



LEAGUE OF
**CALIFORNIA
CITIES**

Legislative Report

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Strengthening California Cities Through Advocacy and Education

League of California Cities 2024 Legislative Report

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About the League of California Cities

Established in 1898, the League of California Cities is a member organization that represents California's incorporated cities. Cal Cities strives to protect the local authority and autonomy of city government and help California's cities effectively serve their residents.

In addition to advocating on cities' behalf at the California State Capitol and Congress, Cal Cities provides its members with professional development programs and information resources, conducts educational conferences and research, and publishes the *Cal Cities Advocate* weekly newsletter and *Western City* magazine.

Legislative Report

2024

Please note: Legislation marked with an asterisk (*) has been identified as significant by Cal Cities staff.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Glossary of Terms	iii
2024 Legislative Year in Review	1
I. Budget and Trailer Bills	4
A. 2024 Budget Act.....	4
B. Budget Trailer Bills	4
II. Community Services	9
A. Aging and Seniors	9
B. Animal Services.....	9
C. Behavioral Health and Community Wellness.....	10
D. Children, Childcare, and Youth Programs	12
E. Homelessness	15
F. Overdose Prevention.....	17
G. Parks and Recreation	18
H. Tobacco.....	19
III. Environmental Quality	20
A. Air Quality	20
B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).....	21
C. Climate Change.....	23
D. Coastal	24
E. Energy and Utilities.....	25
F. Forestry and Fire	27
G. Hazardous Materials.....	28
H. Oil and Gas.....	30
I. Solid Waste and Recycling.....	30
J. Water.....	33
IV. Governance, Transparency, and Labor Relations	37
A. Elections and Redistricting	37
B. Employee Relations.....	40
C. Government Operations	42
D. Political Reform Act of 1974	44
E. Public Employee Retirement System	47
F. Public Meetings and Public Records	47
V. Housing, Community, and Economic Development	50
A. Land Use/Planning.....	50
B. Accessory Dwelling Units	58
C. Mobile Homes.....	59
D. Housing and Housing Finance.....	60
E. Development Fees	63
F. Housing Regulations	65
G. Common Interest Developments	66
H. Landlord-Tenant.....	67
I. Community and Economic Development.....	68
J. Regional	69
K. Miscellaneous.....	71

VI. Public Safety	72
A. Alcoholic Beverages	72
B. Cannabis	74
C. Crime and Sentencing	75
D. Emergency Services and Preparedness	82
E. Firearms	84
F. Fire Services.....	87
G. Law Enforcement.....	88
H. Retail Theft	89
I. Victim’s Rights	90
J. Miscellaneous.....	91
VII. Revenue and Taxation	93
A. Property Tax.....	93
B. Sales and Use Tax.....	94
C. Miscellaneous.....	95
VIII. Transportation, Communications, and Public Works	97
A. Contracting and Public Works	97
B. Infrastructure	97
C. Telecommunication and Broadband	98
D. Transportation	99
Appendix A - Additional Resources	
The Budget Act of 2024	107
Homelessness Budget Advocacy	110
Retail Theft Legislative Package.....	112
Recovery Housing Legislative Advocacy	118
The Warehouse Bill – AB 98 (J. Carrillo and Reyes)	120
Appendix B - Additional Resources	
Legislative Staff	128
Regional Public Affairs Managers.....	129
10 Tips for Cities Lobbying the California Legislature.....	130
Effective Letter-Writing Techniques.....	131
Index of Chaptered Bills	133

Glossary of Terms

ABC	Alcoholic Beverage Control
ADU	Accessory Dwelling Units
AED	Automated External Defibrillator
BCDC	San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalHFA	California Housing Finance Agency
CalPERS	California Public Employees Retirements System
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CalSTRS	California State Teachers Retirement System
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CARE	Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment
CCAP	College and Career Access Pathways
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDE	California Department of Education
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDSS	California Department of Social Services
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CNC	Computer Numerical Control
CSM	Commission on State Mandates
DCC	Department of Cannabis Control
DHCS	Department of Health Care Services
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPR	Department of Pesticide Regulation
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
FAIR	Fair Access to Insurance Requirements
GO-Biz	Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
HCD	Department of Housing and Community Development
HHAP	Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention
MAUCRSA	Medicinal and Adult Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act
MCO	Managed Care Organization
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
PERB	Public Employment Relations Board

POST	Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training
PRA	Political Reform Act
PREP	Political Reform Education Program
Privacy Agency	California Privacy Protection Agency
PTSI	Post-Traumatic Stress Injury
PUC	Public Utilities Commission
SDWA	California Safe Drinking Water Act
SOS	Secretary of State
SUD	Substance Use Disorder
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
VBM	Voice by Mail

LEGISLATIVE YEAR IN REVIEW

2024 Legislative Year in Review

Lawmakers kicked off the second half of a two-year session in January just like they have done in prior years by trying to push through hundreds of stalled bills. But with just 28 days to complete the job, most bills never received a committee hearing and failed to advance. Undeterred by the demise of so many measures, lawmakers introduced nearly 2,200 new bills by the end of February.

Cal Cities pursued a proactive legislative agenda, teaming up with legislators to introduce 13 bills focused on wildfire mitigation, sober living facilities, the Brown Act, public safety, and Advanced Clean Fleets. Gov. Gavin Newsom signed four of those sponsored measures, along with many other bills supported by Cal Cities. Of the roughly 1,200 bills that landed on his desk, he vetoed 189 — a slightly higher veto rate than last year.

What made the 2024 legislative session stand out more than most is that many lawmakers and the Governor drastically miscalculated voter sentiment on the need to crack down on retail theft, move individuals out of illegal encampments, and the sluggish economy highlighted by continued inflation, high gas and home prices, and a persistent state budget deficit. Simply put, voters were fed up and demanded action.

Big budget wins amid a state budget deficit

Crafting a balanced budget was especially difficult in 2024, given the \$38 billion shortfall and resistance to cutting core programs. Lawmakers and the Governor relied on borrowing, delays, deferrals, shifts, reserve spending, and reductions to close the gap.

Thanks to the strong advocacy of Cal Cities and local leaders, the [final budget](#) restored hundreds of millions of dollars for essential housing programs, including the Multifamily Housing Program, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, and the Regional Early Action Program.

Additionally, Cal Cities helped secure \$1 billion for the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program, marking the sixth consecutive year of funding for this critical program. The budget also included \$250 million for the Encampment Resolution Grant Program.

Three-pronged advocacy efforts protect local revenues

Cal Cities is the only local government organization in California that advocates in the courts, at the ballot box, and in the Legislature. Protecting local revenues is an essential part of this three-pronged approach.

Cal Cities joined forces with the Legislature and the Governor to block the Taxpayer Deception Act, a ballot measure backed by the state's wealthiest corporations. The California Supreme Court ruled that the initiative amounted to [a revision of the state](#)

[constitution](#) and should not appear on the November ballot. This was a significant win for cities, as it could have decimated essential services and created expensive, frivolous litigation at the expense of Californians.

In the Legislature, Cal Cities defeated several bills that would have harmed local revenues, such as measure that [would have prohibited cities](#) from entering into sales tax rebate agreements with retailers and eventually voided all existing agreements. Cal Cities also stopped a bill that would have [exempted new accessory dwelling units](#) from property tax assessments for up to two years, resulting in a significant loss of property tax.

In another major victory, Cal Cities defeated [AB 2489 \(Ward\)](#) and [AB 2557 \(Ortega\)](#). Both measures would have slowed down local governments' core functions by limiting how they contract out services and adding new onerous reporting requirements.

Moving the needle on public safety

With an uptick in retail theft, smash-and-grab robberies, and continued fentanyl use, lawmakers were forced to put aside their ideological beliefs and address widespread concerns. Legislative leaders reluctantly [pushed a 10-bill package](#) supported by Cal Cities that will crack down on retail theft, fencing operations, cargo theft, and related tactics, such as breaking into a vehicle to commit theft.

Some stakeholders, including retailers and district attorneys, felt the package didn't go far enough. They put forth [Proposition 36](#) to further deter repeat retail theft and redirect some offenders towards drug treatment rather than incarceration. Cal Cities supported the ballot measure, which voters approved overwhelmingly in November.

An unabated onslaught of new housing bills

No year is complete without dozens of bills seeking to limit local land use authority out of the mistaken belief and facts to the contrary that sticks alone rather than proven incentives can spur housing construction. This year, there was a greater focus on cities' housing plans and the so-called "builder's remedy."

The Governor signed three significant bills: [AB 1886 \(Alvarez\)](#) allows the California Department of Housing and Community Development to determine housing element compliance unless a court says otherwise. [AB 1893 \(Wicks\)](#) attempts to place guardrails on builder's remedy projects but prohibits objective standards in some cases. The draconian [SB 1037 \(Wiener\)](#) subjects cities that do not have a certified housing element or do not ministerially approve affordable housing to \$50,000 monthly fines.

Cal Cities did defeat several misguided bills, including one that [would have forced cities](#) to approve all office-to-residential conversions and exempted them from specific fees. This could have led to a proliferation of housing in areas never planned for residential development.

A jam job for the ages

After months of closed-door negotiations, Asm. Juan Carrillo and Asm. Eloise Reyes introduced [AB 98](#) in the final days of the legislative session. The Governor signed the measure, despite receiving nearly 700 opposition letters from local leaders, business groups, and environmental organizations.

AB 98 will place stringent requirements on warehouses and logistic use centers and force cities to update their circulation elements. The Attorney General can fine cities \$50,000 every six months if their circulation elements are not updated to address these new requirements.

Looking ahead

While cities did not get everything we wanted this session, 2024 was still a strong year of advocacy filled with major legal and legislative victories. Through strong participation and engagement from local officials, Cal Cities will be equally prepared to tackle the many challenges ahead.

Next year will usher in a new two-year session, over 30 new lawmakers, and two legislative special elections. Cal Cities has developed [a game plan](#) to engage new legislators and their staff. But next year also marks big changes at the federal level as well.

