission.  | MONITOR  |          |
| <a href="#">SB 507</a>         | <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D | Electric vehicle charging station infrastructure: assessments.                                      | 2/22/2023-S. E. U., & C. | Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), working with the State Air Resources Board and the Public Utilities Commission, to prepare, and update biennially, a statewide assessment of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet its goals of putting at least 5,000,000 zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030, and of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, as specified. This bill would require the Energy Commission to also assess the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of electric vehicle adoption required for the state to meet the goal of ensuring 100% of new cars and light trucks sold in California are zero-emission vehicles by 2035, and evaluate the electric vehicle charging infrastructure needs of specified use cases to ensure an equitable deployment of electric vehicle charging infrastructure by 2035. | MONITOR  |          |
| <b>Real Estate TRANSACTION</b> |                            |   |                          |  |          |          |
| Measure                        | Author                     | Topic   | Location                 | Brief Summary  | Position | Priority |

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| <a href="#">AB 422</a> | <a href="#">Alanis</a> R        | Natural Resources Agency: statewide water storage: tracking.        | 2/9/2023-A. W.,P. & W.  | Would require the Natural Resources Agency, on or before June 1, 2024, to post on its publicly available internet website information tracking the progress to increase statewide water storage, and to keep that information updated.  | SUPPORT |   |
| <a href="#">AB 582</a> | <a href="#">Connolly</a> D      | Personal Income Tax: tax credits: fire-resistant home improvements. | 2/17/2023-A. REV. & TAX | Would allow a credit against personal income taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to the taxpayer's qualified expenses, as defined, not to exceed \$ ____ per year, or \$ ____ cumulatively.  | SUPPORT |   |
| <a href="#">AB 671</a> | <a href="#">Ward</a> D          | CalHome Program: accessory dwelling units.                          | 2/23/2023-A. H. & C.D.  | Under the CalHome Program, funds may be used to enable low- and very low income households to become or remain homeowners, and to provide disaster relief assistance to households at or below 120% of that area median income. Current law also authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to make grants to local agencies or nonprofit corporations to construct accessory dwelling units and to repair, reconstruct, or rehabilitate, in whole or in part, accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units. This bill would require the department to allow a community land trust, as defined, that is a recipient of program funds to purchase residential real property in fee simple, to construct accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units on the property, and separately lease or convey each dwelling unit on the property to separate households.  | OPPOSE  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 717</a> | <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D    | Trusts.   | 2/13/2023-A. PRINT      | A revocable living trust is a trust created during one's lifetime in which a trustee invests and manages assets for a beneficiary on the terms specified by the person who created the trust. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to subsequently enact legislation to create a program to educate low- and moderate-income homeowners about the resources available to access funding for higher education, and to preserve generational wealth, by creating a revocable living trust.   | MONITOR | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 743</a> | <a href="#">Petrie-Norris</a> D | Remote online notaries public.                                      | 2/23/2023-A. JUD.       | Current law authorizes the Secretary of State to appoint and commission notaries public in the number the Secretary of State deems necessary for the public convenience. Current law requires a notary public to keep one active sequential journal at a time of all official acts performed as a notary public. Current law authorizes notaries public to act as notaries in any part of the state and prescribes the manner and method of notarizations. Current law establishes various requirements to ensure the security of notary seals and imposes a civil penalty for a violation of those provisions. This bill would authorize a notary public or an applicant for appointment as a notary public to apply for registration with the secretary to be a notary public authorized to perform online notarizations by submitting an application that meets certain requirements. The bill would also require an entity to register with the Secretary of State as an online notarization platform or depository before providing an online notarization system or depository, as defined, to an online notary public. The bill would require a representative of an online notarization platform to certify compliance with applicable laws under penalty of perjury. | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 770</a> | <a href="#">Kalra</a> D         | Employee Housing Act.   | 2/13/2023-A. PRINT      | The Employee Housing Act requires a person operating employee housing to obtain a permit to operate that housing. The act requires that buildings used for human habitation within employee housing comply with the building standards of the State Building Standards Code relating to employee housing and with other regulations adopted in accordance with the act, except as specified.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the building standards compliance requirement.   | OPPOSE  |   |

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| <a href="#">AB 1097</a> | <a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a> D  | Credit history of persons receiving government rent subsidies.         | 3/2/2023-A. H. & C.D. | Current law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), prohibits, in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy, the use of a financial or income standard in assessing eligibility for the rental of housing that is not based on the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant. FEHA requires the Civil Rights Department to enforce specific provisions of the act, including the provision described above. This bill would additionally prohibit the use of a person's credit history as part of the application process for a rental housing accommodation without offering the applicant the option of providing alternative evidence of financial responsibility and ability to pay in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy. The bill would require the housing provider to consider that alternative evidence in lieu of the person's credit history in determining whether to offer the rental accommodation to the applicant.                      | OPPOSE   | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 1116</a> | <a href="#">Grayson</a> D     | Money Transmission Act.  | 3/2/2023-A. B. & F.   | The Money Transmission Act provides for certain exemptions from the act, including an exemption for the United States or a department, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including a federal reserve bank and a federal home loan bank. This bill would, among other things, additionally exempt from the act a person that acts as an intermediary by processing money transmission between an entity that has directly incurred an outstanding money transmission obligation to a sender and the sender's designated recipient, if the entity meets certain criteria, including that the entity is properly licensed or exempt from licensing requirements under the act. The bill would also exempt a registered futures commission merchant under the federal commodities laws to the extent of its operation as such a merchant.   | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1242</a> | <a href="#">Wilson</a> D      | Real estate: contracts granting exclusivity to sell: one-year maximum. | 3/2/2023-A. JUD.      | Under the Real Estate Law, when a licensee prepares or has prepared an agreement authorizing or employing such licensee to perform any of the acts for which a broker is required to hold a license, or when such licensee secures the signature of any person to any contract pertaining to such services or transaction, the broker is required to deliver a copy of the agreement to the person signing it as soon as reasonably practicable after the time the signature is obtained, as specified. This bill would prohibit a real estate broker from entering into a contract that grants an agent the exclusive right to list or sell in excess of one year. The bill would prohibit the total damages or other compensation to be collected from a consumer for breach of a contract in violation of this limit, from exceeding the compensation, if any, paid to the consumer to enter into the contract. The bill would exempt a violation of the one-year maximum from the criminal sanctions. | OPP/LEAN | 1 |
| <a href="#">AB 1280</a> | <a href="#">Maienschein</a> D | Transfer of real property: mode of transfer: name change.              | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT    | Current law requires a person in whom the title of real estate is vested, who afterward, from any cause, has a change of name, to set forth the name in which the person derived title to the real estate in any conveyance of the real estate. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.  | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1319</a> | <a href="#">Wicks</a> D       | Bay Area Housing Finance Authority: housing revenue.                   | 3/2/2023-A. H. & C.D. | (1)Current law, the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Housing Finance Act, establishes the Bay Area Housing Finance Agency to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the San Francisco Bay area, as defined, and provide technical assistance at a regional level for tenant protection, affordable housing preservation, and new affordable housing production. This bill would authorize the authority to issue mortgage revenue bonds, pursuant to provisions described above; acquire, hold, develop, operate, and dispose of real property; and   | OPPOSE   |   |

