

Santa Monica Web Report as of 7/14/2023

[AB 5](#) **(Zbur D) The Safe and Supportive Schools Act.**

Summary: Current law states the policy of the State of California to afford all persons in public schools, regardless of their disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or any other specified characteristic, equal rights and opportunities in the educational institutions of the state. Current law requires, no later than July 1, 2021, the State Department of Education to develop resources or, as appropriate, update existing resources for in-service training on schoolsite and community resources for the support of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) pupils, and strategies to increase support for LGBTQ pupils, as specified. Current law encourages schools operated by a school district or county office of education and charter schools to use those resources to provide training at least once every 2 years to teachers and other certificated employees of those schools that serve pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive. This bill would require the State Department of Education, on or before July 1, 2025, to finalize the development of an online training delivery platform and an online training curriculum to support LGBTQ cultural competency training for teachers and other certificated employees, as specified. The bill would delete the above-described encouragement and instead would require, commencing with the 2025–26 school year and ending with the completion of the 2029–30 school year, each local educational agency, as defined, serving pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to use the online training delivery platform and curriculum, or an in-service alternative, to provide at least one hour of required training annually to teachers and other certificated employees at those schools, as provided. The bill would require each local educational agency to track the number of those employees who received the training and provide that information on its internet website and to the department, as specified.

Position
Support

[AB 12](#) **(Haney D) Tenancy: security deposits.**

Summary: 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 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.

Attachments:
[AB 12 \(Haney\) | SM SUPPORT | Asm. Jud.](#)

Position
Support

[AB 40](#) **(Rodriguez D) Emergency medical services.**

Summary: The Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act creates the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination of various state activities concerning emergency medical services. Among other duties, current law requires the authority to develop planning and implementation guidelines for EMS systems, provide technical assistance to existing agencies, counties, and cities for the purpose of developing the components of EMS systems, and receive plans for the implementation of EMS and

trauma care systems from local EMS agencies. Current law makes a violation of the act or regulations adopted pursuant to the act punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill, on or before June 1, 2024, would require the authority to develop and implement an electronic signature for use between the emergency department medical personnel at a receiving hospital and the transporting emergency medical personnel that captures the points in time when the hospital receives notification of ambulance arrival and when transfer of care is executed for documentation of ambulance patient offload time, as defined. The bill would require every local EMS agency, by March 1, 2024, to develop a standard not to exceed 30 minutes, 90% of the time, for ambulance patient offload time and report the standardized time to the authority. The bill would also require the authority to develop and implement by June 1, 2024, an audit tool to improve data accuracy regarding transfer of care, as specified, and to provide technical assistance and funding as needed, subject to an appropriation, for small rural hospitals and volunteer EMS providers to implement these provisions. The bill would require the authority to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions on or before March 1, 2024.

Attachments:

[AB 40 \(Rodriguez\) | SM SUPPORT | Asm. Emerg. Mgmt](#)

Position

Support

[AB 41](#) ([Holden D](#)) **Telecommunications: The Digital Equity in Video Franchising Act of 2023.**

Summary: The Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006 establishes a procedure for the Public Utilities Commission to issue state franchises for the provision of video service, defined as video programming services, cable service, or open-video system service, except any video programming provided by a commercial mobile service provider, as defined in federal law, or video programming provided as part of, and via, a service that enables users to access content, information, email, or other services offered over the public internet. This bill would revise and recast the Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006 to, among other things, rename the act as the Digital Equity in Video Franchising Act of 2023, provide that the act does not authorize the Public Utilities Commission to regulate the rates of video services, and authorize the commission to exercise the authority, jurisdiction, and powers authorized to be exercised by a franchise authority pursuant to certain federal law, as specified. The bill would require the commission to hold a public hearing related to each application for renewal of a state franchise, require the commission to issue a state franchise or a reject each application for a state franchise not more than 90 days after the public hearing, if required, or after the application is deemed complete, as specified, require a franchise applicant to submit a description of the households that are known to be unserved in the video service area footprint that the applicant proposes to serve, and extend deadlines related to the commission's review of applications for state franchises.