It's clear that the Governor and legislative leaders will react to the seismic changes coming to D.C., but how that will impact state politics is less clear. Regardless, California faces numerous challenges in the new year, including a projected \$2 billion budget shortfall in FY 2025-26, with an operating structural deficit of over \$20 billion over the next few years, insufficient electric vehicle infrastructure, and continued property insurance woes, along with the now sadly typical challenge of high building costs, climate change, disaster preparedness, and homelessness.

BUDGET AND TRAILER BILLS

I. Budget and Trailer Bills

A. 2024 Budget Act

[AB 106](#) (Gabriel) Budget Acts of 2022 and 2023.

Chapter 9, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[AB 107](#) (Gabriel) Budget Act of 2024.

Chapter 22, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[AB 157](#) (Gabriel) Budget Act of 2024.

Chapter 994, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[AB 158](#) (Gabriel) Budget Acts of 2022 and 2023.

Chapter 996, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[AB 180](#) (Gabriel) Budget Act of 2024.

Chapter 995, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[SB 108](#) (Wiener) Budget Act of 2024.

Chapter 35, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[SB 109](#) (Wiener) Budget Act of 2023.

Chapter 36, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

B. Budget Trailer Bills

[AB 160](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Medi-Cal Managed Care Organization Provider Tax.

Chapter 39, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure expands the Managed Care Organization tax per Medi-Cal enrollees in

health plans that have between 1.25 million and 4 million total enrollees, effective 2024-2026.

[AB 161](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Human Services.

Chapter 46, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Human Services trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[AB 162](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Developmental Services.

Chapter 47, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Developmental Services trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[AB 166](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Housing.

Chapter 48, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[AB 168](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Public Safety.

Chapter 49, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Public Safety trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[AB 169](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Public Safety Juvenile Justice Trailer Bill.

Chapter 50, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Public Safety Juvenile Justice trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[AB 170](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Courts.

Chapter 51, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Courts trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[AB 171](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Employment.

Chapter 52, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Employment trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[AB 173](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Transportation Budget Trailer Bill.

Chapter 53, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure requires the Department of Transportation to report to the Legislature annually on or before Oct. 1, beginning in 2025 and ceasing in 2036, regarding the zero-emission vehicles that the department purchases, owns, or leases. The Governor's budget includes \$279,050,000 from the State Highway Account for two years to continue replacing its aging fleet and installing zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) infrastructure. Of this amount, \$250,000,000 is to replace the equipment, \$22,500,000 is

for contractors to install ZEV infrastructure, and \$6,550,000 is for 50 positions to support these efforts.

[AB 176](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Education Finance: Education Omnibus Trailer Bill. Chapter 998, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Education omnibus trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to preschool, TK-12, and higher education related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[AB 177](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Health. Chapter 999, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure, among other things, authorizes the Department of Public Health and the Department of Health Care Services to create a bed data reporting system and mandate certain providers to report their bed capacity and utilization to the system.

[AB 178](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Public Resources Trailer Bill. Chapter 1000, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Public Resources trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[AB 179](#) (Cmte. on Budget) State Government. Chapter 997, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 State Government trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[AB 181](#) (Cmte. on Budget) State Employment: State Bargaining Units: Agreements: Compensation and Benefits. Chapter 1001, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure makes statutory changes to ratify and implement memoranda of understanding between Bargaining Units 5, 8, and 10 and the state, as well as General Salary Increase adjustments for judges and the California Association of Highway Patrolmen.

[AB 218](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Oil And Gas: Trailer Bill. Chapter 1002, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure provides funding to implement SB 1137 (Gonzalez) Chapter 365, Statutes of 2022 and delays various implementation deadlines.

[SB 136](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Medi-Cal: Managed Care Organization Provider Tax. (Urgency) Chapter 6, Statutes of 2024

This measure modifies the tiered tax amounts for the Managed Care Organization Provider Tax.

[SB 153](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Education Finance: Education Omnibus Budget Trailer Bill. (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Education omnibus trailer bill, which makes necessary changes to enact the TK-12 related statutory provisions of the Budget Act of 2024.

[SB 154](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Education Finance: Proposition 98: Suspension.

Chapter 27, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure suspends the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee for school districts and community colleges in 2023-2024 fiscal year. The minimum funding guarantee would have equaled \$98,484,249,000.

[SB 155](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Higher Education Budget Trailer Bill. Chapter 71, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Higher Education trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[SB 156](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Public Resources: Omnibus Budget Trailer Bill.

Chapter 72, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Public Resources omnibus trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[SB 159](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Health.

Chapter 40, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is the 2024 Health omnibus trailer bill, which makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[SB 163](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Early Learning and Childcare.

Chapter 73, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is a trailer bill that makes numerous statutory changes to early care and education-related provisions of the Budget Act of 2024.

[SB 164](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) State Government.

Chapter 41, Statute of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure is a general government trailer bill that makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024.

[SB 167](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Taxation.

Chapter 34, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure, the Taxation trailer bill, makes numerous statutory changes related to the Budget Act of 2024, including capping the business tax credit, suspending and eliminating various tax exemptions and deductions, and making the Administrative Procedure Act inapplicable pursuant to a legal ruling of counsel issued by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

[SB 174](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Public Resources: California Environmental Quality Act: Exemptions: Native Fish And Wildlife: Capitol Annex. Chapter 74, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure exempts the work performed under the State Capitol Building Annex Act (Act) from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), appropriates \$700 million to fund projects under the Act, and extends the sunset for the CEQA exemption for climate and biodiversity projects to 2030.

[SB 175](#) (Cmte. on Budget and Fiscal Review) Taxation. Chapter 42, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure makes changes to when the Net Operating Loss deduction can be claimed, as well as technical changes to the fee program of the California Tire Recycling Act.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

II. Community Services

A. Aging and Seniors

[*AB 2207](#) (Reyes) State Boards and Commissions: Representatives of Older Adults.

Chapter 332, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires older adults to be represented on different California state councils, boards, and advisory committees. This includes the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Advisory Committee, the California Workforce Development Board, and the California Behavioral Health Planning Council.

[AB 2620](#) (Bains) California Commission on Aging.

Chapter 334, Statutes of 2024

This measure reduces the number of members on the California Commission on Aging from 25 to 18, clarifies the commission is an advisory commission, and reduces the annual meetings from six to four.

[SB 1249](#) (Roth) Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act.

Chapter 337, Statutes of 2024

This measure updates the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act to reform functions relating to area agencies on aging (AAA). This includes requiring the California Department of Aging (CDA) to work with all AAAs to develop objectives, key results, and performance measurement methodology for core programs and services. This measure also requires the CDA to submit a plan to the Legislature that includes updates to AAA designations and corresponding changes to the statewide planning and service maps.

[SB 1406](#) (Allen) Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly: Resident Services.

Chapter 340, Statutes of 2024

This measure adds to the list of rights for residents of a residential care facility for the elderly the right to request, refuse, or discontinue a service. This measure also requires a facility to provide written notice to residents regarding an increase in the rate of fees 90 days in advance and requires the notice to include the reasons for the rate increase.

B. Animal Services

[AB 1988](#) (Muratsuchi) Stray Animals: Availability for Adoption or Release.

Chapter 96, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes puppies or kittens relinquished by their owners to a public or private animal shelter to be immediately available to a nonprofit, animal rescue, or animal adoption organization.

[AB 2232](#) (Maienschein) Accessibility to Emergency Information and Services: Emergency Shelters: Persons with Pets.

Chapter 14, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires that whenever a city or county designates any number of emergency warming centers during the next update to its emergency plan, it must also, to the extent practicable, designate at least one warming center that can accommodate people with pets.

[ACR 86](#) (Kalra) Animals: Overpopulation: Spay and Neutering Services.

Chapter 51, Statutes of 2024

This measure encourages state and local municipalities to develop and fund high-volume spay and neuter clinics across the state to provide sterilization services. This measure also encourages other actions relating to pets, including actions to control animal breeding and encourage spaying and neutering.

C. Behavioral Health and Community Wellness

[AB 1147](#) (Addis) Disability Equity, Transparency, and Accountability Act of 2024.

Chapter 902, Statutes of 2024

This measure enacts the Disability Equity, Transparency, and Accountability Act of 2024 to provide increased oversight of the regional centers the State Department of Developmental Services contracts with to deliver services and care to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Specifically, this measure prohibits regional center employees from accepting gifts over \$15 per year from certain entities, prohibits regional center senior staff from hiring relatives, and makes regional centers subject to the California Public Records Act.

[AB 1282](#) (Lowenthal) Mental Health: Impacts of Social Media.

Chapter 807, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the California Department of Public Health, in consultation with the Behavioral Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, to report to relevant policy committees of the Legislature by Dec. 31, 2026, on a statewide strategy to understand, communicate, and mitigate mental health risks associated with the use of social media by children and youth.

***[AB 2081](#) (Davies) Substance Abuse: Recovery and Treatment Programs.**

Chapter 376, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the operator of a licensed recovery home to disclose to those seeking care that they can check the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) website to confirm a facility's compliance with state licensing laws. *(Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.)*

[AB 2154](#) (Berman) Mental Health: Involuntary Treatment.

Chapter 635, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires health facilities to provide a family member of any person

involuntarily detained for assessment, evaluation, or treatment under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act with a copy of the DHCS's patients' rights handbook. If the handbook has been provided to a family member, the facility must also offer the patient a copy.

**[AB 2556](#) (Jackson) Behavioral Health and Wellness Screenings: Notice.
Chapter 200, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires a health plan or insurer, except as specified, to provide annual notices to enrollees or insureds regarding the benefits of behavioral health and wellness screenings for children and adolescents 8 to 18 years of age.

***[AB 2574](#) (Valencia) Alcoholism or Drug Abuse Recovery or Treatment Programs and Facilities: Disclosures.
Chapter 410, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands reporting requirements for licensed recovery home operators to enhance the DHCS's oversight of sober living homes that are operating as an integral part of a licensed drug treatment facility located elsewhere in the community. (*Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.*)

**[AB 3229](#) (Lee) California Fruit and Vegetable EBT Pilot Project: Report.
Chapter 916, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to submit a report to the Legislature by July 1, 2025, regarding the transition of the California Fruit and Vegetable Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Pilot Project to a supplemental benefits program that is fully state managed, without grantee intermediaries, and including the results of an evaluation of the pilot projects.