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|                         |                          |   |                         | create one or more California limited liability companies of which the authority is the sole member.  |          |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1361</a> | <a href="#">Hoover</a> R | Property taxation: veteran's exemption: preliminary application.              | 3/9/2023-A. REV. & TAX  | Current property law, pursuant to the authorization of the California Constitution, provides a veteran's and disabled veteran's tax exemption on specified property, as described. Current law sets forth procedures to claim property tax exemptions. This bill would authorize any person to file a written preliminary application with the county assessor, in the form and manner required by the county assessor, for purposes of determining whether a property the person intends to purchase is eligible for a veteran's exemption. The bill would require the preliminary application to be filed only after the person has entered into a real estate purchase agreement for the property, but before the person takes ownership of the property. The bill would require the preliminary application to contain all information necessary to evaluate the property's eligibility for the applicable veteran's exemption.   | SUPPORT  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1620</a> | <a href="#">Zbur</a> D   | Transfers of real property.   | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT      | Existing law, the Real Estate Law, establishes the Department of Real Estate within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency for the licensure and regulation of real estate brokers and salespersons. Existing law provides for the licensure of real estate appraisers by the Bureau of Real Estate Appraisers. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision that defines MLS. This bill contains other existing laws.  | MONITOR  |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1630</a> | <a href="#">Garcia</a> D | Planning and zoning: housing development approvals: student housing projects. | 3/9/2023-A. H. & C.D.   | This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from prohibiting a dormitory on any real property located within 1/2 mile of a university campus, as defined. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to classify student housing as a permitted use on all real property within 1/2 mile of a university campus for zoning purposes. The bill would require a proposed student housing project, as defined, to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or a hearing, if specified requirements are met, including that at least 50% of the units in the project be occupied by students of the local university campus to which the project site is proximate. In connection with an application submitted pursuant to these provisions, the bill would require a city, county, or city and county to take specified actions, including, upon the request of the applicant, provide a list of permits and fees that are required by the city, county, or city and county. By imposing new duties on local jurisdictions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | OPPOSE   |   |
| <a href="#">SB 33</a>   | <a href="#">Glazer</a> D | Commercial financing: disclosures.  | 1/18/2023-S. B. & F. I. | Current law requires a provider who extends a specific offer of commercial financing to a recipient, as defined, to disclose specified information relating to that transaction to the recipient and to obtain the recipient's signature on that disclosure before consummating the commercial financing transaction. Current law, until January 1, 2024, requires a provider to disclose the total cost of financing expressed as an annualized rate. Current law authorizes a provider who offers financing that is factoring or asset-based lending, in lieu of the disclosure described above, to provide an alternative disclosure that may be based on an example of a transaction that could occur under the general agreement for a given amount of accounts receivables and that meets specified requirements. Current law, until January 1, 2024, requires that alternative disclosure to disclose the total cost of financing expressed as an annualized rate. Current law requires the Commissioner of Business Oversight to adopt regulations governing these disclosure   | OPP/LEAN | 1 |



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|                        |                             |   |                         | requirements, and requires those regulations to include specified information and determinations, including, among other things, the appropriate method to express the annualized rate and the types of fees and charges to be included in the calculation. Current law makes providers subject to examination and enforcement by the commissioner under California Financing Law (CFL) for any violation of these provisions or of any rule or order adopted pursuant to these provisions, as specified. The CFL authorizes the commissioner to bring an action to enjoin, as specified, against a person who, in the commissioner's estimation, has violated or is about to violate the CFL, and authorizes the imposition of civil penalties to that effect. This bill would require providers to continue to include in the disclosures and alternative disclosures the total cost of financing expressed as an annualized rate, as described above, indefinitely.   |         |   |
| <a href="#">SB 95</a>  | <a href="#">Roth</a> D      | Commercial transactions.  | 1/25/2023-S. JUD.       | Current provisions of the Commercial Code generally govern commercial transactions. This bill would revise those provisions generally in accordance with the revisions to Articles 1, 2, 2A, 3, 4A, 5, 7, 8, and 9 of, the addition of Article 12 to, and the addition of specified general provisions and definitions, transitional provisions, and effective date provisions to, the Uniform Commercial Code, as proposed in the 2022 Amendments to the Uniform Commercial Code by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Specifically, among other revisions, this bill would add provisions governing control of, and rights to, electronic money, controllable electronic records, controllable accounts, and controllable payment intangibles, as defined. The bill would make changes to the valid signing of records and would also make various conforming changes.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">SB 225</a> | <a href="#">Caballero</a> D | Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program: statewide contract. | 2/1/2023-S. HOUSING     | Current 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, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program and the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program. Current law, upon appropriation, authorizes the department to make either or both loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk for conversion, as provided. This bill would establish the Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program for purposes of funding the acquisition and rehabilitation of unrestricted housing units and attaching long-term affordability restrictions on the housing units, while safeguarding against the displacement of current residents. | OPPOSE  |   |
| <a href="#">SB 460</a> | <a href="#">Wahab</a> D     | Hiring of real property: criminal history.                                | 2/22/2023-S. JUD.       | This bill would prohibit a housing provider from inquiring about an applicant's criminal history, requiring an applicant to disclose their criminal history, or requiring an applicant to authorize the release of their criminal history, unless they are complying with federal law, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a housing provider from basing any adverse action, in whole or in part, on information contained in an applicant's criminal history, if the housing provider received criminal history information about an applicant, unless they are complying with federal law.   | OPPOSE  | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 484</a> | <a href="#">Newman</a> D    | Escrow agents: customer contact centers.                                  | 2/22/2023-S. B. & F. I. | The Escrow Law, regulates escrow agents and defines various terms for these purposes, including "customer contact center" as a facility operated by an Internet  | MONITOR |   |

