

Date: July 30, 2024

To: Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Thomas B. Modica, City Manager 

Subject: **Report on Proposed Legislation Related to Retail Theft, Drug Use, and “Smash and Grab” Crimes**

On June 4, 2024, the City Council requested staff provide an overview of proposed legislation that serves to address retail theft, drug use, and “smash and grab” crimes in California. Additionally, the motion requested staff to provide policy position recommendations that advance the priorities included in the City’s Legislative Agenda. This memorandum provides the requested information and will be presented at a future meeting of the Public Safety Committee and Intergovernmental Affairs Committee, as directed by City Council.

Background

Opioid-Related Overdoses

Opioids are a major health and substance use issue nationally, and evidence suggests opioid-related overdose death rates are prevalent in Long Beach. The Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services (LBDHHS) recognizes fentanyl and other opioid-related overdoses as a public health emergency. From July 2019 to April 2023, the Long Beach Fire Department received and responded to 1,330 opioid-related overdose calls. Table 1 below demonstrates that in 2021, Long Beach had higher rates of opioid-related overdose deaths than LA County and California.¹

Table 1: Opioid-Related Overdose Death Rates per 100,000 Population, 2021

Indicator	Long Beach	Los Angeles County	California
<i>Opioid-related overdose death rate</i>	20.6	15.3	17.96

Table 2 shows that Zip Code 90802 had the highest cumulative opioid death rate from 2018 to 2022 (102.5 per 100,000 residents), followed by Zip Code 90813 (83.3 per 100,000 residents), and Zip Code 90804 (81.7 per 100,000 residents).²

Table 2: Cumulative Opioid Death Rate per 100,000 by Zip Code: 2018-2022

90802	90803	90804	90805	90806	90807	90808	90810	90813	90814	90815
102.5	55.2	81.7	57.8	50.5	54.6	42.8	56.1	83.3	36.5	25.5

¹ Vital Records Business Intelligence System, 2016 – 2022.

² Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services, 2022.

Data also reveals rates of fentanyl overdose deaths in Long Beach have increased in recent years. Between 2018 and 2022, 294 people died from opioid overdoses in Long Beach, and 79.6 percent of these deaths were caused by fentanyl. As Table 3 exhibits, from 2016 to 2022, there has been an increase in fentanyl overdose deaths in Long Beach every year until 2022, when the number decreased from 92 in 2021 to 65 in 2022.³ Between 2018 and 2022, fentanyl overdose deaths in Long Beach increased by 1,525 percent, from four to 65.

Table 3: Long Beach Fentanyl Overdose Indicators

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Fentanyl overdose death rate per 100,000 residents</i>	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.0	12.4	19.7	13.9
<i>Number of fentanyl overdose deaths</i>	4	4	4	14	58	92	65

Table 4 provides the fentanyl overdose rates in 2022 by race/ethnicity.⁴ According to the data, people who identify as White had higher rates of fentanyl-related overdoses (22.4 per 100,000 residents) than people who identify as Black/African American (22.2 per 100,000 residents), Hispanic/Latinx (11.2 per 100,000 residents), and Asian (1.7 per 100,000 residents).

Table 4: Fentanyl Overdose Rates per 100,000 by Age in 2022

Race/Ethnicity	White	Black/African American	Hispanic/Latinx	Asian
<i>Rate</i>	22.4	22.2	11.2	1.7

Table 5 shows the fentanyl overdose rates in 2022 by age.⁵ According to the data, those aged 25-39 make up the highest percentage of fentanyl-related overdoses (27.8 per 100,000 residents), followed by those aged 40-64 (20.7 per 100,000 residents), and those aged 18-24 (4.3 per 100,000 residents).

Table 5: Fentanyl Overdose Rates per 100,000 by Age in 2022

Age Range	<18 years	18-24	25-39	40-64	>64
<i>Rate</i>	0.0	4.3	27.8	20.7	0.0

The City actively engages in legislation focused on reducing fentanyl and other opioid-related overdoses. Specifically, the City supports the following legislative priorities:

- Support legislation and grant efforts that assist municipalities in combatting opioid overdose;

³ Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services, 2022.