**[SB 1184](#) (Eggman) Mental Health: Involuntary Treatment: Antipsychotic Medication.
Chapter 643, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes the administration of antipsychotic medication to a person who is involuntarily detained for evaluation and treatment for the total duration of their treatment.

**[SB 1238](#) (Eggman) Health Facilities.
Chapter 644, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the types of facilities counties can designate to perform evaluations and treat individuals on involuntary holds. This includes authorizing psychiatric health facilities and mental health rehabilitation centers to admit people diagnosed only with severe substance use disorders upon approval by DHCS.

**[SB 1320](#) (Wahab) Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Treatment.
Chapter 135, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires a health plan or insurer to establish a process to reimburse providers for mental health and substance use disorder treatment services that are integrated with primary care services and provided under a contract or policy issued,

amended, or renewed on or after July 1, 2025. This measure allows the reimbursement process to be based on federal rules or guidance issued for the Medicare program.

D. Children, Childcare, and Youth Programs

AB 51 (Bonta) Early Childcare and Education: California State Preschool Program.

Chapter 618, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to provide prospective state preschool program contractors an opportunity to establish a trained workforce and administrative systems, assemble early learning resources, develop guidance related to serving both private pay and subsidized students, and advance a plan for outreach, capacity building, training, and technical assistance.

***AB 262 (Holden) Children’s Camps: Safety and Regulation.**

Chapter 341, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the California Department of Social Services (DSS) to establish and lead a stakeholder workgroup to gather information and provide recommendations to the Legislature regarding the development of subsequent legislation for children’s camps. The workgroup must include representatives from local city, county, and special district parks departments.

AB 1113 (McCarty) California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System: Expanded Learning Opportunity Programs.

Chapter 1003, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the CDE, beginning in the 2025-26 school year, to collect data on students enrolled in expanded learning programs and ensure the collection of this data is integrated with existing local educational agency (LEA) reporting requirements for the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. This measure also requires the CDE to identify and reduce data reporting redundancies and provide guidance and recommendations to LEAs in collecting student data, including student participation in expanded learning programs.

AB 1808 (S. Nguyen) Childcare and Development Services: Eligibility.

Chapter 356, Statutes of 2024

This measure establishes a 24-month eligibility period for all income-eligible families within the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, aligning it with other subsidized childcare programs.

AB 1907 (Pellerin) California Child and Family Service Review System: Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment.

Chapter 944, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the California Child and Family Services Review System to include data from the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths assessment tool and

authorizes it to include other behavioral health data that is readily available to the DSS and determined by the department to be relevant.

**[AB 1939](#) (Maienschein) Pupil Attendance: County and Local School Attendance Review Boards: Pupil Consultation.
Chapter 13, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires each county and local school attendance review board to consult with a diverse group of students from the schools they serve at least once a year to help the board better understand and propose interventions for any attendance or behavioral issues that students may be facing.

**[AB 2317](#) (Nguyen, Stephanie) Child Day Care Facilities: Anaphylactic Policy.
Chapter 563, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the DSS, in consultation with the CDE and the Emergency Medical Services Authority, to establish an anaphylactic policy that sets forth guidelines and procedures recommended for child day care personnel on or before July 1, 2027. This measure also authorizes a child day care facility to implement the anaphylactic policy on and after Jan. 1, 2028, and would require a child day care facility that adopts the anaphylactic policy to notify parents and guardians of the policy upon their child's enrollment.

**[AB 2343](#) (Schiavo) CalWORKs: Childcare Programs.
Chapter 958, Statutes of 2024**

This measure specifies that nothing prohibits an administrator of an alternative payment program or agency administering CalWORKs Stage One or Stage Two programs from utilizing funds for administrative and support services to provide families at risk of homelessness or escaping domestic abuse a referral pathway to secure stable childcare placement.

**[AB 2423](#) (Mathis) Developmental Services: Rates.
Chapter 904, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to review and update the rate models included in the rate study for developmental services providers annually starting in July 2025. This measure also requires DDS to post the updated rate models on its website by Jan. 1 of the following year.

**[AB 2477](#) (Zbur) Foster Care: Independent Living.
Chapter 237, Statutes of 2024**

This measure clarifies current laws that cap savings while a youth is in extended foster care. Specifically, this measure allows a nonminor dependent who re-enters foster care and is ineligible for federal financial participation to receive aid in the form of state Aid to Families with Dependent Children — Foster Care.

**[AB 2664](#) (Bryan) Foster Youth.
Chapter 412, Statutes of 2024**

This measure clarifies the dates a child will be deemed to have entered foster care to establish timelines for reunification services.

**[AB 2723](#) (Irwin) The California Cradle-to-Career Data System Act.
Chapter 736, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure makes various technical and clarifying changes to the statutes pertaining to the Cradle-to-Career Data System. It includes, among other changes, dissolving the California Cradle-to-Career Data System Workgroup, which is responsible for assessing and recommending system improvements.

**[AB 2830](#) (Rivas, Robert) Foster Care: Relative Placement: Approval Process.
Chapter 417, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires DSS to adopt a simplified approval process for relatives to become foster care providers in alignment with federal regulations by Jan. 1, 2027. It also requires DSS to track and report data on the implementation of the new process no later than 18 months after implementation. This measure sunsets these reporting and tracking provisions on June 30, 2030, and would repeal them as of Jan. 1, 2031.

[AB 2866](#) (Pellerin) Pool Safety: State Department of Social Services Regulated Facilities.

Chapter 745, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires a licensed childcare facility with a swimming pool on the premises to have at least two safety features as identified in the Swimming Pool Safety Act. This measure also requires DSS to adopt regulations to implement drowning prevention safety standards for other bodies of water located at day care facilities regulated by the department by Jan. 1, 2027.

**[AB 3223](#) (Wilson) Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program.
Chapter 850, Statutes of 2024**

This measure adds to the definition of “pupil in foster care,” used in determining eligibility for the Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program, a child who is the subject of a juvenile court petition and has been identified by a county child welfare agency, a probation department, or an Indian tribe as being at imminent risk of removal and placement into foster care.

[SB 242](#) (Skinner) California Hope, Opportunity, Perseverance, and Empowerment (HOPE) for Children Trust Account Program.

Chapter 1010, Statutes of 2024

This measure prohibits funds deposited and accrued in a California Hope, Opportunity, Perseverance, and Empowerment (HOPE) for Children trust fund account from being considered as income or assets when determining eligibility and benefit amount for any means-tested program until an eligible youth withdraws or transfers the funds from the HOPE trust fund account.

**[SB 691 \(Portantino\) Pupil Attendance: Truancy Notifications.](#)
Chapter 863, Statutes of 2024**

This measure, starting July 1, 2025, would require an LEA to notify a pupil's parent or guardian if that pupil is classified as truant. The notification also needs to include additional information, such as mental health and supportive services, available to the pupil and the family and the fact that school personnel are available to meet with the pupil and family to develop strategies to support the pupil's attendance at school.

**[SB 1112 \(Menjivar\) Childcare: Alternative Payment Programs.](#)
Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the administrative costs reimbursement rate for alternative payment programs include costs associated with disseminating information on developmental screenings.

E. Homelessness

**[AB 535 \(Schiavo\) Veterans' Aid and Welfare: Housing.](#)
Chapter 918, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure ensures that veterans' disability benefits are not counted as income when determining eligibility for supportive, affordable, and transitional housing under the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act (Proposition 41, 2014). This measure also modifies the definition of "secondary tenant" to conform to this change.

**[AB 653 \(Reyes\) Public Housing Authorities: Reports.](#)
Chapter 672, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires public housing authorities to report their monthly housing voucher leasing success rates, current payment standards, average inspection wait times for initial lease-up, and voucher search times to the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) starting on July 1, 2025. This measure also requires the HCD to convene a group to discuss the factors that impact success rates and recommendations for state and local intervention, with a report to be published by July 1, 2026.

**[AB 799 \(Rivas, Luz\) Interagency Council on Homelessness: Funding: State Programs.](#)
Chapter 263, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) to develop a strategic funding guide and a calendar of new or existing funding opportunities. This measure also requires Cal ICH to collect fiscal and outcome data from grantees or entities operating state programs that are required to enter data elements on individuals and families it serves for state homelessness programs by Feb. 1, 2027, and annually thereafter. This data must be aggregated and made publicly available on or before June 1, 2027, and annually thereafter.

[AB 2137](#) (Quirk-Silva) Homeless and Foster Youth.**Chapter 382, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes a foster youth services coordinating program to provide tutoring, mentoring, and counseling services if the foster youth services coordinator cannot secure those services through the school district and if those services are established as needed by the foster youth educational services coordinator.

[AB 2802](#) (Maienschein) Transitional Housing Placement Providers.**Chapter 245, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires counties, when operating the Transitional Housing Placement program, to allow providers and participants to make matches to allow for gender flexibility. This measure also updates the minimum requirements for regulations governing transitional housing placement providers to allow participants to share units and bedrooms with siblings and co-parents regardless of gender identity.

[AB 3093](#) (Ward) Land Use: Housing Element.*Chapter 282, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local governments to account for the housing needs of people experiencing homelessness in their housing elements by adding two new income categories to the Regional Housing Needs Assessment framework for the seventh cycle: acutely low income and extremely low income. This measure also requires HCD to prepare guidance by Dec. 31, 2026, that provides sample analyses and programs for local governments to use in meeting the obligations of this measure.

This measure also requires when HCD reviews housing elements for compliance and requires a rezoning of the inventory of sites, the local jurisdiction should complete any necessary local coastal program amendments during the housing element planning period if the rezone sites are located within the coastal zone. The amendment could include an updated zoning ordinance or zoning district map with the California Coastal Commission's de minimis review process.