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|                        |                           |   |                        | escrow agent, as defined by the Escrow Law, that exists solely for the purpose of responding to customer electronic messages and telephone inquiries, subject to specified limitations. This bill would change the definition of “customer contact center” to mean a facility operated by an escrow agent, as defined by the Escrow Law, for the purpose of remotely accessing an escrow file to further the processing of the escrow, including, but not limited to, customer electronic messages and telephone inquiries, subject to specified limitations.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">SB 505</a> | <a href="#">Rubio</a> D   | Property insurance.                       | 2/14/2023-S. RLS.      | Under current law, the California fair access to insurance requirements (FAIR) Plan Association is a joint reinsurance association of state insurers that is established to, among other things, assist persons in securing basic property insurance for qualified property for which insurance cannot be obtained through the normal insurance market. Under the plan, an insurer participates in the writings, expenses, and profits and losses of the association in the proportion that its premiums written during the 2nd preceding calendar year bear to the aggregate premiums written by all insurers in the program, excluding that portion of the premiums written attributable to the operation of the association. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 520</a> | <a href="#">Seyarto</a> R | Property taxation: homeowners’ exemption. | 2/22/2023-S. GOV. & F. | Current law provides, pursuant to a specified provision of the California Constitution, for a homeowners’ property tax exemption in the amount of \$7,000 of the full value of a dwelling, as defined. Current law provides that this exemption does not extend, among other things, to property that is rented, vacant, under construction on the lien date, or that is a vacation or secondary home of the owner or owners. Current law provides that, notwithstanding this provision, if a person receiving the exemption is not occupying the dwelling on the lien date because the dwelling was damaged in a misfortune or calamity, the person shall be deemed to occupy that same dwelling as their principal place of residence on the lien date, provided the person’s absence from the dwelling is temporary and the person intends to return to the dwelling when possible to do so. This bill would provide that, if a person receiving the exemption is not occupying the dwelling because they are confined to a hospital or other care facility, the person shall be deemed to occupy that dwelling as their principal place of residence, provided that the person would occupy the dwelling if they were not confined to the hospital or other care facility, the person intends to return to the dwelling when possible to do so, and the dwelling is not rented or leased to a third party. | SUPPORT |  |
| <a href="#">SB 532</a> | <a href="#">Wiener</a> D  | Ballot measures: local taxes.             | 2/22/2023-S. GOV. & F. | Current law requires that the ballots used when voting upon a measure proposed by a local governing body or submitted to the voters as an initiative or referendum measure, including a measure authorizing the issuance of bonds or the incurrence of debt, have printed on them a true and impartial statement describing the purpose of the measure. If the proposed measure imposes a tax or raises the rate of a tax, current law requires the ballot to include in the statement of the measure the amount of money to be raised annually and the rate and duration of the tax to be levied. This bill would exempt from this requirement a measure that imposes or increases a tax with more than one rate or authorizes the issuance of bonds.   | OPPOSE  |  |
| <a href="#">SB 680</a> | <a href="#">Skinner</a> D | Consumer Legal Remedies Act.              | 3/1/2023-S. JUD.       | The Consumer Legal Remedies Act provides that specified unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or that results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer are unlawful. This bill would make those provisions   | MONITOR |  |

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|                         |                              |  |                         | applicable to selling any vehicle propelled by a battery-powered motor at a price greater than the manufacturer's suggested retail price.   |                 |                 |
| <a href="#">SB 726</a>  | <a href="#">Archuleta</a> D  | Property taxation: exemption: disabled veteran homeowners. | 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F.   | The California Constitution and existing property tax law provide various exemptions from property taxation, including, among others, a disabled veterans' exemption and a veterans' organization exemption. This bill would exempt from taxation, on that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed \$863,790, as provided, property owned by, and that constitutes the principal place of residence of, a veteran, the veteran's spouse, or the veteran and the veteran's spouse jointly, if the veteran is 100% disabled. The bill would provide an unmarried surviving spouse a property exemption in the same amount that they would have been entitled to if the veteran was alive and if certain conditions are met. The bill would require certain documentation to be provided to the county assessor to receive the exemption and would prohibit any other real property tax exemption from being granted to the claimant if receiving the exemption provided by the provisions of this bill. The bill would make these exemptions applicable for property tax lien dates occurring on or after January 1, 2024, but occurring before January 1, 2034.   | SUPPORT         |                 |
| <a href="#">SB 755</a>  | <a href="#">Becker</a> D     | Real property: climate mitigation and adaptation.          | 2/17/2023-S. RLS.       | Would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that requires that properties being offered for sale or lease include information that aids purchasers or renters in assessing the costs of climate mitigation and adaptation, as specified.   | OPP/LEAN        | 1               |
| <a href="#">SB 869</a>  | <a href="#">Glazer</a> D     | Commercial loans: commercial brokers: fiduciary duty.      | 3/1/2023-S. B. & F. I.  | Current law, the California Financing Law (CFL), provides for the licensure and regulation of finance brokers by the Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation. Existing law prohibits any person that receives compensation in connection with a referral that leads to the consummation of a commercial loan from, among other things, making a materially false or misleading statement or representation to a prospective borrower about the terms or conditions of a prospective loan, and committing any act that constitutes fraud. A willful violation of the CFL is a crime, except as specified. This bill would require a person who provides commercial brokerage services to a borrower in a commercial loan transaction by soliciting lenders or otherwise negotiating a commercial loan, to be licensed by the Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation. The bill would impose a fiduciary responsibility to the borrower upon a person who provides commercial brokerage services in a commercial loan transaction by soliciting lenders or otherwise negotiating a commercial loan, as those terms are defined pursuant to the bill, regardless of whomever else the commercial broker may be acting as an agent for in the course of the loan transaction. | OPP/LEAN        | 1               |
| <b>REGULATORY</b>       |                              |  |                         |   |                 |                 |
| <b>Measure</b>          | <b>Author</b>                | <b>Topic</b>   | <b>Location</b>         | <b>Brief Summary</b>  | <b>Position</b> | <b>Priority</b> |
| <a href="#">AB 1521</a> | <a href="#">Fong, Mike</a> D | Proposition 65: certificate of merit.                      | 3/9/2023-A. E.S. & T.M. | The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 imposes civil penalties upon persons who violate the prohibitions of the act, and provides for the enforcement of those prohibitions by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or specified city attorneys or prosecutors. The act also provides for enforcement by an action brought by any person in the public interest, if that private action is commenced more than 60 days after the person has given notice of the violation that is the subject of the action to the Attorney General and the district attorney, the city attorney, or the prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred, and to the alleged violator. If the notice made by a person bringing  | MONITOR         |                 |