Position

Watch

[AB 67](#) ([Muratsuchi D](#)) **Homeless Courts Pilot Program.**

Summary: Would, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, create the Homeless Courts Pilot Program, which would remain in effect until January 1, 2029, to be administered by the Judicial Council for the purpose of providing comprehensive community-based services to achieve stabilization for, and address the specific legal needs of, homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system. The bill would require applicant cities or counties seeking grant funds to provide a number of specified services or program components, including, but not limited to, a diversion program enabling participating defendants to have specified charges dismissed upon completion of a program, provision of temporary, time-limited, or permanent housing during the duration of the program, and a dedicated representative to assist

defendants with housing needs. The bill would require an applicant for grant funding under the program to submit a plan for a new homeless court program or expansion of an existing homeless court program, and would require any funding awarded to an applicant to be used in accordance with that plan.

Attachments:

[AB 67 \(Muratsuchi\) | SM SUPPORT | to Author](#)

[AB 67 \(Muratsuchi\) | SM SUPPORT | Asm. JUD](#)

Position

Support

[AB 70](#) (Rodriguez D) Emergency response: trauma kits.

Summary: 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.

Position

Watch

[AB 84](#) (Ward D) Property tax: welfare exemption: affordable housing.

Summary: Current property tax law, in accordance with the California Constitution, provides for a "welfare exemption" for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. Current law defines "property used exclusively for religious, hospital, or charitable purposes" to include facilities in the course of construction on or after the first Monday of March 1954, as specified. This bill, with respect to the partial welfare exemption allowed for rental housing for lower income households, as specified, and only for properties located within the jurisdiction of the County of San Diego, would define "in the course of construction" to mean the date on which the property is subject to an enforceable and verifiable agreement with a public agency, a recorded deed restriction, or other legal document, as specified. The bill would require the taxpayer to notify the county assessor once a property granted an exemption pursuant to its provisions is in the course of actual construction, as defined.

Position

Watch

[AB 271](#) (Quirk-Silva D) Homeless death review committees.

Summary: Would authorize counties to establish a homeless death review committee for the purposes of gathering information to identify the root causes of death of homeless individuals and to determine strategies to improve coordination of services for the homeless population. The bill would establish procedures for the sharing or disclosure of specified information by a homeless death review committee.

Position

Watch

[AB 361](#) (Ward D) Vehicles: photographs of bicycle lane parking violations.

Summary: Current law authorizes a public transit operator, as defined, to enforce parking violations in specified transit-only traffic lanes through the use of video imaging and to install automated forward facing parking control devices on public transit vehicles for the purpose of video imaging parking violations occurring in transit-only traffic lanes, as specified. Current law requires a designated employee of a city, county, city and county, or a contracted law enforcement agency for a special

transit district, who is qualified by the city and county or the district to issue parking citations, to review video image recordings for the purpose of determining whether a parking violation occurred in a transit-only traffic lane and to issue a notice of violation to the registered owner of a vehicle within 15 calendar days, as specified. Current law makes these video image records confidential, and provides that these records are available only to public agencies to enforce parking violations. Current law requires an operator who implements an automated enforcement system described above to report to specified committees of the Legislature on the system's effectiveness and impact on traffic outcomes, among other things, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, authorize a local agency, as defined, to install automated forward facing parking control devices on city-owned or district-owned parking enforcement vehicles for the purpose of taking photographs of parking violations occurring in bicycle lanes.

Attachments:

[AB 361 \(Ward\) | SM SUPPORT | Sen. Trans](#)

Position

Support

[AB 434](#) (Grayson D) Housing element: notice of violation.

Summary: The Middle Class Housing Act of 2022 deems a housing development project, as defined, to be an allowable use on a parcel that is within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use, if specified conditions are met, including requirements relating to density, public notice, comment, hearing, or other procedures, site location and size, consistency with sustainable community strategy or alternative plans, prevailing wage, and a skilled and trained workforce. Statutory law proposed by SB 4 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. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to notify a city, county, or city and county, and authorizes the department to notify the Attorney General, that a city, county, or city and county is in violation of state law if the department finds that the housing element or an amendment to that element, or any specified action or failure to act, does not substantially comply with the law as it pertains to housing elements or that any local government has taken an action in violation of certain housing laws. This bill would additionally authorize the department to notify a city, county, city and county, or the Attorney General when the planning agency of a city, county, or city and county fails to comply with the above-described provisions relating to hearings for specified variances, ministerial approval of applications for accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units, permitting for unpermitted accessory dwelling units constructed prior to January 1, 2018, sale or conveyance of accessory dwelling units, ministerial approval of proposed housing developments, ministerial approval of parcel maps for urban lot splits, housing development projects being deemed an allowable use of parcels within a zone where office, retail, or parking are a principally permitted use, or a housing development project being a use by right on land owned by an independent institution of higher education or religious institution, as provided.