[AJR 9](#) (McKinnor) Housing and Homelessness.**Chapter 178, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requests that Congress pass, and the president sign, the Housing Crisis Response Act of 2023 (H.R. 4233), the Ending Homelessness Act of 2023 (H.R. 4232), and the Downpayment Toward Equity Act of 2023 (H.R. 4231).

[SB 1361](#) (Blakespear) California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Local Agencies: Contract for Providing Services for People Experiencing Homelessness.*Chapter 188, Statutes of 2024**

This measure clarifies that local agencies' actions to provide services for people experiencing homelessness are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

F. Overdose Prevention

AB 1841 (Weber) Student Safety: Opioid Overdose Reversal Medication: Student Housing Facilities.

Chapter 942, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires health centers on the campuses of the California Community Colleges and California State Universities to provide two doses of opioid overdose reversal medication to each housing facility and sorority and fraternity housing on campus and establishes opioid overdose reversal medication training and notification requirements for students, residential advisors, and house managers on these campuses.

***AB 1976 (Haney) Occupational Safety and Health Standards: First Aid Materials: Opioid Antagonists.**

Chapter 689, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, within the Department of Industrial Relations, to submit a draft rulemaking proposal to require first aid materials in a workplace to include naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration by Dec. 1, 2027. This measure also requires the division, in drafting the rulemaking proposal, to consider and provide guidance to employers on proper storage of the opioid antagonist in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board must consider adopting these regulations by Dec. 1, 2028.

AB 1996 (Alanis) Opioid Antagonists: Stadiums, Concert Venues, and Amusement Parks: Overdose Training.

Chapter 199, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires every stadium, concert venue, and amusement park to ensure that naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonists on-site are easily accessible and that emergency responders on the premises know its location.

AB 2136 (Jones-Sawyer) Controlled Substances: Analyzing and Testing.

Chapter 701, Statutes of 2024

This measure excludes from the definition of drug paraphernalia equipment any equipment used for testing a substance for the presence of contaminants, toxic substances, hazardous compounds, or other adulterants. This measure allows specified entities to provide controlled substance checking services and prohibits arrest and criminal prosecution of person providing those services.

AB 2871 (Maienschein) Overdose Fatality Review Teams.

Chapter 639, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes counties to establish overdose fatality review teams to assist local agencies in identifying and reviewing overdose fatalities, facilitate communication among the people and agencies involved in overdose fatalities, and integrate local overdose prevention efforts through strategic planning, data dissemination, and community collaboration. This measure also requires information gathered by an

overdose fatality review team to be used by the county to develop education, prevention, and intervention strategies to improve coordination of treatment services and prevent future overdose deaths.

**[AB 2995](#) (Jackson) Public Health: Alcohol and Drug Programs.
Chapter 847, Statutes of 2024**

This measure revises various terms, including alcohol and other drug abuse programs, alcohol abusers, drug abusers, and inebriates, in existing law to instead use person-first terminology to remove stigmatization.

**[AB 2998](#) (McKinnor) Opioid Overdose Reversal Medications: Pupil Administration.
Chapter 974, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits a local educational agency (LEA) from barring a pupil 12 years of age or older, while on a school site or participating in school activities, from carrying or administering a naloxone hydrochloride nasal spray or any other opioid overdose reversal medication. This measure also exempts students, LEAs, or employees who administer opioid overdose reversal medication from liability in a civil action or criminal prosecution for their acts or omissions, unless the acts or omissions constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct.

**[SB 1385](#) (Roth) Medi-Cal: Community Health Workers: Supervising Providers.
Chapter 164, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires Medi-Cal managed care plans, by July 1, 2025, to adopt policies and procedures to effectuate a billing pathway for supervising providers to claim for the provision of community health worker services to enrollees during emergency department visits. This creates a sustainable source of funding to support navigator positions in California's emergency rooms, pairing patients suffering from substance use issues with a navigator who guides them to recourses and care, even after their hospital stay.

G. Parks and Recreation

***[AB 1825](#) (Muratsuchi) California Freedom to Read Act.
Chapter 941, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires public library jurisdictions that receive state funding to adopt a written and publicly available collection development policy by Jan. 1, 2026. The policy must be sent to the State Librarian, who can also provide technical assistance in its development. This measure also prohibits the governing board or body of a public library from proscribing or prohibiting the circulation of any materials because of the topic addressed by the materials or because of the views, ideas, or opinions contained in those materials.

[AB 2440](#) (Reyes) 30x30 Goal: Partnering State Agencies: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Chapter 716, Statutes of 2024

This measure incorporates the Department of Parks and Recreation, among other state agencies managing state-owned lands, into the state's goal to conserve 30% of lands and coastal waters by 2030 and requires an update on progress toward expanding access to nature for all Californians.

[AB 2939](#) (Rendon) Parks: Counties and Cities: Interpretive Services.

Chapter 423, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the use of local parks by a nonprofit or Native American tribe to provide interpretative services to 30 or fewer park visitors at a time to be considered an allowable public use of the local park. This measure requires cities and counties to treat this use of the local park in the same manner as the general public's use of the local park.

H. Tobacco

[AB 3218](#) (Wood) Unflavored Tobacco List.

Chapter 849, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires every manufacturer or importer of tobacco products to submit to the Attorney General a list of all brand styles of tobacco products they manufacture or import for sale or distribution in California. This measure also requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain on the Attorney General's website a list of tobacco product brand styles that lack a characterizing flavor, called the Unflavored Tobacco List, by no later than Dec. 31, 2025. Retail sale of any tobacco product not on the Unflavored Tobacco List is prohibited. The Attorney General can seek injunctive relief and a civil penalty of up to \$50,000 against any manufacturer or importer who falsely certifies that a brand style determined to have a characteristic flavor lacks a characteristic flavor.

[SB 1230](#) (Rubio) Strengthen Tobacco Oversight Programs (STOP) and Seize Illegal Tobacco Products Act.

Chapter 462, Statutes of 2024

This measure enacts the Strengthen Tobacco Oversight Programs and Seize Illegal Tobacco Products Act, authorizing employees of the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to seize and destroy flavored tobacco products discovered during inspections of locations where tobacco products are sold or stored. This measure also increases the civil penalties for retailers who sell illegal tobacco products and tobacco products to people under 21 years old.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

III. Environmental Quality

A. Air Quality

***[AB 98](#) (J. Carrillo and Reyes) Planning and Zoning: Logistics Use: Truck Routes. Chapter 931, Statutes of 2024**

This measure, beginning Jan. 1, 2026, prescribes statewide 21st-century warehouse design and build standards for any proposed new or expanded logistics use developments within 900 feet of a sensitive receptor, including standards for building design and location, parking, truck loading bays, landscaping buffers, entry gates, and signage. It also requires any new logistics use development shall be sited on roadways that meet specific conditions. This measure exempts from those design and build standards certain existing logistics use developments, proposed expansions of a logistics use development, and property currently in a local entitlement process to become a logistics use. It requires a facility operator, prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, to establish and submit for approval by a city, county, or city and county a truck routing plan to and from the state highway system based on the latest truck route map of the city, county, or city and county. It also requires a facility operator to enforce the plan.

This measure requires all cities, counties, or a city and county to update their circulation elements by Jan. 1, 2028, to identify and establish specific travel routes for the transport of goods, materials, or freight for storage, transfer, or redistribution to safely accommodate additional truck traffic and avoid residential areas and sensitive receptors and maximize the use of interstate or state divided highways as preferred routes for truck routes. This measure requires a city or county to make truck routes publicly available in geographic information system (GIS) format and share GIS maps of the truck routes with warehouse operators, fleet operators, and truck drivers. This measure requires the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino and the Cities of Chino, Colton, Fontana, Jurupa Valley, Moreno Valley, Ontario, Perris, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, Riverside, and San Bernardino to complete the required circulation element update by Jan. 1, 2026. This measure authorizes the Attorney General to impose a fine against a jurisdiction that is in violation of up to \$50,000 every six months if the required circulation element update has not been made. This measure includes additional replacement housing standards and air-quality monitoring requirements. *Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.*

[AB 1465](#) (Wicks) Nonvehicular Air Pollution: Civil Penalties. Chapter 300, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows civil penalties brought against a person discharging nonvehicular sources air contaminants to be multiplied by a factor of not more than three if the violation results from an emission from a stationary source required by federal law to be included in an operating permit program established pursuant to specified provisions of the federal Clean Air Act, and the emission contains or includes one or more air contaminants. This measure requires, in assessing penalties, that health impacts,

community disruptions, the timeliness and accuracy of the notifications from the violator, and other circumstances related to the violation be considered.

**[AB 2522](#) (Carrillo, Wendy) Air Districts: Governing Boards: Compensation.
Chapter 406, Statutes of 2024**

This measure raises the limits of the compensation for each member of the board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District to receive up to \$200 for each day, or portion thereof, but not to exceed \$2,000 per month.

**[AB 2900](#) (Soria) Small Agricultural Truck Fleet Assistance Program.
Chapter 746, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB), in order to minimize the impact of the energy transition on the supply chains in the critical agricultural sector and ensure that disadvantaged communities equitably share in the benefits of and investments in emission reductions, to establish the Small Agricultural Truck Fleet Assistance Program or to use an existing program to provide dedicated technical assistance to owner-operators or owners of small fleets to support the transition to cleaner emission-compliant trucks.

**[SB 1158](#) (Archuleta) Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program.
Chapter 459, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the deadline for the period of liquidation under the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program to local air districts to June 30 of the sixth calendar year following the date of disbursement.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

**[AB 2091](#) (Grayson) California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Public Access: Nonmotorized Recreation.
Chapter 377, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to post notice of and hold a public meeting to consider and solicit public input on the change in use under consideration before making a determination to approve or carry out the change in use to allow public access by a park district or the Great Redwood Trail Agency. It also requires the lead agency, if the lead agency determines that a change in use is not subject to CEQA and determines to approve or carry out the activity, to file a notice with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research and with the county clerk of the county in which the land is located. By imposing duties on public agencies related to the exemption, this measure creates a state-mandated local program. This measure repeals these provisions on Jan. 1, 2030, and makes additional legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Great Redwood Trail Agency.