⁴ Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services, 2022.

⁵ Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services, 2022.

- Support legislation and seek funding to assist in preventing and reducing the number of deaths from illicit sales of opioids, including fentanyl, by holding drug traffickers accountable; and,
- Support policies, legislation, and funding to provide funding for the creation of a regional task force to target fentanyl abuse.

At the state level, Governor Gavin Newsom has ramped up efforts to continue tackling illicit fentanyl in the state. Through the California National Guard’s Counterdrug Task Force, which helps local and federal partners take fentanyl off the streets, the state has seized nearly 7 million pills containing fentanyl and 3,725 pounds of fentanyl powder across California, including at ports of entry along the southern border, since January 2024. Governor Gavin Newsom recently announced that he is more than doubling the California National Guard’s Counter Drug Taskforce operations statewide, including at ports of entry along the border from 155 to now nearly 400 service members. The state also launched opioids.ca.gov, a one-stop tool for Californians seeking resources for prevention and treatment, as well as information on how California is working to hold Big Pharma and drug-traffickers accountable in this crisis.

Retail Theft

Retail theft and robbery rates have risen across California in recent years. According to the Public Policy Institute of California, commercial burglary is up in 14 of California’s 15 largest counties. In Long Beach, the number of Commercial Burglaries has also risen, with a reported increase of 28.5 percent, or 117 incidents, when comparing the period from January through May 2024 to the same period in 2023.⁶ Similarly, over the same time frame, the number of Petty Thefts Under \$950 also increased by 13.3 percent, or 209 incidents.⁷ For additional context, \$950 is the threshold set by Proposition 47, that voters approved in 2014, to prosecute shoplifting as a felony.

The City actively engages in legislation aimed at preventing stolen vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts, and retail theft. Specifically, the City supports the following legislative priorities:

- Support legislation and funding that allows for innovative community incentive programs and the purchase of tools to help impact violent and property crime trends involving firearms, stolen vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts, package theft and retail theft;
- Support the funding and use of regional task forces to combat organized crime involving robbery, commercial burglary, human trafficking, sex trafficking, and retail theft/smash and grabs; and,

⁶ National Incident-Based Reporting System Monthly Crime Statistics, 2024.

⁷ National Incident-Based Reporting System Monthly Crime Statistics, 2024.

- Support legislation that allows for higher penalties for repeat offenders of property crimes such as purchase, sale or theft of precious metals such as copper and those found in catalytic converters.

California has invested \$1.1 billion since 2019 to fight crime, help local governments hire more police, and improve public safety. Since the inception of the California Highway Patrol’s (CHP) Organized Retail Crime Task Force in 2019, CHP has conducted 2,500 investigations, leading to the arrest of more than 2,500 suspects and the recovery of over 770,000 stolen goods valued at \$42.3 million.

Overview of City Positions Taken during the 2023-2024 Legislative Session

The City’s Government Affairs Office monitors and analyzes legislative and policy proposals, tracking federal and state legislation to advocate for the City’s priorities as outlined in the annually updated Legislative Agenda. The most recent [2024 Legislative Agenda](#) codifies the City’s positions on legislation, regulatory proposals, and funding opportunities. The purpose of the Legislative Agenda is to provide City Council direction on advocacy efforts that align with the City’s core values, principles, and policy statements covering a variety of issues that impact the City.

As of July 2024, the City has taken a position on 21 legislative proposals, consistent with the Legislative Agenda, related to public safety, homelessness, and behavioral health during the 2023-2024 State Legislative Session, including:

Public Safety Legislation

- [AB 33 \(Bains\)](#) - AB 33 would establish the Fentanyl Misuse and Overdose Prevention Task Force to collect and organize data on fentanyl misuse in California and evaluate the state’s progress in preventing fentanyl misuse and death. Furthermore, the task force would develop policy recommendations on the implementation of evidence-based practices to reduce fentanyl overdoses and would review and recommend model treatment protocols for medication-assisted treatment.
Position: Support
- [AB 1166 \(Bains\)](#) - AB 1166 would clarify that a person who, in good faith and not for compensation, either renders emergency care by means of administering an opioid antagonist or furnishes an opioid antagonist is not liable for civil damages resulting from an act or omission related to such rendering or furnishing.
Position: Support
- [AB 21 \(Gipson\)](#) - AB 21 would require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to revise their field training program to include instruction on how to effectively interact with persons with Alzheimer’s disease or dementia.