Position

Watch

[AB 480](#) (Ting D) Surplus land.

Summary: Current law requires a local agency to take formal action in a regular public meeting to declare that land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use and to declare land as either "surplus land" or "exempt surplus land," as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency's policies or procedures. This bill would exempt a local agency, in specified instances, from making a declaration at a public meeting for land

that is "exempt surplus land" if the local agency identifies the land in a notice that is published and available for public comment at least 30 days before the exemption takes effect.

Position

Watch

[AB 518](#) (Wicks D) Paid family leave: eligibility: care for designated persons.

Summary: Current unemployment compensation disability law requires workers to pay contribution rates based on, among other things, wages received in employment and benefit disbursement, for payment into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury. That fund is continuously appropriated for the purpose of providing disability benefits and making payment of expenses in administering those provisions. Current law establishes, within the above state disability insurance program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits for up to 8 weeks to workers who take time off work for prescribed purposes, including to care for a seriously ill family member. Current law defines terms for its purposes, including "family care leave" and "family member." This bill would expand eligibility for benefits under the paid family leave program to include individuals who take time off work to care for a seriously ill designated person. The bill would define "designated person" to mean any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The bill would authorize the employee to identify the designated person when they file a claim for benefits. The bill would make conforming changes to the definitions of the terms "family care leave" and "family member."

Attachments:

Position

Watch

[AB 529](#) (Gabriel D) Adaptive reuse projects.

Summary: Current law, for award cycles commenced after July 1, 2021, awards a city, county, or city and county, that has adopted a housing element determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development to be in substantial compliance with specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law and that has been designated by the department as prohousing based upon their adoption of prohousing local policies, as specified, additional points in the scoring of program applications for housing and infrastructure programs pursuant to guidelines adopted by the department, as provided. Current law defines "prohousing local policies" as policies that facilitate the planning, approval, or construction of housing, including, but not limited to, local financial incentives for housing, reduced parking requirements for sites that are zoned for residential development, and the adoption of zoning allowing for use by right for residential and mixed-use development. This bill would add the facilitation of the conversion or redevelopment of commercial properties into housing, including the adoption of adaptive reuse, as defined, ordinances or other mechanisms that reduce barriers for these conversions, to the list of specified prohousing local policies.

Position

Support

[AB 531](#) (Irwin D) The Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2023.

Summary: Would enact the Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2023 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,680,000,000 to finance grants for the acquisition of capital assets for, and the construction and rehabilitation of, unlocked, voluntary, and community-based treatment settings and residential care settings and also for housing for veterans and others who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of homelessness and are

living with a behavioral health challenge. The bill would provide for the submission of the bond act to the voters at the March 5, 2024, statewide primary election.

Attachments:

[AB 531 \(Irwin\) | SM SUPPORT | Sen. Housing](#)

Position

Support

[AB 537](#) (Berman D) Short-term lodging: advertising: rates.

Summary: Current law prohibits an owner or operator of a hotel or motel from increasing the hotel or motel's rates upon the proclamation of a state of emergency by the President of the United States or the Governor or upon the declaration of a local emergency, as specified. This bill would prohibit a place of short-term lodging, as defined, from advertising or offering a room rate, if specific travel dates are selected, that does not include all taxes and fees required to stay at the short-term lodging. The bill would prohibit an internet website, application, or other similar centralized online platform whereby rental of a place of short-term lodging is advertised or offered from advertising or offering a room rate, if specific travel dates are selected, that does not include all taxes and fees required stay at the short-term lodging. The bill would make a violation of those provisions subject to a specified civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 and would authorize an action to enforce those provisions to be brought by a city attorney, district attorney, county counsel, or the Attorney General. The bill would make the bill's provisions operative on July 1, 2024.