[AB 2199](#) (Berman) California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Residential or Mixed-use Housing Projects.**Chapter 271, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the operation of a CEQA exemption until Jan. 1, 2032, for residential or mixed-use housing projects located in unincorporated areas of a county that meet certain requirements.

[AB 2503](#) (Lee) California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Passenger Rail Projects.**Chapter 718, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands a CEQA exemption to include a public project or increase of passenger rail service that will be exclusively used by zero-emission trains located entirely within existing rail rights-of-way or existing highway rights-of-way. Because this measure increases the duties of the county clerk, it imposes a state-mandated local program.

[AB 3007](#) (Hoover) California Environmental Quality Act: Record Of Environmental Documents: Format.**Chapter 583, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the county clerk of each county and the Office of Planning and Research to maintain a record electronically and authorizes the county clerk of each county and the office to maintain the record on paper for all environmental documents for project applicants and public agencies subject to CEQA that need to provide a filing fee to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

[AB 3265](#) (Bryan) California Environmental Quality Act: Environmental Leadership Media Campus Projects: Judicial Streamlining.**Chapter 255, Statutes of 2024**

This measure establishes streamlined procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an environmental leadership media campus project, defined as a construction or renovation project on a film and television media campus in the County of Los Angeles. This measure requires a city within the County of Los Angeles that is the lead agency for an environmental leadership media campus project that meets the conditions to certify the project for the streamlined judicial review. It also requires the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2025, to adopt rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review of the certification of an environmental impact report for an environmental leadership media campus project or the granting of any project approval, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 365 calendar days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. This measure requires the environmental leadership media campus project to meet specific labor requirements.

[SB 1342](#) (Atkins) California Environmental Quality Act: Infrastructure Projects: County of San Diego.**Chapter 794, Statutes of 2024**

This measure includes the San Vicente Energy Storage Facility project proposed by the San Diego County Water Authority and a project for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the South Bay Sewage Treatment Plant in the County of San Diego operated by the International Boundary and Water Commission as infrastructure projects, thereby providing streamlining benefits certified by the Governor.

[SB 1361](#) (Blakespear) California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Local Agencies: Contract for Providing Services for People Experiencing Homelessness.*Chapter 188, Statutes of 2024**

This measure clarifies that local agencies' actions to provide services for people experiencing homelessness are exempt from CEQA.

C. Climate Change

[AB 1889](#) (Friedman) Conservation Element: Wildlife and Habitat Connectivity.*Chapter 686, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local agencies to include a wildlife connectivity element in their next general plan update after Jan. 1, 2028, within their conservation element. The local jurisdiction must consider how development will impact wildlife movement using relevant data and consult with appropriate state agencies to achieve this.

[AB 2684](#) (Bryan) Safety Element: Extreme Heat.**Chapter 1009, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local governments to update and include in their general plans after January 1, 2028, how to address the hazard of extreme heat. It also requires local agencies, upon the next revision of their housing element or local hazard mitigation plan after January 1, 2028, to identify new information related to extreme heat hazards applicable to the local jurisdiction that was unavailable during the previous revision of the safety element.

[SB 1136](#) (Stern) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Report.**Chapter 184, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires CARB's annual informational report on the reported emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants to the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies to cover topics related to the California Global Warming Solutions Act Scoping Plan.

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

Chapter 83, Statute of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure enacts the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters at the November 2024 statewide general election, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of approximately \$10 billion to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, clean energy, and workforce development programs.

D. Coastal

[AB 1881](#) (Davies) California Coastal Commission: Scientific Panel Expertise: Coastal Erosion.

Chapter 88, Statutes of 2024

This measure includes persons with expertise and training in the topic of coastal erosion, among other scientific backgrounds, to be considered when composing a scientific panel that the California Coastal Commission (Commission) may form to review technical documents and reports, provide advice, and make recommendations to the Commission.

***[AB 3093](#) (Ward) Land Use: Housing Element.**

Chapter 282, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires local governments to account for the housing needs of people experiencing homelessness in their housing elements by adding two new income categories to the Regional Housing Needs Assessment framework for the seventh cycle: acutely low income and extremely low income. This measure also requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to prepare guidance by Dec. 31, 2026, that provides sample analyses and programs for local governments to use in meeting the obligations of this measure.

This measure also requires when the HCD reviews housing elements for compliance and requires a rezoning of the inventory of sites, the local jurisdiction should complete any necessary local coastal program amendments during the housing element planning period if the rezone sites are located within the coastal zone. The amendment could include an updated zoning ordinance or zoning district map as part of the California Coastal Commission's de minimis review process.

***[SB 689](#) (Blakespear) Local Coastal Program: Bicycle Lane: Amendment.**

Chapter 445, Statutes of 2024

This measure provides that an application by a local government to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or a pedestrian walkway shall not require a traffic study for the processing of either a coastal development permit or an amendment to a local coastal program by the California Coastal Commission. This measure would also require that the amendment of an

application be processed in accordance with the procedures applicable to de minimis local coastal program amendments if the executive director of the commission makes specified determinations.

[SB 1077](#) (Blakespear) Coastal Resources: Local Coastal Program: Amendments: Accessory and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units. Chapter 454, Statutes of 2024

In coordination with the HCD, this measure requires the Commission to develop and provide guidance for local governments to clarify and simplify the permitting process for accessory dwelling units (ADU) and junior accessory dwelling units (JADU) in the coastal zone and give guidance to update Local Coastal Programs accordingly by July 1, 2026. This measure also requires at least one public workshop to receive and consider public comments on the draft guidance provided by the respective state agencies.

E. Energy and Utilities

[AB 1921](#) (Papan) Energy: Renewable Electrical Generation Facilities: Definition. Chapter 556, Statutes of 2024

This measure revises the definition of “renewable electrical generation facility” to include a facility that uses fuel cells or linear generators using fuels, among other facility uses, such as biomass, solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, small hydroelectric generation of 30 megawatts or fewer, digester gas, municipal solid waste conversion, landfill gas, ocean wave, ocean thermal, or tidal current, and any additions or enhancements to the facility using that technology.

[AB 2109](#) (Carrillo, Juan) Electricity: Surcharge Exemption: Industrial Process Heat Recovery. Chapter 700, Statutes of 2024

This measure specifies that the enhancement or increased efficiency of equipment occurring in the normal course of business includes industrial process heat recovery technology that meets specific requirements. This measure prohibits non-bypassable or departing load surcharges from applying to a reduction in kilowatt hours of electricity that an electrical corporation customer consumes from the electrical grid in a metered interval due to industrial process heat recovery technology, up to a cap established by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). This measure requires the CPUC to minimize the cost impacts to all nonparticipating customers that are directly attributable to the non-bypassable or departing load charges of customers using industrial process heat recovery technology.

[AB 2661](#) (Soria) Electricity: Westlands Water District. Chapter 573, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the Westlands Water District (District) to use the electricity for the District’s own purposes, and this measure authorizes the District to sell surplus electricity to a public or private entity engaged in the distribution or sale of electricity.

This measure authorizes the District to construct, operate, and maintain energy storage systems and electric transmission lines, and to construct, operate, and maintain works, facilities, improvements, and property necessary or convenient for the operation of the energy storage system and electric transmission lines within the boundaries of the District. It also requires the District to report the amount of income and the purposes for expenditure of that income from these electricity facilities in a report. This measure requires the District to establish a community benefits agreement plan for an electrical infrastructure development plan and related transmission and other electrical projects.

**[AB 2750](#) (Gallagher) Electricity: Procurement: Generation from Biomass.
Chapter 575, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the procurement deadline from Dec. 1, 2023, to July 1, 2025 for electrical corporations to collectively procure their proportionate share of 125 megawatts of cumulative rated generating capacity from bioenergy projects that began before June 1, 2013, and that use certain feedstocks.

**[AB 2779](#) (Petrie-Norris) Independent System Operator: Transmission Planning.
Chapter 741, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the California Independent System Operator, upon approval of each transmission plan, to report to the CPUC and to the relevant policy committees of each house of the Legislature any new use of any grid-enhancing technology that is deemed reasonable by the California Independent System Operator in that plan and the cost and efficiency savings of the deployment of that grid-enhancing technology.

**[AB 3264](#) (Petrie-Norris) Energy: Cost Framework: Residential Rates: Demand-side Management Programs Report: Electrical Transmission Grid Study.
Chapter 762, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the CPUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (CEC), to develop a framework for assessing, tracking, and analyzing total annual energy costs paid by residential households in California. This measure authorizes the CPUC to use the framework for purposes of evaluating any request by an electrical corporation and gas corporation to track new spending eligible for recovery or to adjust a revenue requirement. This measure requires the CPUC to submit a report to the Legislature containing the framework. It also requires large electrical corporations and large gas corporations by Jan. 1, 2026, and each year thereafter to publish on their internet websites and provide to the CPUC a visual representation of cost categories included in residential electric or gas rates for the succeeding calendar year.

**[SB 1006](#) (Padilla) Electricity: Transmission Capacity: Reconducting and Grid-enhancing Technologies.
Chapter 597, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires each transmission utility on or before Jan. 1, 2026, and every two years thereafter to prepare a study of the feasibility of projects using grid-enhancing technologies to achieve increased capacity to connect new renewable energy and zero-carbon resources. This measure requires each transmission utility on or before Jan. 1,

2026, and at least every four years thereafter to prepare a study of which its transmission lines can be reconducted with advanced conductors to achieve increased capacity to connect new renewable energy and zero-carbon resources. This measure, upon completion of those studies, requires each transmission utility to submit the studies to the California Independent System Operator and requires each transmission utility to request that the California Independent System Operator review the results of the studies as part of the annual transmission planning process for economic, reliability, and policy goals. This measure requires the transmission utilities to make their studies publicly available upon submission to the California Independent System Operator.