Position: Support

- SB 498 (Gonzalez) - SB 498 aims to strengthen the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act’s administrative review process for retail licenses by expanding their authority to increase administrative fines for violations.
Position: Support/Sponsor
- AB 645 (Friedman) - AB 645 would authorize certain cities, including Long Beach, to establish automated speed enforcement pilot systems in areas with a high number of traffic incidents and speeding, helping to advance Vision Zero goals to protect vulnerable residents and travelers and reduce traffic injuries and death.
Position: Support
- AB 40 (Rodriguez) - AB 40 would require every local EMS agency, by July 1, 2024, to develop a 30-minute standard, 90 percent of the time, for ambulance patient offload time.
Position: Support
- AB 296 (Rodriguez) - AB 296 would establish the 911 Public Education Campaign, administered by the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), for the purpose of educating the public on when it is appropriate to call 911 for assistance.
Position: Support
- AB 1403 (Garcia) - AB 1403 would require the State Fire Marshal, by January 1, 2025, to collect and analyze data relating to fires, damages, seizures, arrests, administrative citations, and fireworks disposal issues caused by the sale and use of dangerous illegal fireworks and safe and sane fireworks. The legislation would also increase the amount of certain fines for violating the State Fireworks Law. Furthermore, the legislation would authorize local agencies to assess a fee to cover the actual and reasonable costs of fireworks enforcement, such as processing permits, inspecting fireworks stands, public awareness and education campaigns regarding the safe and responsible use of safe and sane fireworks, and providing fire suppression efforts.
Position: Support
- SB 796 (Alvarado-Gil) – SB 796 aims to protect schools and places of worship from violent and deadly threats, including threats of mass shootings and targeted violence, by ensuring that law enforcement would have the ability to properly investigate and prosecute these threats.
Position: Support
- AB 1814 (Ting) – AB 1814 would prohibit law enforcement agencies or peace officers from using a facial recognition-technology generated match as the sole basis for probable cause in an arrest or search.

Position: Support

- AB 1046 (Lowenthal) – AB 1046 would ensure that fire and life-safety improvements, as well as seismic retrofitting, are permissible for certain projects in earthquake fault zones.
Position: Support/Sponsor

Homelessness Legislation

- AB 67 (Muratsuchi) - AB 67 would create the Homeless Courts Pilot Program, a competitive grant administered by the Judicial Council to address the specific legal needs of chronically homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system.
Position: Support
- AB 1948 (Rendon, Santiago, and Gipson) – AB 1948 would permanently extend a pilot program that provides supportive services to Californians at high risk of being homeless.
Position: Support
- SB 91 (Umberg) – SB 91 would extend the streamlining of the CEQA process for motels, hotels, and residential hotels, helping Long Beach and other communities address the growing need for supportive and transitional housing.
Position: Support
- AB 1215 (Carrillo) – AB 1215 would create the Pets Assistance with Support Grant Program (PAWS) to award grants to qualified homeless shelters and qualified domestic violence shelters for food and basic veterinarian services for pets owned by people experiencing homelessness or escaping domestic violence, upon appropriation by the Legislature.
Position: Support
- AB 963 (Schiavo) – AB 963 would allow the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to guarantee qualified loans for the construction, acquisition, and renovation of housing for current and former foster youth between the ages of 18 and 25.
Position: Support
- SB 37 (Caballero) – SB 37 would create the Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities Housing Stability Pilot Program, which would provide housing subsidies to older adults and adults with disabilities who are experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness.
Position: Support