Attachments:

[AB 537 \(Berman\) | SM SUPPORT | Asm. B&P](#)

Position

Support

[AB 557](#) (Hart D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would revise the authority of a legislative body to hold a teleconference meeting under those abbreviated teleconferencing procedures when a declared state of emergency is in effect. Specifically, the bill would extend indefinitely that authority in the circumstances under which the legislative body either (1) meets for the purpose of determining whether, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, or (2) has previously made that determination.

Attachments:

Position

Support

[AB 1082](#) (Kalra D) Authority to remove vehicles.

Summary: Current law authorizes a peace officer, as defined, or a regularly employed and salaried employee, who is engaged in directing traffic or enforcing parking laws and regulations, of a city, county, or jurisdiction of a state agency in

which a vehicle is located, to remove a vehicle located within the territorial limits in which the officer or employee may act, under designated circumstances, including, but not limited to, when a vehicle is found upon a highway or public land or removed pursuant to the Vehicle Code, and has been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations to which the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded within a designated time period. Under current law, a vehicle that has been removed and impounded under those circumstances that is not released may be subject to a lien sale to compensate for the costs of towage and for caring for and keeping safe the vehicle. 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 instead allow only an agent of public higher educational institutions, including the University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges, to remove or immobilize a vehicle under those circumstances.

Position
Oppose

[AB 1317](#) (Carrillo, Wendy D) Unbundled parking.

Summary: Would require the owner of qualifying residential property, as defined, that provides parking with the qualifying residential property to unbundle parking from the price of rent, as specified. The bill would define "unbundled parking" as the practice of selling or leasing parking spaces separate from the lease of the residential use. The bill would define "qualifying residential property" as any dwelling or unit that is intended for human habitation that (1) is issued a certificate of occupancy on or after January 1, 2025, (2) consists of 16 or more residential units, and (3) is located within the County of Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Shasta, or Ventura. The bill would provide a tenant of a qualifying residential property with a right of first refusal to parking spaces built for their unit, as specified. The bill would prohibit the breach of a separately leased parking agreement from forming the basis of any unlawful detainer action against the tenant. The bill would authorize a property owner, if a tenant fails to pay by the 30th day following the date payment is owed for a separately leased parking space, to revoke that tenant's right to lease that parking spot. The bill would exempt qualifying residential properties with individual garages that are functionally a part of the property from these provisions.

Attachments:
[AB 1317 \(Carrillo\) | SM SUPPORT | to Author](#)

Position
Support

[AB 1620](#) (Zbur D) Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act: permanent disabilities: comparable or smaller units.

Summary: Would authorize a jurisdiction to require the owner of a residential real property that is subject to an ordinance or charter provision that controls the rental rate to permit a tenant who is not subject to eviction for nonpayment and who has a permanent physical disability related to mobility to move to an available comparable or smaller unit, as defined, located on an accessible floor of the property if certain conditions are met. In this regard, the bill would authorize a tenant to move to an available comparable or smaller unit if, among other things, (1) the move is determined to be necessary to accommodate the tenant's physical disability related to mobility, (2) there is no operational elevator that serves the floor of the tenant's current dwelling or unit, and (3) the tenant provides the owner a written request to move into an available comparable or smaller unit located on an accessible floor of

the property before the unit becomes available. The bill would require an owner who grants a request pursuant to these provisions to allow the tenant to retain their lease at the same rental rate and terms of the existing lease if certain conditions are met, including, among others, the move is determined to be necessary to accommodate the tenant's disability related to mobility and the new dwelling or unit is in the same building or on the same parcel with at least 3 other units.

Attachments:

[AB 1620 | SM CoSponsor | Asm. Housing](#)

Position

Co-Sponsor

[AB 1657](#) (Wicks D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024.

Summary: Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2024, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and homeownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program.

Attachments:

[AB 1657 \(Wicks\) | SM SUPPORT | Asm. Housing](#)

Position

Support

[ACA 1](#) (Aguilar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.

Summary: 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 indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.