|                        |                              |  |                       | an action in the public interest alleges a violation of the act's warning requirement, the act requires that the notice include a certificate of merit stating that the person executing the certificate has consulted with one or more persons with relevant and appropriate experience or expertise who has reviewed facts, studies, or other data regarding the exposure to the listed chemical that is the subject of the action, and that, based on that information, the person believes there is a reasonable and meritorious case for the private action. The act requires factual information sufficient to establish the basis of the certificate of merit to be attached to the certificate of merit that is served on the Attorney General. Under the act, a trial court may review a certificate of merit's supporting information to determine if an unsuccessful enforcement action is frivolous, and thus sanctionable. This bill would explicitly require the information supporting a certificate of merit to include information related to the product that is subject to a notice of alleged violation.  |                 |                 |
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| <b>RETAIL</b>          |                              |  |                       |   |                 |                 |
| <b>Measure</b>         | <b>Author</b>                | <b>Topic</b>                                       | <b>Location</b>       | <b>Brief Summary</b>  | <b>Position</b> | <b>Priority</b> |
| <a href="#">AB 23</a>  | <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D | Theft: shoplifting: amount.                        | 1/26/2023-A. PUB. S.  | Would amend Proposition 47 by reducing the threshold amount for petty theft and shoplifting from \$950 to \$400. The bill would provide that it shall become effective only when submitted to, and approved by, the voters of California.   | SUPPORT         | 1               |
| <a href="#">AB 75</a>  | <a href="#">Hoover</a> R     | Shoplifting: increased penalties for prior crimes. | 12/14/2022-A. PUB. S. | The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors in the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, makes the theft of property that does not exceed \$950 in value petty theft and makes that crime punishable as a misdemeanor, with certain exceptions. The initiative statute defines shoplifting as entering a commercial establishment with the intent to commit larceny while that establishment is open during regular hours, where the value of the property that is taken or intended to be taken does not exceed \$950. The initiative statute requires that shoplifting be punished as a misdemeanor. Current law, as amended by Proposition 47, provides that a registered sex offender or a person with a prior conviction for certain serious or violent felonies, such as a sexually violent offense, who commits petty theft is subject to imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year or in the state prison for 16 months or 2 or 3 years. This bill would reinstate a provision of law that was repealed by Proposition 47 that provides that a person who has been convicted 3 or more times of petty theft, grand theft, or other specified crimes and who is subsequently convicted of petty theft is subject to imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in a county jail for 18 months or 2 or 3 years. | SUPP/LEAN       |                 |
| <a href="#">AB 329</a> | <a href="#">Ta</a> R         | Crime: penalties for shoplifting and petty theft.  | 2/9/2023-A. PUB. S.   | The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors in the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, makes the theft of property that does not exceed \$950 in value petty theft and makes that crime punishable as a misdemeanor, with certain exceptions. This bill would amend the initiative to make petty theft or shoplifting by a person who is not a resident of this state, did not reside in this state in the six months prior to entering this state, and entered this state within 30 days prior to committing the offense, an offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months or 2 or 3 years. The bill would define resident as a person that has occupied a dwelling in this state, or has been domiciled in this state, for at least 6 months.   | SUPP/LEAN       |                 |

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| <a href="#">AB 335</a> | <a href="#">Alanis</a> R      | Retail theft.                         | 3/7/2023-A. APPR.    | Would require the Milton Marks “Little Hoover” Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy to submit a report to the Legislature describing the reported retail thefts, as specified. This bill would also require state and local law enforcement to collect and provide data on retail theft to the commission, as specified. This bill would require the commission to issue its report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2026. By imposing new duties on local entities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.T  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 476</a> | <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D  | Outdoor advertising: public property. | 2/17/2023-A. G.O.    | The Outdoor Advertising Act provides for the Department of Transportation to regulate advertising displays, as defined, within view of public highways. The act authorizes displays on property zoned commercial or industrial, as specified. This bill would authorize displays on public property for noncommercial public messages and announcements, as specified.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 647</a> | <a href="#">Holden</a> D      | Grocery workers.                      | 2/17/2023-A. L. & E. | Current law, upon change in control of a grocery establishment, as defined, requires an incumbent grocery employer, within 15 days after the execution of the transfer document, to provide to the successor grocery employer a list of eligible grocery workers, as specified, and requires the successor grocery employer to maintain a preferential hiring list of eligible grocery workers, to hire from that list for 90 days after the grocery establishment is fully operational and open to the public under the successor grocery employer, and to retain each eligible grocery worker hired for at least 90 days after their commencement date, except as specified. Current law exempts from those provisions grocery establishments that are located in geographic areas designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a food desert if specified conditions apply. This bill would instead require the successor grocery employer to hire from the list for 120 days after the grocery establishment is fully operational and open to the public and retain each eligible grocery worker for at least 120 days after their commencement date, except as specified. The bill would require an incumbent grocery employer to also provide the list of eligible grocery workers to any collective bargaining representatives, and would revise the employee information an incumbent grocery employer is required to provide to the successor grocery employer. The bill would authorize a successor grocery store employer to obtain the list of eligible grocery workers from a collective bargaining representative if the incumbent grocery employer does not provide the information within 15 days. The bill would make the above-specified provisions providing for a transition employment period applicable to separated employees, as defined. The bill would grant a separated employee who is offered a position that is more than 15 miles from their place of residence the right to refuse an offer of employment that is more than 15 miles from the employee’s residence without a loss of seniority, and would grant a separated employee a right to recall based on seniority before hiring any new employees for one year. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 853</a> | <a href="#">Maienschein</a> D | Grocery workers.                      | 2/23/2023-A. L. & E. | Current law, upon change in control of a grocery establishment, requires an incumbent grocery employer, within 15 days after the execution of the transfer document, to provide to the successor grocery employer a list of eligible grocery workers, as specified, and requires the successor grocery employer to maintain a preferential hiring list of eligible grocery workers, to hire from that list for 90 days after the grocery establishment is fully operational and open to the public under the successor grocery employer, and to retain each eligible grocery worker hired for   | MONITOR |  |