- [AB 1738 \(Carrillo\)](#) – AB 1738 would establish the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Mobile Homeless Connect Pilot Program, in specified areas, to assist people experiencing homelessness with obtaining an identification card.
Position: Support
- [SB 407 \(Wiener\)](#) - SB 407 would strengthen the resource family approval process for LGBTQ youth by requiring a caregiver who provides out-of-home care for children in foster care to demonstrate an ability and willingness to meet the needs of a child, regardless of the child’s sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.
Position: Support
- [AB 1657 \(Wicks\)](#) - AB 1657 would place a \$10 billion bond measure on the March 2024 ballot to support the construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing and permanent supportive housing.
Position: Support

Behavioral Health Legislation

- [AB 1788 \(Quirk-Silva\)](#) – AB 1788 would expedite the identification, assessment, and linkage of justice-involved individuals diagnosed with a mental illness to housing and supportive services.
Position: Support

Homelessness, Drug Addiction, and Theft Reduction Act

[“The Homelessness, Drug Addiction, and Theft Reduction Act”](#), will be voted on by California voters later this year. This measure will amend Proposition 47, approved by voters in 2014.

Ten years ago, Proposition 47 reclassified all drug possessions (including cocaine, heroin, fentanyl, and methamphetamine) along with all theft offenses where the value was under \$950, as misdemeanors. It also created the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund to support rehabilitation programs and fund drug and mental health treatment.

The California District Attorney's Association, along with a coalition that includes crime victims, business owners, and public safety leaders, collected over 900,000 signatures for the measure from March through May of this year. On June 11, 2024, the California Secretary of the State announced that [Initiative 23-0017A1](#), had sufficient signatures to qualify for the November 2024 ballot. Specifically, the measure would amend Proposition 47 by:

- Providing drug and mental health treatment for people who are addicted to hard drugs such as fentanyl, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine;

- Adding fentanyl to existing laws that prohibit the possession of hard drugs while armed with a loaded firearm;
- Adding fentanyl to existing laws that prohibit the trafficking of large quantities of hard drugs;
- Permitting judges to use their discretion to sentence drug dealers to state prison instead of county jail when they are convicted of trafficking hard drugs in large quantities or are armed with a firearm while engaging in drug trafficking;
- Warning convicted hard drug dealers and manufacturers that they can be charged with murder if they continue to traffic in hard drugs and someone dies as a result;
- Reinstating penalties for hard drug dealers whose trafficking kills or seriously injures a drug user;
- Increasing possible penalties for people who repeatedly engage in theft or drug possession, in each case turning the third or subsequent conviction into a misdemeanor/felony wobbler; and,
- Adding new laws to address the increasing problem of "smash and grab" thefts that result in significant losses and damage, or that are committed by multiple thieves working together.

Now officially called Proposition 36 on the November ballot, The Homelessness, Drug Addiction, and Theft Reduction Act, has received support from a diverse group of elected leaders, business groups, crime victim advocates, and other organizations, including the League of California Cities.

Long Beach City Prosecutor Doug Haubert is also supporting the measure. The City Prosecutor has stated that this proposal is not a repeal of Prop. 47, but fixes the loopholes and addresses problems that were not considered when Prop. 47 was first introduced, like “smash and grab” robberies and the rise of fentanyl.

For example, when Prop. 47 was considered by voters in 2014, deaths associated with fentanyl, a synthetic opioid, were most acutely seen in rural communities in the Midwest region of the U.S.. However, since then fentanyl-related deaths have increased across the nation and in California. In Los Angeles County alone, deaths have increased 3,917% in just 5 years, from 2015 to 2020.

City Prosecutor Haubert states that urban areas with higher concentrations of people suffering from drug addiction and homelessness will benefit the most from Prop. 36. He noted that the City Prosecutor’s Office, which has become a national leader in diversion and alternative sentencing programs, is not going to change its approach. However, without these changes, his office is limited in what it can do.

He highlights three ways Prop. 36 will change the law in California:

First, in order to reduce theft committed by repeat offenders and those involved in “smash and grab” incidents, those with two prior theft convictions could be charged with felony theft. The law would make the charge a felony/misdemeanor wobbler, which means it

could be charged as either a felony or misdemeanor, if a person repeatedly steals under \$950. Under current law, such repeat offenders may only be charged with a misdemeanor, where the maximum sentence will not carry any time in jail.