Position

Support

[SB 2](#) (Portantino D) Firearms.

Summary: Current law prohibits a person from carrying a concealed firearm or carrying a loaded firearm in public. Current law authorizes a licensing authority, as specified, if good cause exists for the issuance, and subject to certain other criteria including, among other things, the applicant is of good moral character and has completed a specified course of training, to issue a license to carry a concealed handgun or to carry a loaded and exposed handgun, as specified. Under existing law, the required course of training for an applicant is no more than 16 hours and covers firearm safety and laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm. This bill would require the licensing authority to issue or renew a license if the applicant is not a disqualified person for the license and the applicant is at least 21 years of age. The bill would remove the good character and good cause requirements from the issuance criteria. Under the bill, the applicant would be a disqualified person if they, among other things, are reasonably likely to be a danger to self, others, or the community at large, as specified. This bill would add the requirement that the applicant be the

recorded owner, with the Department of Justice, of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person. This bill would change the training requirement to be no less than 16 hours in length and would add additional subjects to the course including, among other things, the safe storage and legal transportation of firearms.

Attachments:

[SB 2 \(Portantino\) | SM SUPPORT | to Author](#)

Position

Support

[SB 4](#) ([Wiener D](#)) **Planning and zoning: housing development: higher education institutions and religious institutions.**

Summary: 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 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.

Attachments:

[SB 4 \(Wiener\) | SUPPORT | Sen. Housing](#)

Position

Support

[SB 43](#) ([Eggman D](#)) **Behavioral health.**

Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for the involuntary commitment and treatment of a person who is a danger to themselves or others or who is gravely disabled. Current law, for purposes of involuntary commitment, defines "gravely disabled" as either a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for their basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter or has been found mentally incompetent, as specified. This bill expands the definition of "gravely disabled" to also include a condition in which a person, as a result of a severe substance use disorder, or a cooccurring mental health disorder and a severe substance use disorder, is, in addition to the basic personal needs described above, unable to provide for their personal safety or necessary medical care, as defined. The bill would authorize counties to defer implementation of these provisions to January 1, 2025, as specified.

Attachments:

[SB 43 \(Eggman\) | SM SUPPORT | Asm. Jud](#)

[SB 43 \(Eggman\) | SM SUPPORT | To Author](#)

Position

Support

[SB 50](#) ([Bradford D](#)) **Vehicles: enforcement.**

Summary: Under current law, it is unlawful to disobey the lawful order, signal, or direction of a uniformed peace officer performing any duties pursuant to the Vehicle Code or to refuse to submit to any lawful vehicular inspection authorized by the Vehicle Code. Current case law deems a temporary detention of a person during an automobile stop by the police, even if only for a brief period and for a limited purpose, a seizure, under the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and as such, requires the actions to be reasonable. Under current case law, the decision to stop an automobile is reasonable if the police have probable cause to believe that a traffic violation has occurred. Current case law holds that constitutional reasonableness of traffic stops does not depend on the actual motivations of the individual officers involved and that ulterior motives do not invalidate police conduct that is justifiable on the basis of probable cause to believe that a violation of law has occurred. This bill would prohibit a peace officer from stopping or detaining the operator of a motor vehicle or bicycle for a low-level infraction, as defined, unless a separate, independent basis for a stop exists or more than one low-level infraction is observed. The bill would state that a violation of these provisions is not grounds for a defendant to move for return of property or to suppress evidence.

Attachments:

Position

Watch

[SB 53](#) (Portantino D) Income taxes: tax credits: motion picture credit.

Summary: 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.

Position

Support

[SB 55](#) (Umberg D) Vehicles: catalytic converters.

Summary: Current law requires a core recycler that accepts, ships, or sells used catalytic converters to maintain specified information regarding the purchase and sale of the catalytic converters. Current law prohibits a core recycler from providing payment for a catalytic converter unless, among other requirements, the payment is made by check, as specified. This bill, in addition to payment by check, would allow for payment by credit card or any other form of traceable payment other than cash.

Attachments:

[SB 55 \(Umberg\) | SM SUPPORT | Asm. Pub Safety](#)

[SB 55 \(Umberg\) | SM SUPPORT | Sen. Transpo](#)

[SB 55 \(Umberg\) | SM SUPPORT | To Author](#)

Position

Support

[SB 76](#) (Wiener D) Alcoholic beverages: music venue license: entertainment zones: consumption.