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|                         |                           |  |                     | at least 90 days after their commencement date, except as specified. Current law exempts from those provisions grocery establishments that are located in geographic areas designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a food desert if specified conditions apply. The bill would prohibit a successor grocery store employer to cause a grocery establishment that is located in a geographic area designated as a food desert to cease being fully operational and open to the public until the establishment provides notice to the city council, city attorney, board of supervisors, county counsel, State Department of Public Health, and Attorney General 180 days before the establishment ceases to be fully operational and open to the public.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1217</a> | <a href="#">Gabriel D</a> | Business pandemic relief.  | 3/2/2023-A. G.O.    | Alcoholic Beverage Control Act makes it unlawful for any person other than a licensee of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to sell, manufacture, or import alcoholic beverages in this state, with exceptions. The department, pursuant to its powers and in furtherance of emergency declarations and orders of the Governor under the California Emergency Services Act regarding the spread of the COVID-19 virus, established prescribed temporary relief measures to suspend certain legal restrictions relating to, among other things, the expansion of a licensed footprint, sales of alcoholic beverages to-go, and delivery privileges. Current law authorizes the department, for a period of 365 days following the end of the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to permit licensees to exercise license privileges in an expanded license area authorized pursuant to a COVID-19 Temporary Catering Authorization approved in accordance with the Fourth Notice of Regulatory Relief issued by the department, as specified. Existing law makes these provisions effective only until July 1, 2024, and repeals them as of that date. This bill, instead, would make those provisions operative only until an unspecified date, repeal those provisions on that date, and make conforming changes   | SUPPORT |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1228</a> | <a href="#">Holden D</a>  | Fast food restaurant franchisors and franchisees: joint liability. | 3/2/2023-A. L. & E. | Current law requires the Fast Food Council to promulgate minimum fast food restaurant employment standards, including standards on wages, working conditions, and training, and to issue, amend, and repeal any other rules and regulations, as necessary to carry out its duties, subject to a petition signed by 10,000 fast food restaurant employees approving the creation of the council, as specified. This bill would require that a fast food restaurant franchisor share with its fast food restaurant franchisee all civil legal responsibility and civil liability for the franchisee's violations of prescribed laws and orders or their implementing rules or regulations. The bill would authorize enforcement of those provisions against a franchisor, including administratively or by civil action, to the same extent that they may be enforced against the franchisee. The bill would require that a franchisor have the opportunity to cure a violation after written notice, as prescribed, before civil action may be commenced. The bill would provide that a waiver of the bill's provisions, or any agreement by a franchisee to indemnify its franchisor for liability, is contrary to public policy and is void and unenforceable. The bill would authorize a franchisee, if the terms of a fast food restaurant franchise prevent or create a substantial barrier to the franchisee's compliance with the prescribed laws and orders and their implementing rules and regulations, or any changes to them, to file an action against its franchisor for monetary or injunctive relief necessary to ensure compliance. | MONITOR |  |

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| <a href="#">AB 1286</a> | <a href="#">Haney</a> D  | Pharmacy.   | 3/2/2023-A. B.&P.     | Current law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacies by the California State Board of Pharmacy, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs. A violation of existing law is a crime. This bill would authorize a pharmacist-in-charge to make staffing decisions to ensure sufficient personnel are present in the pharmacy to prevent fatigue, distraction, or other conditions that may interfere with a pharmacist's ability to practice competently and safely. The bill would authorize a pharmacist on duty, if the pharmacist-in-charge is not available, to adjust staffing according to workload if needed. The bill would authorize a pharmacist-in-charge, or, if not available, the pharmacist on duty, to close a pharmacy if workplace hazards, as specified, may create an unsafe environment for personnel or pharmacy staff.   |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1347</a> | <a href="#">Ting</a> D   | Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.                               | 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES. | Would require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a proof of purchase to a consumer only at the consumer's option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would require the proof of purchase to be provided in electronic form or paper form, at the consumer's option, if a consumer opts to receive a proof of purchase, unless a prescribed form is otherwise required by state or federal law or the business is incapable of sending an electronic proof of purchase due to unexpected technical difficulties. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1489</a> | <a href="#">Wood</a> D   | Solid waste: plastic food serviceware.                                      | 3/9/2023-A. NAT. RES. | As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act requires the producers, as defined, of these covered materials to source reduce plastic covered material, to ensure that covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, is recyclable or compostable, and to ensure that plastic covered material offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state meets specified recycling rates. The act defines the term "plastic" to mean a synthetic or semisynthetic material chemically synthesized by the polymerization of organic substances that can be shaped into various rigid and flexible forms, including, but not limited to, polyhydroxybutyrate. Under the act, this definition specifically excludes natural rubber and naturally occurring polymers, such as proteins. This bill would additionally exclude from the term "plastic" naturally occurring polymers made by living organisms, including, but not limited to, alginate, beeswax, chitin, polysaccharides, and polyhydroxybutyrate. |         |  |
| <a href="#">SB 76</a>   | <a href="#">Wiener</a> D | Alcoholic beverages: music venue license: entertainment zones: consumption. | 1/18/2023-S. G.O.     | Current law provides for various annual fees for the issuance of alcoholic beverage licenses, depending upon the type of license issued. Current law authorizes the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to issue a music venue license, as defined, that would allow the licensee to sell beer, wine, and distilled spirits at retail for consumption on the premises in a music entertainment facility, as defined. This bill would authorize a licensee under a music venue license to apply to the department for a caterer's permit that would authorize the sale of beer, wine, and distilled spirits for consumption at events only upon the licensed music  | MONITOR |  |