Second, it creates a “treatment-mandated felony” for persons with at least two previous convictions for possession of hard drugs who continue to refuse treatment. Again, the measure does not mandate felony charges, but it make it a felony/misdemeanor wobbler, for the most serious, repeat offenders. This provision will only apply to drugs like fentanyl, heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, and PCP. It will not apply to cannabis, cannabis products, peyote, or other psychedelic drugs such as mescaline and psilocybin (mushrooms).

Finally, the measure would make changes to address the problems created by fentanyl. It would add fentanyl to existing laws that prohibit the trafficking of large quantities of hard drugs. It would also require written notice to those convicted of selling or manufacturing fentanyl that doing so can cause death. If the person continues to sell or manufacture fentanyl, and such action causes death, the person could be charged with murder.

Unlike regular legislative positions which staff can make a recommendation on, once a measure is on the ballot, it must come to full Council to take a position.

Legislative Leadership and Initiatives

Assembly and Senate Democratic leadership have introduced numerous bills aimed at reducing retail theft and addressing the fentanyl crisis. The table below describes the differences between the Assembly’s package and the Senate’s package. More details on the bills in both legislative packages are included in the attachment.

<u>Californians Together Against Retail Crime</u>	<u>Safer California Plan</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Bills:</u> The Assembly’s package includes 7 bills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Bills:</u> The Senate’s package includes 15 bills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Approach:</u> The Assembly’s package focuses on reducing retail crime and addressing other theft incidents through enhanced penalties and enforcement tools without repealing Proposition 47. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Approach:</u> The Senate’s package focuses on addressing the fentanyl crisis through treatment and prevention, combating retail theft through crime prevention and enhancing tools for law enforcement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Alignment:</u> Generally, the Assembly’s package is not in alignment with our Legislative Agenda and requires Council direction to engage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Alignment:</u> Generally, the Senate’s package is aligned with our Legislative Agenda and does not require additional Council direction to engage.

Assembly and Senate leadership are committed to advancing their legislative packages swiftly and plan to send the measures to Governor Gavin Newsom for his signature. When the Homelessness, Drug Addiction, and Theft Reduction Act described above came into play, however, some bills were revised to include an urgency clause so that they would take effect immediately upon the Governor’s signature. Additionally, an inoperative clause was added to some bills, which would make the bills invalid if voters pass the initiative to reform Proposition 47. Assembly and Senate leadership believed that the inoperative clauses were necessary due to conflicts or unintended outcomes between the legislation and the ballot measure.

Republican leaders in the Senate and Assembly expressed strong opposition to the inoperative clauses despite bipartisan support for the bills. Additionally, when the interoperability clauses were added, the League of California Cities changed their position at that time from supporting most of the bills in the retail theft legislative package to neutral.

Recently, Governor Newsom and legislative leadership introduced an alternate initiative, [Senate Bill 1381](#), to directly compete with the [Homelessness, Drug Addiction, and Theft Reduction Act](#). SB 1381 contained many similar but less stringent components. As a result, all inoperative and urgency clauses were removed from the package of retail theft bills listed above. The one exception was a bill by Republican Assemblymember Juan Alanis, which only included an urgency clause and is still included in the package today. The League of California Cities readopted its support position for the bill package and Governor Gavin Newsom has thrown his weight behind the bill packages as well.

The introduction of a competing ballot measure saw instant backlash from law enforcement and social justice organizations, with the former concerned this new language was not strong enough, and the latter concerned about rolling back signature criminal justice reform efforts. Ultimately, SB 1381 was withdrawn only two days after it went into print due to the inclusion of a new provision named “Alexandra’s Law,” named after a young woman who died from fentanyl poisoning, and added without the approval or consent of her family. There was insufficient time to amend SB 1381 before the July 3rd deadline to place any new measure on the November ballot.

Recommendation

While the Assembly’s package and the Homelessness, Drug Addiction, and Theft Reduction Act are focused on reducing retail crime and addressing the fentanyl crisis, they do so by imposing harsher penalties for some drug and theft crimes. Currently, we have language in our Legislative Agenda to increase penalties for repeat offenders of property crimes. However, we do not have language in our Legislative Agenda to impose harsher penalties for commercial crimes or drug crimes.