**[SB 1130](#) (Bradford) Electricity: Family Electric Rate Assistance Program.
Chapter 457, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands eligibility for the Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) program by eliminating the requirement that a household consist of three or more persons. This measure requires the CPUC by March 1, 2025, and each year thereafter to require the state's three largest electrical corporations to report on their efforts to enroll customers in the FERA program. This measure requires the CPUC by June 1, 2025, and each year thereafter to review each electrical corporation's report to ensure it has made reasonable efforts to enroll eligible households in the FERA program commensurate with the proportion of households the CPUC determines to be eligible within the electrical corporation's service territory.

F. Forestry and Fire

**[AB 2276](#) (Wood) Forestry: Timber Harvesting Plans: Exemptions.
Chapter 388, Statutes of 2024**

This measure consolidates the Small Timberland Owner Exemption and the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption under a new exemption called the Forest Resilience Exemption for efforts related to vegetative management and defensible space, revises the standards and criteria for qualifying for that exemption, and sunsets the new exemption on Jan. 1, 2031.

**[SB 310](#) (Dodd) Prescribed Fire: Civil Liability: Cultural Burns.
Chapter 666, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the definition of a burn boss to include a person qualified through the National Wildfire Coordinating Group and limits the tribal approval condition to the approval of the governing body of a California Native American tribe in relation to prescribed burns and the certification program developed by the State Fire Marshal.

**[SB 675](#) (Limón) Prescribed Grazing: Local Assistance Grant Program: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force.
Chapter 772, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires on or before July 1, 2025 the Range Management Advisory Committee appointed by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to consult and

develop guidance for local or regional prescribed grazing plans. This measure requires the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and the Department of Conservation to consider and incorporate this guidance in grant programs.

[SB 1101](#) (Limón) Fire Prevention: Prescribed Fire: State Contracts: Maps. Chapter 778, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows a contract entered into by CAL FIRE for the purpose of providing logistical support for large-scale prescribed fire operations to be an exception to the state agency requirement to secure at least three competitive bids or proposals for each contract.

G. Hazardous Materials

[AB 347](#) (Ting) Household Product Safety: Toxic Substances: Testing And Enforcement. Chapter 932, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), on or before Jan. 1, 2029, to adopt regulations for the enforcement of the prohibitions on the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in juvenile products, textile articles, and food packaging, and, on and after July 1, 2030, to enforce and ensure compliance with those provisions and regulations. This measure requires manufacturers of these products, on or before July 1, 2029, to register with DTSC, to pay a registration fee to DTSC, and to provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS to DTSC. It also authorizes DTSC to test products and to rely on third-party testing to determine compliance with prohibitions on the use of PFAS. This measure requires DTSC to issue a notice of violation for a product in violation of the prohibitions on the use of PFAS.

[AB 1864](#) (Connolly) Pesticides: Agricultural Use Near Schoolsites: Notification and Reporting. Chapter 552, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to require a separate site identification number for the portion of an agricultural field that lies within 1/4 mile of a school site. This measure requires DPR, for permit applications for agricultural use of pesticides designated as restricted materials, notices of intent for use of a pesticide designated as a restricted material, and pesticide use reporting forms and procedures as they pertain to an agricultural field of which any portion lies within 1/4 mile of a school site, to require reporting on the anticipated or specific method of applying the pesticide and certain information relating to the dates and times of the pesticide application. This measure also requires the DPR director, in evaluating a county's pesticide use enforcement program, to evaluate the county's effectiveness in enforcing specified laws and regulations regarding applying pesticides near school sites.

**[AB 1963 \(Friedman\) Pesticides: Paraquat Dichloride.](#)
Chapter 688, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires DPR, on or before Jan. 1, 2029, to complete a reevaluation of paraquat dichloride pesticide and make the determination to retain, cancel, or suspend its registration or to place new appropriate restrictions on the use of pesticide products containing the active ingredient paraquat dichloride.

**[AB 2515 \(Papan\) Menstrual Products: Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\).](#)
Chapter 1008, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits any person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state any menstrual products that contain regulated PFAS. This measure requires DTSC to adopt regulations on or before Jan. 1, 2029 for the purposes of implementing, interpreting, and enforcing the regulations. This measure requires DTSC to publish on its internet website on or before Jan. 1, 2027, a list of accepted testing methods for testing for regulated PFAS in menstrual products. This measure requires a manufacturer of menstrual products to register with DTSC on or before July 1, 2029. This measure requires DTSC to issue a notice of violation, including that DTSC determines that a violation of the regulations has occurred or DTSC receives a report of an alleged violation and verifies the alleged report through its own independent testing, verification, or inspection. It also makes a violation of these provisions punishable by administrative or civil penalties and authorizes the Attorney General, on behalf of DTSC or on behalf of the people of the state at the request of DTSC, to bring an action to enforce these provisions. This measure creates and requires all moneys collected from penalties to be deposited in the T.A.M.P.O.N. Act Fund.

**[AB 2552 \(Friedman\) Pesticides: Anticoagulant Rodenticides.](#)
Chapter 571, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits the use of a first-generation anticoagulant rodenticide, defined as a pesticide product containing the active ingredients diphacinone, chlorophacinone, or warfarin, in a wildlife habitat area.

**[SB 1266 \(Limón\) Product Safety: Bisphenol.](#)
Chapter 790, Statutes of 2024**

This measure, on and after Jan. 1, 2026, applies prohibitions and requirements to any juvenile's feeding product or juvenile's sucking or teething product that contains any form of bisphenol at a detectable level above the practical quantitation limit, as determined by DTSC. This measure authorizes DTSC to establish standards for juvenile products that are more protective of public health, sensitive populations, or the environment and authorizes DTSC or the Attorney General to enforce these prohibitions and requirements. This measure prohibits manufacturers from replacing any form of bisphenol with any chemical identified by DTSC as a Candidate Chemical.

H. Oil and Gas

AB 1866 (Hart) Oil and Gas: Idle Wells.

Chapter 548, Statutes of 2024

This measure increases the fees for idle wells and additionally imposes fees for each idle well that has been idle for less than three years.

AB 3233 (Addis) Oil and Gas: Operations: Restrictions: Local Authority.

Chapter 550, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes a local entity to limit or prohibit oil and gas operations or development by ordinance in its jurisdiction, notwithstanding any other law or any notice of intention, supplemental notice, well stimulation treatment permit, or similar authorization issued by the State Oil and Gas Supervisor or district deputy.

I. Solid Waste and Recycling

AB 863 (Aguiar-Curry) Carpet Recycling: Producer Responsibility Organizations: Fines: Succession: Training.

Chapter 675, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires a carpet stewardship organization to include nonvoting board members and requires the carpet stewardship organization to pay the travel costs and other expenses for those nonvoting members to participate in all board meetings. This measure requires a carpet stewardship organization to be responsible for, and make decisions regarding, a carpet stewardship plan. It also prohibits a carpet stewardship organization from delegating any responsibility of its board of directors or any decision-making responsibility to a person who is not a member of its board of directors. This measure requires a carpet stewardship organization to allocate 8% of the assessments it collects for grants to apprenticeship programs and authorizes the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to audit a carpet stewardship organization and a manufacturer annually.

***AB 2346 (Lee) Organic Waste Reduction Regulations: Procurement of Recovered Organic Waste Products.**

Chapter 712, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes local jurisdictions to count toward their procurement targets compost produced and procured from certain compost operations, investments, and expenditures. This measure authorizes a local jurisdiction to determine a local per capita procurement target using information from a local waste characterization study. This measure also authorizes a local jurisdiction to satisfy its annual procurement obligations by procuring a quantity of recovered organic waste products that meets or exceeds a five-year procurement target.

[AB 2511](#) (Berman) Beverage Container Recycling: Market Development Payments.**Chapter 405, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the inoperative date of the market development payment program under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act to July 1, 2027, subject to the availability of funds from the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, and repeals the program as of Jan. 1, 2028.

[AB 2902](#) (Wood) Solid Waste: Reduction and Recycling.*Chapter 421, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the rural jurisdiction exemption until Jan. 1, 2037, as part of CalRecycle's Organic Waste Regulations. This measure requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to establish a process to renew the exemption after that date for periods of up to five years. This measure declares that the free provision or granting of incentive payments for use of compost or mulch by a jurisdiction constitutes a public purpose resulting in the public benefits of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing soil productivity and water retention, and facilitating diversion of organic waste, and shall not be construed to be gifts of public funds.

[SB 551](#) (Portantino) Beverage Containers: Recycling.**Chapter 983, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure authorizes certain beverage manufacturers to submit a consolidated report with other beverage manufacturers, in lieu of individual reports, that identifies the postconsumer recycled plastic content for beverage containers and the amounts of virgin plastic and postconsumer recycled plastic used in beverage containers, as required consistent with the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. This measure requires the consolidated report to be submitted under penalty of perjury and pursuant to standardized forms prescribed by CalRecycle.

[SB 707](#) (Newman) Responsible Textile Recovery Act Of 2024.**Chapter 864, Statutes of 2024**

This measure enacts a stewardship program known as the Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024, which requires a producer of apparel or textile articles to form and join a producer responsibility organization (PRO). This measure requires the PRO to be approved by CalRecycle. This measure requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement the program no earlier than July 1, 2028. This measure also requires the PRO to submit to CalRecycle for approval or disapproval a complete plan for the collection, transportation, repair, sorting, and recycling, and the safe and proper management of apparel and textile articles in the state. Upon approval of a plan or commencing on July 1, 2030, whichever is earlier, this measure makes a producer subject to civil penalties unless the producer is a participant of a PRO, and all apparel and textiles are accounted for in the plan. This measure requires the PRO to review the plan at least every five years after approval. This measure also requires a PRO to submit an annual report to CalRecycle. This measure imposes a state-mandated local program.

***[SB 1046](#) (Laird) Organic Waste Reduction: Program Environmental Impact Report: Small and Medium Compostable Material Handling Facilities or Operations.**

Chapter 452, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires CalRecycle to prepare and certify by Jan. 1, 2027, a program environmental impact report under CEQA that streamlines the process where local jurisdictions can develop and site small and medium compostable material handling facilities or operations for processing organic material.

[SB 1053](#) (Blakespear) Solid Waste: Recycled Paper Bags: Standards: Carryout Bag Prohibition.