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|                        |                             |   |                      | entertainment facility premises. The bill would also authorize a music venue license to apply to the department for an event permit, as specified. The bill would impose a fee for a caterer's permit for a licensee under a music venue license and for an event permit for a licensee under a music venue license, which would be deposited in the Alcohol Beverage Control Fund, and would make other conforming changes.   |           |  |
| <a href="#">SB 277</a> | <a href="#">Dodd D</a>      | Off-sale beer and wine licenses: low alcohol-by-volume spirits beverages. | 2/9/2023-S. G.O.     | Would authorize a retail package off-sale beer and wine licensee to also sell low alcohol-by-volume (ABV) spirits beverages, as defined, in containers no larger than 16 ounces.   | MONITOR   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 316</a> | <a href="#">Niello R</a>    | Shoplifting: increased penalties for prior crimes.                        | 2/15/2023-S. PUB. S. | Current law, as amended by Proposition 47, provides that a registered sex offender or a person with a prior conviction for certain serious or violent felonies, such as a sexually violent offense, who commits petty theft is subject to imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year or in the state prison for 16 months or 2 or 3 years. This bill would reinstate a provision of law that was repealed by Proposition 47 that provides that a person who has been convicted 3 or more times of petty theft, grand theft, or other specified crimes and who is subsequently convicted of petty theft is subject to imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in a county jail for 18 months or 2 or 3 years. The bill would also make this provision and the provision relating to a person with serious, violent, or sexual prior offenses applicable to a person whose prior or current conviction is for shoplifting. | SUPP/LEAN |  |
| <a href="#">SB 353</a> | <a href="#">Dodd D</a>      | Beverage containers: recycling.   | 2/15/2023-S. E.Q.    | The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state. The act defines the term "beverage container" to mean the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle, however denominated, in which a beverage is sold, and which is constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination of these materials, but does not include caps or other similar open or loosely sealed receptacles. The act defines "beverage" to include certain types of products in liquid, ready-to-drink form, including carbonated fruit drinks and noncarbonated fruit drinks that contain any percentage of fruit juice, but not 100% fruit juice in 46-ounce containers or larger. This bill would expand the application of the act to any size container of 100% fruit juice.  | MONITOR   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 552</a> | <a href="#">Newman D</a>    | Solid waste: single-use foodware accessory and single-use food packaging. | 2/15/2023-S. RLS.    | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would prohibit a restaurant from providing a dine-in customer with any single-use foodware accessory or single-use food packaging.  | MONITOR   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 560</a> | <a href="#">Laird D</a>     | Solid waste: extended producer responsibility.                            | 2/15/2023-S. RLS.    | The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to authorize the department to establish a framework for the application of extended producer responsibility to the end-of-life management of covered gas cylinders, which include propane gas cylinders under 20 pounds, helium cylinders, isobutane cylinders, and butane cylinders.   | MONITOR   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 602</a> | <a href="#">Archuleta D</a> | Trespass.   | 2/22/2023-S. PUB. S. | Current law makes it a misdemeanor to commit the crime of trespass, which includes refusing or failing to leave land, real property, or structures belonging to, or lawfully occupied by, another and not open to the general public upon being requested to leave by a peace officer at the request of the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession and upon being informed by the peace officer that they are acting at the request of the owner, the owner's agent, or the  | MONITOR   |  |

|                        |                                    |   |                           |   |          |   |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|----------|---|
|                        |                                    |   |                           | <p>person in lawful possession. Current law requires the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession to make a separate request to the peace officer on each occasion when the peace officer's assistance in dealing with a trespass is requested, except that a single request for peace officer assistance may be made for a period not to exceed 12 months when the premises or property is closed to the public and posted as being closed. Existing law requires the requester to inform the law enforcement agency to which the request was made when the assistance is no longer desired before the 12-month period expires. Current law also authorizes a single request for a peace officer's assistance to be made for a period of time not to exceed 30 days and identified by specific dates when there is a fire hazard or the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession is absent from the property. Under existing law, a request for assistance expires when ownership of the property changes or upon a change in the person in lawful possession. This bill would authorize a single request for assistance to be made and submitted electronically, in a notarized writing on a form provided by the law enforcement agency, to a peace officer for a time period determined by local ordinance or 12 months, whichever is shorter, and identified by specific dates, during which there is a fire hazard or the owner, owner's agent, or person in lawful possession is absent from the premises or property.</p>           |          |   |
| <a href="#">SB 627</a> | <a href="#">Smallwood-Cuevas</a> D | Displaced workers: notice: retention and transfer.              | 3/1/2023-S. L., P.E. & R. | <p>Would prohibit an employer from closing a covered establishment unless the employer gives a displacement notice, as prescribed, to the covered workers and their exclusive representative, if any, 60 days before the closure takes effect. The bill would define terms for its purposes, including defining a "covered establishment" as a chain establishment that is subject to closure resulting in layoffs of workers and a "chain" as a business in this state that consists of 100 or more establishments nationally that share a common brand and are owned and operated by the same parent company. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>  | OPP/LEAN | 1 |
| <a href="#">SB 665</a> | <a href="#">Allen</a> D            | Plastic waste: single-use plastics alternatives: working group. | 3/1/2023-S. E.Q.          | <p>Current law establishes the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act, which covers certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. Current law vests the California Environmental Protection Agency with authority over various environmental matters and various state agencies, including the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Current law establishes the Ocean Protection Council to coordinate activities of state agencies that are related to, among other things, assisting CalRecycle's adoption of regulations to establish a process, and develop criteria, for determining the types of food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, by January 1, 2025, to establish a working group of the above-referenced state agencies to establish a framework for evaluating novel material types as they are developed to inform state policy decisions, as provided. The bill would require the working group to, among other things, develop recommendations related to novel material types, including the appropriate marketing of the material, the handling of the material at the end of its useful life, and how the material needs to be treated in relation to existing state policies, rules, and regulations.</p> |          |   |