- The Homelessness, Drug Addiction, and Theft Reduction Act would authorize

greater consequences for hard drug dealers whose trafficking kills or seriously injures a person who uses those drugs, and it would provide a mechanism to warn convicted hard drug dealers and manufacturers that they can be charged with murder if they continue to traffic in hard drugs and someone dies as a result. Furthermore, the Initiative would also authorize judges to exercise their discretion to impose an enhanced penalty when an offender steals, damages, or destroys property by acting together with two or more offenders or by causing losses of \$50,000 or more.

- One of the key initiatives in the Assembly’s package – Assembly Bill 2943 – creates a new crime targeting "serial" retail thieves, with a penalty of up to three years behind bars for possession of stolen property with intent to resell.

Conversely, the Senate’s Safer California Plan focuses on addressing the fentanyl crisis through treatment and prevention, as opposed to increasing the severity of punishment. The Senate’s Safer California Plan also focuses on combatting retail theft through crime prevention and enhanced tools for law enforcement. After reviewing the legislative packages from both the Senate and Assembly, the Senate’s legislative package is more aligned with the City’s Legislative Agenda, specifically the following points:

- *8.1 Public Health*
 - Support legislation and grant efforts that assist municipalities in combatting opioid overdose.
- *9.1 Crime*
 - Support legislation and seek funding to assist in preventing and reducing the number of deaths from illicit sales of opioids, including fentanyl, by holding drug traffickers accountable.
- *9.5 Partnerships*
 - Support the funding and use of regional task forces to combat organized crime involving robbery, commercial burglary, human trafficking, sex trafficking, and retail theft/smash and grabs.

Because of the alignment with the Legislative Agenda, staff can move to support these bills without needing additional City Council action. Any legislation that falls outside the Legislative Agenda would require the City Council input and would add time to the approval process, which could risk the City’s ability to provide timely comments on the legislation. Therefore, it is recommended to support the Senate’s Safer California Plan, due to its alignment with the Legislative Agenda and critical timeline for support.

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Patterson, Manager of Strategic Partnerships and Government Affairs, at sarah.patterson@longbeach.gov.

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ATTACHMENT

CC: DAWN MCINTOSH, CITY ATTORNEY
DOUGLAS P. HAUBERT, CITY PROSECUTOR
LAURA L. DOUD, CITY AUDITOR
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TYLER BONANNO-CURLEY, DEPUTY CITY MANAGER
KEVIN LEE, CHIEF PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER
MONIQUE DE LA GARZA, CITY CLERK (REF # [24-53551](#))
DEPARTMENT HEADS

The legislative matrix below has more information on the Assembly and the Senate's legislative packages related to retail theft, drug use, and "smash and grab" crimes.

Retail Theft				
Bill Number	Author	Description	Status	Legislative Package
<u>AB 2943</u>	(Rivas & Zbur)	This bill would make several changes to statute regarding retail theft, organized retail theft and shoplifting. These changes include aggregation of charges, extends the sunset date on the organized retail theft statute, ability for police to arrest, and creates a new crime for retail theft.	Active Bill – Senate Floor	Californians Together Against Retail Crime
<u>AB 1794</u>	(McCarty)	Allows theft crimes by same perpetrator to be aggregated between different places and victims; and streamlines process of reporting shoplifting incidents directly to prosecutors through statewide CAL Fast Pass program.	Active Bill – Senate Appropriations	Californians Together Against Retail Crime
<u>AB 3209</u>	(Berman)	Provides new enforcement tool by authorizing a court to impose a Retail Crime Restraining Order for a theft offense, vandalism within the store, or battery on employee within store.	Active Bill – Senate Floor	Californians Together Against Retail Crime
<u>AB 1779</u>	(Irwin)	Returns authority, currently limited to the Attorney General, to district attorneys to coordinate and prosecute organized retail theft and other theft crimes.	Active Bill - Senate Floor	Californians Together Against Retail Crime
<u>AB 1960</u>	(Rivas)	Re-enacts and strengthens previously lapsed statute providing enhanced penalties when an individual takes or destroys property during the commission of a felony, when property value is exceptionally high. Provides enhancement beginning at one year or more to a sentence when property loss is more than \$50,000.	Active Bill – Senate Floor	Californians Together Against Retail Crime
<u>AB 1802</u>	(Jones-Sawyer)	Makes permanent the crime of organized retail theft and the operation of the CHP property crimes task force.	Active Bill – Senate Floor	Californians Together Against Retail Crime
<u>SB 1416</u>	(Newman)	Increases penalties on professional organized retail theft in particularly significant large-scale resale schemes.	Active Bill - Assembly Floor	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 982</u>	(Wahab)	Cements the work California has done on organized crime by making the law on organized retail theft permanent.	Active Bill – Assembly Floor	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 1242</u>	(Min)	Requires courts to impose higher penalties on criminals who create fires in order to engage in retail theft. The higher penalties do not impact Proposition 47.	Active Bill - Assembly Floor	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 1144</u>	(Skinner)	Disrupts the sale of stolen goods on online marketplaces by requiring that third-party sellers be certified, and bans sellers suspected of criminal activity from operating through online marketplace platforms.	Active Bill – Assembly Floor	Safer California Plan