Chapter 453, Statutes of 2024

This measure recasts and revises the definition of a “single-use carryout bag” to a “carryout bag,” which means a bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale for the purpose of carrying purchased goods and that is not a recycled paper bag. This measure prohibits a store from providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale. This measure also creates a carryout bag exception to include a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag or to contain an unwrapped food item. This measure revises the definition of “recycled paper bag” and requires it be made from a minimum of 50% postconsumer recycled materials on and after Jan. 1, 2028, without exception. This measure requires a store to make available for purchase at the point of sale a “recycled paper bag” but shall not sell it for less than 10 cents in order to ensure that the cost of providing a recycled paper bag is not subsidized by a consumer who does not require that bag.

***[SB 1143](#) (Allen) Paint Products: Stewardship Program.**

Chapter 989, Statutes of 2024

This measure revises and recasts the architectural paint recovery program as the paint product recovery program. This measure expands the scope of the stewardship program from architectural paint to paint products, and thereby subjects paint products to the requirements of the program. It also defines “paint product” to mean architectural coatings, aerosol coating products, nonindustrial coatings, and coating-related products. This measure would exempt aerosol coating products, coating-related products, and nonindustrial coatings added to the stewardship program from the requirements of the program until Jan. 1, 2028, or the approved stewardship plan’s implementation date for those products, whichever occurs sooner. This measure requires a manufacturer, individually or through a stewardship organization, to review its plan at least every five years after approval by CalRecycle and determine whether amendments to the plan are necessary.

***[SB 1280](#) (Laird) Waste Management: Propane Cylinders: Reusable or Refillable. Chapter 466, Statutes of 2024**

This measure, on and after Jan. 1, 2028, prohibits the sale or offer for sale of propane cylinders other than those propane cylinders that are reusable or refillable. This

measure requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations to implement these provisions with an effective date of Jan. 1, 2028.

J. Water

AB 460 (Bauer-Kahan) State Water Resources Control Board: Water Rights and Usage: Civil Penalties.

Chapter 342, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to adjust for inflation, by Jan. 1 of each year, beginning in 2026, in the amounts of civil and administrative liabilities or penalties imposed by the SWRCB or in water right actions brought at the request of the SWRCB.

AB 805 (Arambula) Sewer Service: Disadvantaged Communities.

Chapter 505, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure authorizes the SWRCB, until Jan. 1, 2029, and after it makes a finding or findings by resolution, to require a designated sewer system to contract with an administrator designated or approved by the SWRCB for administrative, technical, operational, legal, or managerial services to assist another designated sewer system with the delivery of adequate sewer service.

AB 1827 (Papan) Local Government: Fees and Charges: Water: Higher Consumptive Water Parcels.

Chapter 359, Statutes of 2024

This measure provides that the fees or charges for property-related water service imposed or increased may include the incrementally higher costs of water service due to specified factors, including the higher water usage demand of parcels.

AB 2318 (Papan) State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account: Receipts and Expenditures: Report.

Chapter 957, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the SWRCB, no later than Jan. 1 of each year, to post on its internet website a report describing the receipts and expenditures of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account. This measure requires the SWRCB to provide the initial report no later than Jan. 1, 2026, and to include data for the period from July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2025, in that report.

AB 2454 (Lee) Drinking Water: Rental Property: Domestic Well Testing.

Chapter 506, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires an owner of a domestic well that serves a rental property within the boundaries of a testing program to participate in the testing program. It also requires the SWRCB to post information regarding applicable testing programs on its internet website. This measure requires the owner of a domestic well that serves a rental property to ensure that the test results, and information on how to read and understand

the test results, are provided to current residents of the rental property within 10 days of receiving the test results.

**[AB 2501](#) (Alvarez) Water Quality Control Plans: Donations and Grants.
Chapter 833, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes the SWRCB, on behalf of itself or a regional board, to accept moneys from donations, grants, or contributions or through contractual agreements from public agencies for the purpose of planning, permitting, or providing technical support for projects of public benefit within the SWRCB's or regional board's jurisdiction. This measure requires all funds received to be deposited, and separately accounted for, in the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account for expenditure in accordance with the terms of the donation, grant, contribution, or contractual agreement. This measure requires the SWRCB to provide notice before accepting those moneys. Because the funds deposited would be a new source of funds in the continuously appropriated State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account within the continuously appropriated State Water Quality Control Fund, this measure makes an appropriation.

**[AB 2599](#) (Cmte. on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) Water: Public Beaches: Discontinuation of Residential Water Service.
Chapter 411, Statutes of 2024**

This measure provides that a local health officer who is required to test waters adjacent to all public beaches for microbiological contaminants may rely on data from test results from other parties only if that data meets the same quality requirements that apply to local agencies pursuant to state regulations and standards. This measure requires that test results used by the local health officer be made available to the public.

**[AB 2875](#) (Friedman) Wetlands: State Policy.
Chapter 579, Statutes of 2024**

This measure declares that it is the policy of the state to ensure no net loss and long-term gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetlands acreage and values in California.

**[AB 2962](#) (Papan) Wholesale Regional Water System Security and Reliability Act.
Chapter 203, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the repeal date of the Wholesale Regional Water System Security and Reliability Act for the City and County of San Francisco from Jan. 1, 2026 to Jan. 1, 2036.

**[AB 3090](#) (Maienschein) Drinking Water Standards: Emergency Notification Plan.
Chapter 68, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes and encourages a public water system, when updating an emergency notification plan, to provide notification to water users by means of other communications technology, including, but not limited to, text messages, email, or social media.

[AJR 12](#) (Alvarez) Tijuana River: Cross-border Pollution.*Chapter 201, Statutes of 2024**

This measure urges the United States Congress and President Joseph R. Biden to fully fund the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Infrastructure Solution for the Tijuana River due to the ongoing impacts to public health, the environment, and the local economy caused by cross-border pollution and would urge President Joseph R. Biden to declare a national emergency due to those ongoing impacts.

[SB 583](#) (Padilla) Salton Sea Conservancy.**Chapter 771, Statutes of 2024**

This measure establishes the Salton Sea Conservancy within the Natural Resources Agency for purposes related to the Salton Sea region, including to operate, maintain, and manage projects, as they are completed, to fulfill the state's obligations to acquire, hold, and manage land and property rights, including easements and water rights, within the Salton Sea Region after restoration or mitigation projects are built. This measure requires the Salton Sea Conservancy to be governed by a board of directors composed of designated membership by Jan. 1, 2026. It also creates the Salton Sea Conservancy Fund and would state that the Legislature intends to support the fund through authorized proceeds from the sale of bonds and allocations from the Salton Sea Lithium Fund. This measure makes its provisions operative only if the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 is approved by the voters at the Nov. 5, 2024, statewide general election.

[SB 597](#) (Glazer) Building Standards: Rainwater Catchment Systems.**Chapter 861, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to review current building standards, conduct research, and develop recommendations regarding building standards for the installation of rainwater catchment systems for non-potable uses in newly constructed residential dwellings and authorizes HCD to propose related building standards to the California Building Standards Commission for consideration. This measure authorizes HCD to expend moneys from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund for the above-described purposes upon appropriation by the Legislature.

[SB 1072](#) (Padilla) Local Government: Proposition 218: Remedies.*Chapter 323, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires a local agency, if a court determines that a fee or charge for a property-related service violates the California Constitution relating to fees and charges (including Proposition 218), to credit the amount of the fee or charge attributable to the violation against the amount of the revenues required to provide the property-related service, unless a refund is explicitly provided for by statute.

[SB 1147](#) (Portantino) Drinking Water: Microplastics Levels.**Chapter 881, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

(OEHHA) to study the health effects of microplastics in drinking and bottled water to evaluate toxicity characteristics and levels of microplastics in water that are not anticipated to cause or contribute to adverse health effects or to identify data gaps that would need to be addressed to establish those levels. This measure requires OEHHA to provide biennial status updates and post a final report on its internet website and authorizes the SWRCB, after taking into consideration the findings of the report, to request that OEHHA prepare and publish a public health goal for microplastics in drinking water.

[SB 1188](#) (Laird) Drinking Water: Technical, Managerial, and Financial Standards. Chapter 507, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the SWRCB to develop and adopt minimum standards in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act related to the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people or three, 300 service connections and non-transient, non-community water systems that serve K–12 schools. This measure requires community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people or 3,300 service connections and non-transient, non-community water systems that serve K-12 schools to demonstrate compliance with those standards. This measure requires new community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons or 3,300 service connections and non-transient, noncommunity water systems that serve K-12 schools to demonstrate, as part of a permit application, compliance with the minimum technical, managerial, and financial standards.

[SB 1226](#) (Cortese) Hunting: Navigable Waters. Chapter 186, Statutes of 2024

This measure restricts the application of land temporarily inundated by water flowing outside the established banks of a waterway to non-navigable waters. This measure states that these provisions do not restrict the public's right to use navigable waters for hunting, fishing, or other public purposes under the California Constitution.

**GOVERNANCE, TRANSPARENCY,
AND LABOR RELATIONS**

IV. Governance, Transparency, and Labor Relations

A. Elections and Redistricting

[AB 453](#) (Cervantes) District-based Elections.

Chapter 195, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires a political subdivision that is changing from at-large to district-based elections to set a fixed time to discuss the matter at all required public hearings.

[AB 1784](#) (Pellerin) Primary Elections: Candidate Withdrawals.

Chapter 355, Statutes of 2024

This measure clarifies that state law prohibits a person from running for more than one office at a primary election. This measure also allows a person who has filed to be a candidate at a primary election, other than a candidate for statewide office, to withdraw that candidacy until the filing deadline for that office. A candidate's paperwork to withdraw a candidacy after filing nomination documents must include an acknowledgment that the candidate understands that they will not receive a refund of any filing fees that the candidate already paid.

[AB 2127](#) (Berman) Voter Registration: California New Motor Voter Program.

Chapter 378, Statutes of 2024

This measure extends, from Jan. 1, 2025, to Jan. 1, 2030, the California New Motor Voter (CNMV) taskforce established by the Secretary of State (SOS) to advise the SOS and the Department of Motor Vehicles on the effective implementation of the CNMV program.