Summary: 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 allows the licensee to sell beer, wine, and distilled spirits at retail for consumption on the premises in a music entertainment facility, as defined. Current law makes selling, giving, delivering, or purchasing an alcoholic beverage between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. of the same day a misdemeanor. Current law further

limits a music venue licensee's authorization to sell, serve, and permit consumption of alcoholic beverages to the time period from 2 hours before a live performance until one hour after the live performance. Current law authorizes the department to make any examination of the books and records of any licensee and makes any person who fails to preserve the books for inspection guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would authorize a licensee under a music venue license to apply to the department for a duplicate license or licenses, as prescribed. The bill would also authorize a music venue licensee to sell, serve, and permit consumption of alcoholic beverages during private events not open to the general public within any hours of operation permitted by its license, regardless of whether any live performance occurs. The bill would exempt the licensee from having to meet certain requirements generally imposed on a music entertainment facility in connection with and during a private event if specified conditions are met.

Attachments:

Position

Watch

[SB 91](#) (Umberg D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: supportive and transitional housing: motel conversion.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2025, exempts from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects related to the conversion of a structure with a certificate of occupancy as a motel, hotel, residential hotel, or hostel to supportive or transitional housing, as defined, that meet certain conditions. This bill would extend indefinitely the above exemption.

Attachments:

[SB 91 \(Umberg\) | SM SUPPORT | Asm. Nat. Reso.](#)

[SB 91 \(Umberg\) | SM SUPPORT | Sen. EQ](#)

Position

Support

[SB 234](#) (Portantino D) Opioid antagonists: schools, college campuses, stadiums, concert venues, and amusement parks.

Summary: Would require each public and elementary and secondary school in the state, including charter schools, to maintain unexpired doses of naloxone hydrochloride or any other opioid antagonist on its schoolsite at all times, and to ensure that at least 2 employees are aware of the location of the naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonist. The bill would require school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to report to the State Department of Education, on an annual basis at the end of every school year, all incidents of on-campus pupil opioid exposure during that school year. The bill would make other conforming changes. By imposing new duties on public schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Attachments:

[SB 234 \(Portantino\) | SM SUPPORT | Sen. Health](#)

Position

Support

[SB 252](#) (Gonzalez D) Public retirement systems: fossil fuels: divestment.

Summary: 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, 2031. 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. The bill would provide 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.

Attachments:

Position
Watch

SB 253 (Wiener D) Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act.

Summary: Would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before January 1, 2025, to develop and adopt regulations requiring specified 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 reporting organization, as defined, and verify, starting in 2026 on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, as defined, and, starting in 2027 and annually thereafter, their scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, as defined, from the specified fiscal year, as provided. The bill would require the state board to review during 2029, and update as necessary on or before January 1, 2030, 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 a third-party auditor, as provided. 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. The bill would also require the state board to ensure that the verification process minimizes the need for reporting entities to engage multiple auditors and ensures sufficient auditor capacity, as well as timely reporting implementation, as required. The bill would further require the state board to contract with an emissions reporting organization to develop a reporting program to receive and make publicly available the required disclosures.

Attachments:

Position
Watch

SB 258 (Roth D) General aviation airports: funding needs assessment.

Summary: Would require the California Transportation Commission to prepare a funding needs assessment for the state's general aviation airports. As part of the funding needs assessment, the bill would require the commission to forecast the expected revenue to pay for the costs identified in the needs assessment, any shortfall in revenue to cover the costs, and recommendations on how any shortfall should be addressed. The bill would require the funding needs assessment to be informed by the California Aviation System Plan and the most recent capital improvement plan. The bill would require the commission to submit the funding needs assessment to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2026.

Position
Watch

SB 267 (Eggman D) Credit history of persons receiving government rent subsidies.