Drug Use				
Bill Number	Author	Description	Status	Legislative Package
<u>SB 1319</u>	(Wahab)	Expedites approval of projects that expand the continuum of substance use disorder rehab facilities.	Active Bill – Assembly Appropriations	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 1320</u>	(Wahab)	Requires health plans to develop a mechanism to reimburse providers who provide primary care and behavioral health integrated services.	Active Bill - Assembly Floor	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 1385</u>	(Roth)	Supports navigators in hospital emergency departments and in the criminal justice system to ensure patients and justice-involved individuals are connected to evidence-based treatment for opioid use disorder and to ongoing treatment services.	Active Bill - Assembly Floor	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 1442</u>	(Ochoa Bogh & Skinner)	Empowers CalRX to supply California with vital United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) approved testing and health assessment equipment, which will help increase access to affordable fentanyl testing strips for diagnostics purposes.	Active Bill – Assembly Appropriations	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 1468</u>	(Ochoa Bogh & Roth)	Educates and encourages providers to make use of the new federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) rule to allow practitioners to dispense a three-day supply of narcotic medication to start detoxification treatment or maintenance treatment for people who use opioids.	Active Bill – Assembly Business and Professions	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 909</u>	(Umberg)	Addresses physician shortages in underserved areas by eliminating the cap on the Steven M. Thompson loan repayment program for physicians who agree to provide direct patient care in an underserved area for 36 months.	Active Bill – Assembly Appropriations	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 908</u>	(Cortese)	Requires the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to spread awareness of the increase in opioid overdoses and develop guidelines to protect and prevent fentanyl-related deaths of children zero to five.	Active Bill – Assembly Appropriations	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 910</u>	(Umberg)	Establishes statewide standards used by collaborative courts to improve programming, drug testing, and medication-assisted treatment for individuals moving through the criminal justice system.	Active Bill – Assembly Appropriations	Safer California Plan
<u>SB 950</u>	(Skinner)	Expands the number of re-entry hubs to provide more warm hand-offs and treatment options to individuals returning home from the criminal justice system. *Would include corresponding budget action to align state reimbursement models with federal rules to maximize funding potential.	Active Bill – Assembly Appropriations	Safer California Plan

<u>SB 1502</u>	(Ashby)	Prevents illicit use and trafficking of Xylazine (aka "tranq"), an animal tranquilizer with no approved human use that is increasingly being found in the illicit drug supply and has been linked to rising overdose deaths across the country.	Active Bill – Assembly Public Safety	Safer California Plan
“Smash and Grab”				
Bill Number	Author	Description	Status	Legislative Package
<u>AB 1972</u> <i>Urgency</i>	(Alanis)	Expands California Highway Patrol's property crimes task forces to support identified counties with increased levels of cargo theft.	Active Bill – Senate Floor	Californians Together Against Retail Crime
<u>SB 905</u>	(Wiener)	Removes the locked door loophole for automotive property thefts.	Active Bill – Assembly Floor	Safer California Plan