| <a href="#">SB 725</a> | <a href="#">Smallwood-Cuevas</a> D | Grocery workers: relocations, terminations, and mass layoffs. | 3/1/2023-S. L., P.E. & R. | Current law provides that an employer, with certain exceptions, may not order a mass layoff, relocation or termination, as defined, at a covered establishment unless the employer gives written notice of the order to the employees of the covered establishment affected by the order and specified entities, including the Employment Development Department and the local workforce investment board. This bill would prohibit a grocery establishment, where the change in control is a merger, from ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or termination at a covered establishment unless, 180 days before the order takes effect, the employer gives notice of the order to the employees of the covered establishment affected by the order, the Employment Development Department, the local workforce investment board, and the chief elected official of each city and county government within which the termination, relocation, or mass layoff occurs.   | OPP/LEAN | 1        |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| <a href="#">SB 777</a> | <a href="#">Allen</a> D            | Solid waste: reusable grocery bags and recycled paper bags.   | 3/1/2023-S. E.Q.          | Would require a store to retain the collected moneys to also be used for costs associated with providing consumers with an opportunity for returning reusable grocery bags to the store for recycling, and any other costs associated with ensuring that collected bags are recycled. The bill would require stores to submit a quarterly report to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with specified information related to the total costs associated with complying with the act, as specified, and the balance, if any, of remaining funds, in the quarter. The bill would authorize the department to conduct related audits on the department's own initiative or upon request and would authorize an authorized representative of a store with a collective bargaining agreement to review and make copies of those quarterly reports.  |          |          |
| <a href="#">SB 816</a> | <a href="#">Roth</a> D             | Interior designers.   | 3/1/2023-S. B., P. & E.D. | Current law, until January 1, 2027, provides a comprehensive scheme for the certification and regulation of interior designers. Under existing law, a Certified Interior Designer may obtain a stamp from an interior design organization that includes a number that identifies and bears the name of the designer, and that stamp certifies that the Certified Interior Designer has provided the interior design organization with evidence of passage of an interior design examination and completion of certain interior design education or experience requirements. This bill would, instead, establish the California Council for Interior Design Certification to carry out duties and responsibilities governing the stamp certification and regulation of interior designers. The bill would authorize the council to issue certifications pursuant to these provisions to applicants who provide satisfactory evidence of compliance with specified education, experience, and examination requirements. The bill would identify the individual as either a "Certified Interior Designer" or "Certified Commercial Interior Designer" if the designer has completed certain additional interior design courses and examination requirements for the commercial designation, as determined by the council. | MONITOR  |          |
| TAXES                  |                                    |   |                           |  |          |          |
| Measure                | Author                             | Topic   | Location                  | Brief Summary  | Position | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 59</a>  | <a href="#">Gallagher</a> R        | Taxation: renter's credit.                                    | 1/26/2023-A. REV. & TAX   | The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including a credit for qualified renters in the amount of \$120 for spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses if adjusted gross income is \$50,000, as adjusted, or less, and in the amount of \$60 for other individuals if adjusted gross income is \$25,000, as adjusted, or less. Current law requires the Franchise Tax Board to annually adjust for inflation these adjusted   | MONITOR  | 1        |

|                         |                               |  |                        |  |         |  |
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|                         |                               |  |                        | gross income amounts. For 2021, the adjusted gross income limit is \$87,066 and \$43,533, respectively. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1 of the taxable year that includes the date on which funding is first authorized for purposes of this bill and for the succeeding 4 taxable years, and only when specified in a bill relating to the Budget Act, would extend the above-described renter's credit to spouses filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses if adjusted gross income is \$150,000, as adjusted, or less, and for other individuals if adjusted gross income is \$75,000, as adjusted, or less. The bill would also increase the credit amount for those years to \$2,000 for spouses filing joint returns, heads of households, and surviving spouses and \$1,000 for other individuals.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">AB 346</a>  | <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D | Income tax credits: low-income housing: California Debt Limit Allocation Committee rulemaking. | 2/9/2023-A. REV. & TAX | Current law creates the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (CDLAC) for the purpose of administering the volume limit for the state on private activity bonds through an allocation system. Current law authorizes CDLAC to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations as emergency regulations in accordance with the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill, instead, would authorize CDLAC to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations without complying with the procedural requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, except as specified. The bill would make rules and regulations adopted, amended, or repealed by CDLAC effective immediately upon adoption.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 441</a>  | <a href="#">Haney</a> D       | Earned Income Tax Credit: young child tax credit: foster youth tax credit: periodic payments.  | 3/9/2023-A. REV. & TAX | The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax and a payment from the continuously appropriated Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law, as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The Personal Income Tax Law also allows a young child tax credit and a foster youth tax credit against the taxes imposed by that law, and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for allowable credits in excess of tax liability to a qualified individual, as defined. This bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to establish a program for making periodic payments from the Tax Relief and Refund Account to qualified taxpayers, as defined. The bill would require the aggregate of these periodic payments in any calendar year to be equal to 80% of the estimated total amount allowed to the taxpayer as an earned income tax credit, a young child tax credit, and a foster youth tax credit. The bill would define "qualified taxpayer" for these purposes to mean a taxpayer that is eligible to receive an earned income tax credit, a young child tax credit, or a foster youth tax credit, but only if the combined total of such credits allowed to the taxpayer in the applicable year is \$1,000 or more. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 926</a>  | <a href="#">Papan</a> D       | Corporation taxes.   | 2/14/2023-A. PRINT     | The Corporation Tax Law imposes taxes upon a corporation doing business in this state, according to, or measured by, net income, as specified. The Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity to a credit allowed under federal law, allows a credit against taxes imposed by that law for increasing research activities, as described. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provisions allowing that credit.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">AB 1397</a> | <a href="#">Low</a> D         | Taxation: penalties.   | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT     | Current law imposes various taxes, including, but not limited to, taxes on personal and real property, income, the sales of tangible personal property at retail, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from any retailer. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to the review and revision of the Revenue and Taxation   | MONITOR |  |