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) prohibits, in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy, the use of a financial or income standard in assessing eligibility for the rental of housing that is not based on the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant. FEHA requires the Civil Rights Department to enforce specific provisions of the act, including the provision described

above. This bill would additionally prohibit the use of a person's credit history as part of the application process for a rental housing accommodation without offering the applicant the option of providing lawful, verifiable alternative evidence of the applicant's reasonable ability to pay the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant, including, but not limited to, government benefit payments, pay records, and bank statements, in instances in which there is a government rent subsidy.

Position

Support

SB 272 (Laird D) Sea level rise: planning and adaptation.

Summary: Current law creates within the Ocean Protection Council the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative to provide state and regional information to the public and support to local, regional, and other state agencies for the identification, assessment, planning, and, where feasible, the mitigation of the adverse environmental, social, and economic effects of sea level rise within the coastal zone, as provided. This bill 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, as provided. By imposing additional requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require local governments that receive approval for 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.

Position

Support

SB 331 (Rubio D) Child custody: child abuse and safety.

Summary: Current law governs the determination of child custody and visitation in contested proceedings. Current law requires the court, for purposes of deciding custody, to determine the best interests of the child based on certain factors, including the nature and amount of contact with both parents and, consistent with specified findings, requires the court's primary concern to be the health, safety, and welfare of the child. Current law prohibits the ordering of family reunification services as part of a child custody or visitation rights proceeding. This bill, Piqui's Law, the Children Safe from Family Violence Act, would provide that a person is qualified to testify as an expert in a child custody proceeding in which a parent has been alleged to have committed domestic violence or child abuse if the court finds that the witness possesses special knowledge or demonstrated expertise or experience in working directly with victims of domestic violence or child abuse. This bill would require a judicial officer assigned to family law matters involving child custody proceedings and individual courts to submit the number of hours of continuing instruction in domestic violence completed, as specified.

Attachments:

[SB 331 \(Rubio\) | SM SUPPORT | Asm. Jud](#)
[SB 331 \(Rubio\) | SM SUPPORT | to Author](#)

Position

Support

SB 423 (Wiener D) Land use: streamlined housing approvals: multifamily housing developments.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among others, that the development proponent has committed to record, prior to the issuance of the first building permit, a land use restriction or covenant providing that any lower or moderate-income housing units required, as specified, remain available at affordable housing costs, as defined, or rent to persons and families of lower or moderate-income for no less than specified periods of time. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026. This bill would authorize the Department of General Services to act in the place of a locality or local government, at the discretion of that department, for purposes of the ministerial, streamlined review for development in compliance with the above-described requirements on property owned by or leased to the state. The bill would extend the operation of the streamlined, ministerial approval process to January 1, 2036.

Attachments:

Position

Watch

[SB 555](#) ([Wahab D](#)) Stable Affordable Housing Act of 2023.****

Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and sets forth its powers and duties. Current law establishes various programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, homeownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. This bill, the Stable Affordable Housing Act of 2023, would declare a 10-year goal of creating 1.2 million units of social housing through a mix of acquisition and new production and a 5-year goal of creating 600,000 units of social housing through a mix of acquisition and new production, of which no less than 200,000 units are affordable to extremely low and very low income households, as defined.

Attachments:

[SB 555 \(Wahab\) | SM SUPPORT | to Author](#)

Position

Support

[SB 567](#) ([Durazo D](#)) Termination of tenancy: no-fault just causes: gross rental rate increases.****

Summary: Current law, after a tenant has continuously and lawfully occupied a residential real property for 12 months, prohibits the owner of the residential real property from terminating the tenancy without just cause and requires that just cause to be stated in the written notice to terminate tenancy. Current law distinguishes between at-fault just cause and no-fault just cause and defines no-fault just cause to mean intent to occupy the residential real property by the owner or the owner's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, or grandparents, withdrawal of the residential real property from the rental market, the owner complying with specified government orders that necessitate vacating the real property, and intent to demolish or to substantially remodel the residential real property. This bill would, with respect to the no-fault just cause related to an eviction based on an intent to occupy the residential real property, require, among other things, that the owner, as defined, or the owner's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, or grandparents occupy the residential real property for a minimum of 12 continuous months as the person's primary residence, as provided.

Attachments:

[SB 567 \(Durazo\) | SM SUPPORT | to Author](#)

Position

Support

Total Measures: 39
Total Tracking Forms: 39