|                         |                              |  |                         | Code to ensure penalties are commensurate to the violation or violations of that code. The bill would make related findings and declarations.   |           |          |
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| <a href="#">AB 1576</a> | <a href="#">Wallis R</a>     | Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: disregarded entities: credit limitation. | 3/9/2023-A. REV. & TAX  | The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, and specify certain limitations and requirements with respect to the application of credits, including limitations on credits allowed with respect to disregarded entities in excess of the tax imposed on income related to those disregarded entities. This bill would make the above-described limitation on credits allowed with respect to disregarded entities applicable only to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2023, thereby removing that limitation for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions.   | SUPP/LEAN |          |
| <a href="#">ACA 3</a>   | <a href="#">Lee D</a>        | Wealth tax: appropriation limits.  | 1/19/2023-A. PRINT      | Would authorize the Legislature to impose a tax upon all forms of personal property or wealth, whether tangible or intangible, and would require any tax so imposed to be administered and collected by the Franchise Tax Board and the Department of Justice, as determined by the Legislature in statute. The measure would authorize the Legislature to classify any form of personal property or wealth for differential taxation or for exemption by a majority vote.  | OPPOSE    | 1        |
| <a href="#">SB 53</a>   | <a href="#">Portantino D</a> | Income taxes: tax credits: motion picture credit.                                      | 12/5/2022-S. RLS.       | The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including a motion picture credit for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, to be allocated by the California Film Commission on or after July 1, 2020, and before July 1, 2025, in an amount equal to 20% or 25% of qualified expenditures for the production of a qualified motion picture in this state, with additional credit amounts allowed, including for amounts equal to specified qualified expenditures and qualified wages relating to original photography outside the Los Angeles zone, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the motion picture credit.  | SUPP/LEAN |          |
| <b>TAXES-Prop13</b>     |                              |  |                         |   |           |          |
| Measure                 | Author                       | Topic  | Location                | Brief Summary   | Position  | Priority |
| <a href="#">AB 362</a>  | <a href="#">Lee D</a>        | Real property taxation: land value taxation study.                                     | 2/9/2023-A. REV. & TAX  | Would require the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to conduct or commission a study on the efficacy of a statewide land value taxation system as an alternative to the current appraisal methods utilized for real property taxation. The bill would require the study to be provided to the Legislature by January 1, 2025. The bill would make related findings and declarations.  | OPPOSE    | 1        |
| <a href="#">AB 445</a>  | <a href="#">Essayli R</a>    | Property tax: tax-defaulted property sales.  | 2/17/2023-A. REV. & TAX | Current law governs the sale to certain entities of a property that has been tax defaulted for 5 years or more, or 3 years or more, as applicable, in an applicable county, including by authorizing the state, county, any revenue district the taxes of which on the property are collected by county officers, or a redevelopment agency created pursuant to the California Community Redevelopment Law, to purchase the property or any part thereof, as prescribed. Current law authorizes a nonprofit organization to purchase, with the approval of the board of supervisors of the county in which it is located, a residential or vacant property that has been tax-defaulted for 5 years or more, or 3 years or more if the property is subject to a nuisance abatement lien, as prescribed. Current law requires the sales price of a property sold pursuant to the provisions described or referenced above to include certain amounts, including all defaulted taxes and assessments and all associated penalties and costs. This bill would prohibit a property or property interest from | MON/SUP   |          |

|                         |                                |   |                        |   |         |   |
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|                         |                                |   |                        | being offered for sale under the provisions described above if that property or property interest has not been offered for sale under specified described provisions.   |         |   |
| <a href="#">AB 556</a>  | <a href="#">Gallagher R</a>    | Property taxation: transfer of base year value: disaster relief.                          | 3/9/2023-A. REV. & TAX | Current property tax law provides, pursuant to a requirement of the California Constitution, that the property tax base year value of real property that is substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as declared by the Governor, may be transferred to a comparable property located within the same county that is acquired or newly constructed within 5 years after the disaster as a replacement property. This bill would extend the 5-year time period described above by 3 years if the property was substantially damaged or destroyed on or after January 1, 2018, but on or before January 1, 2022.   | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1235</a> | <a href="#">Ortega D</a>       | Property taxation: new construction.  | 2/16/2023-A. PRINT     | The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. Pursuant to constitutional authorization, existing property tax law excludes from the definition of "newly constructed" for these purposes the construction or addition of an active solar energy system, as defined, through the 2025–26 fiscal year. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1426</a> | <a href="#">Chen R</a>         | Property taxation.  | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT     | Current law with respect to the collection of property taxes provides that any county department, officer, or employee may refrain from collecting any tax, assessment, penalty or cost, license fees, or money owing to the county where the amount to be collected is \$20 or less. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.  | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">AB 1500</a> | <a href="#">Irwin D</a>        | Taxation: real property: disaster losses.   | 2/17/2023-A. PRINT     | Current property tax law provides, pursuant to a requirement of the California Constitution, that the property tax base year value of real property that is substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster, as declared by the Governor, may be transferred to a comparable property located within the same county that is acquired or newly constructed within a prescribed time after the disaster as a replacement property. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to the taxation of real property that is substantially damaged or destroyed by a disaster.   | MONITOR |   |
| <a href="#">ACA 1</a>   | <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a> | Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval. | 12/5/2022-A. PRINT     | The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded | OPPOSE  | 1 |

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|                        |                                |                                     |                       | indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.  |         |  |
| <a href="#">SB 546</a> | <a href="#">Alvarado-Gil</a> D | Property taxes: base year values.   | 2/15/2023-S. RLS.     | Current law provides that whenever a change in ownership occurs or new construction, as specified, is completed, the property changing ownership or new construction shall be appraised at its full cash value, except as otherwise provided, on the date the change in ownership occurs or the new construction is completed. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.  | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 588</a> | <a href="#">Allen</a> D        | Property taxation: exemption.       | 2/15/2023-S. RLS.     | The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, property that is used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes, and is owned or held in trust by a nonprofit entity. Pursuant to this constitutional authority, current law exempts categories of properties from property taxation, as prescribed. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those exemptions.   | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 721</a> | <a href="#">Becker</a> D       | Special taxes: vacant land.         | 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F. | The California Constitution generally conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax. Under current law, a charter city, pursuant to its constitutional authority over municipal affairs, may levy local taxes to raise revenues for local purposes, subject to restrictions imposed by that city's charter or preemption in matters of statewide concern. Current law also authorizes the legislative body of any city to levy any tax which may be levied by any charter city, subject to the voters' approval pursuant to the California Constitution. Current law specifies procedural requirements for the legislative body of a city, county, or district to propose to the voters an ordinance or resolution to adopt a special tax. This bill would specify that, as used in those procedural requirements, a special tax includes a tax, levied by any city, including a charter city, county, or district on vacant sites included in the inventory on land suitable and available for residential development pursuant to the housing element of a county's or a city's long-term general plan, that meets the constitutional requirements. | MONITOR |  |
| <a href="#">SB 734</a> | <a href="#">Rubio</a> D        | Property tax: possessory interests. | 2/17/2023-S. RLS.     | Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would clarify existing law related to the taxation of possessory interests held by low-income tenants in a publicly owned housing project.   | MONITOR |  |

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