[AB 2582](#) (Pellerin) Elections Omnibus Bill.

Chapter 109, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes several changes to the voter registration and candidate paperwork filing processes, including the following:

- Repeals the provisions of law that contain specific voter registration procedures for new citizens and new residents who want to vote in an election 15 or fewer days after registering to vote.
- Repeals, as of Jan. 1, 2027, a requirement for an elections official to preserve the list of new resident voters for 22 months.
- Deletes the requirement that a candidate for municipal office file an affidavit of nominee form and replaces it with a requirement to file a declaration of candidacy form substantially similar to the declaration of candidacy forms used for state and county candidates.
- Requires the SOS to establish uniform forms for candidates for municipal office to use when filing their nomination and declaration of candidacy documents, and requires candidates to use those new forms.

[AB 2642 \(Berman\) Elections: Intimidation.](#)**Chapter 533, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure prohibits a person from intimidating, threatening, or coercing, or attempting to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any other person for engaging in election-related activities, and authorizes an aggrieved person, an officer holding an election or conducting a canvass, or the Attorney General to file a civil action to enforce those prohibitions. It also creates a presumption that a person who openly carries a firearm or imitation firearm while interacting with or observing specified election-related activities is presumed to have engaged in prohibited intimidation.

[AB 2655 \(Berman\) Defending Democracy From Deepfake Deception Act of 2024.](#)**Chapter 261, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires large online platforms to remove materially deceptive and digitally modified or created content related to elections, or to label that content, during periods before and after an election, if the content is reported to the platform. This measure is limited to content related to elections in California, and to candidates for President and Vice President, statewide office, Board of Equalization, state Legislature, and United States House of Representatives. The provisions of the measure begin six months before an election in California.

[AB 2839 \(Pellerin\) Elections: Deceptive Media in Advertisements.](#)**Chapter 262, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure prohibits the distribution of campaign advertisements and other election communications that contain media that has been digitally altered in a deceptive way. This measure also allows a court to issue injunctive relief prohibiting the distribution of such content, and to award general or special damages against a person who distributed the content. The prohibition shall apply within 120 days of an election in California.

[AB 2951 \(Cervantes\) Voter Registration: Cancellation.](#)**Chapter 424, Statutes of 2024**

This measure permits a county elections official, during the period of Jan. 1, 2025, through June 30, 2025, when the official sends a required notice that a voter's registration is being canceled due to the death of the voter, to send that notice within 15 days either before or after the cancellation of the registration. A county elections official must, beginning July 1, 2025, send these notices between 15 and 30 days before canceling a person's registration due to the death of the voter. This measure also requires the SOS to update the Legislature monthly on its progress in making changes to allow for these notices to be sent prior to the cancellation of a voter's registration.

[*AB 3184 \(Berman\) Elections: Signature Verification Statements, Unsigned Ballot Identification Statements, and Reports of Ballot Rejections.](#)**Chapter 437, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure requires that voters be given until the 26th day after this year's presidential general election to resolve issues with their vote by mail (VBM) ballots. It deletes a provision of existing law that requires the SOS to publish a report on the

SOS's website for local elections that contains the number of rejected VBM ballots and the reasons for those rejections. For the Nov. 5, 2024, presidential general election, county elections officials may not certify the results of the election prior to the 28th calendar day following the election. A county elections official must accept a completed signature verification statement, unsigned identification envelope statement, or combined signature verification and unsigned identification envelope statement until 5 p.m. on the 26th calendar day following the election.

AB 3197 (Lackey) Elections.

Chapter 120, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows a county elections official to require the use of a standardized form for all elections petitions and papers circulated in the county related to elections for local government. This measure allows a county elections official that conducts an election for another local agency to permit candidates in that election to submit candidates' statements for the purpose of electronic distribution.

AB 3284 (Committee on Elections) Elections Omnibus Bill.

Chapter 854, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes minor and technical changes to the elections code.

SB 1174 (Min) Elections: Voter Identification.

Chapter 990, Statutes of 2024

This measure prohibits a local government from enacting or enforcing any charter provision, ordinance, or regulation requiring a person to present identification for the purpose of voting or submitting a ballot at any polling place, vote center, or other location where ballots are cast or submitted, unless required by state or federal law.

SB 1328 (Bradford) Elections.

Chapter 605, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure authorizes the SOS to impose additional conditions of approval for electronic poll books, ballot manufacturers and finishers, ballot on demand systems, voting systems, and remote accessible vote-by-mail systems. This measure updates existing election record retention, preservation, and destruction requirements to provide clear guidance for electronic voting data. It also expands and clarifies an existing felony related to voting technology security.

SB 1450 (Allen) Elections.

Chapter 480, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes various changes to the California Voter's Choice Act, including reestablishing a taskforce that included certain individuals to review all-mailed ballot or vote center elections and to provide comments and recommendations to the Legislature within six months of each all-mailed ballot election or vote center election.

SB 1493 (Blakespear) Elections.

Chapter 800, Statutes of 2024

This measure reduces, from two or more copies to one copy, the number of state voter

information guides the SOS must mail to certain individuals and institutions, such as elected officials and public libraries. Upon request, the SOS must furnish additional copies of the guide to those individuals and institutions.

**[SCA 1 \(Newman\) Elections: Recall of State Officers.](#)
Chapter 204, Statutes of 2024**

This measure is a constitutional amendment that, if approved by voters, will eliminate the successor election for a recalled state officer and will provide, in the event an officer is removed in a recall election, that the office will remain vacant until it is filled in accordance with existing law. This constitutional amendment also repeals the prohibition against the officer subject to the recall from being a candidate to fill the office in a special election but prohibits the appointment of the officer subject to the recall election to fill the vacancy.

B. Employee Relations

**[AB 1941 \(Quirk-Silva\) Local Public Employee Organizations.](#)
Chapter 57, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes peace officer unions to charge a nonunion member peace officer for the reasonable costs of the union's representation in a discipline, grievance, arbitration, or administration hearing.

**[AB 2011 \(Bauer-Kahan\) Unlawful Employment Practices: Small Employer Family Leave Mediation Program: Reproductive Loss Leave.](#)
Chapter 147, Statutes of 2024**

This measure adds claims for violations of reproductive leave loss provisions to coverage under the small employer family leave mediation pilot program and makes the pilot permanent.

**[AB 2123 \(Papan\) Disability Compensation: Paid Family Leave.](#)
Chapter 949, Statutes of 2024**

This measure deletes the authorization for an employer to require an employee to take two weeks of vacation leave before accessing benefits under California's Paid Family Leave program. Provisions of this measure only apply to a disability commencing on or after Jan. 1, 2025.

**[AB 2499 \(Schiavo\) Employment: Unlawful Discrimination and Paid Sick Days: Victims of Violence.](#)
Chapter 967, Statutes of 2024**

This measure entitles an employee of an employer with 25 or more employees who is a victim, or who has a family member who is a victim, of a crime to job-protected leave to attend to their or their family member's needs and ensure their safety. This measure additionally permits both an employee victim and an employee who has a family member who is a victim to use sick leave for time off to obtain victim services. The total leave taken may be capped at 12 weeks. This measure requires the Civil Rights

Department to develop and post, on or before July 1, 2025, a form that an employer may use to comply with the measure.

***[AB 2561](#) (McKinnor) Local Public Employees: Vacant Positions.**

Chapter 409, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires a local public agency to present the status of vacancies and recruitment and retention efforts at a public hearing at least once per fiscal year and entitles the recognized employee organization to present at the hearing. If the number of job vacancies within a single bargaining unit meets or exceeds 20% of the total number of authorized full-time positions, this measure requires the public agency, upon request of the recognized employee organization, to include specified information during the public hearing.

[AB 2705](#) (Ortega) Labor Commissioner.

Chapter 242, Statutes of 2024

This measure states that, for a violation of public works law, the statute of limitations (SOL) for the Labor Commissioner (LC) to sue a bonding company shall be the same as the 18-month SOL for the LC to issue a civil wage and penalty assessment to the contractor or subcontractor on that project, or both.

[AB 2738](#) (Rivas, Luz) Labor Code: Alternative Enforcement: Occupational Safety.

Chapter 969, Statutes of 2024

This measure clarifies that the training certification requirements of entertainment events' employees may be alternatively enforced by a public prosecutor and adds a public events venue or a contracting entity to the entities that may be assessed a penalty for violating these requirements. The measure subjects the contract to a provision of the California Public Records Act that makes any executed contract for the purchase of goods or services by a state or local agency, including the price and terms of payment, a public record subject to disclosure under that act.

***[SB 399](#) (Wahab) Employer Communications: Intimidation.**

Chapter 670, Statutes of 2024

This measure enacts the California Worker Freedom from Employer Intimidation Act to prohibit an employer from subjecting, or threatening to subject, an employee to discharge, discrimination, retaliation, or any other adverse action because the employee declines to attend an employer-sponsored meeting or affirmatively declines to participate in, receive, or listen to any communications with the employer or its agents or representatives, the purpose of which is to communicate the employer's opinion about religious or political matters.

[SB 1090](#) (Durazo) Unemployment Insurance: Disability and Paid Family Leave: Claim Administration.

Chapter 876, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes workers to file a claim for State Disability Insurance or Paid Family Leave benefits up to 30 days in advance of the first compensable day of disability and requires the Employment Development Department to issue

payment on those claims within 14 days of receipt (per existing law) or as soon as eligibility begins for the claimant, whichever is later.

[SB 1100](#) (Portantino) Discrimination: Driver’s License.

Chapter 877, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to include a statement in various employment materials that an applicant must have a driver’s license unless the employer reasonably expects the duties of the position to require driving and the employer reasonably believes that satisfying that job function using an alternative form of transportation would not be comparable in travel time or cost to the employer.

[SB 1137](#) (Smallwood-Cuevas) Discrimination Claims: Combination of Characteristics.

Chapter 779, Statutes of 2024

This measure clarifies that the Unruh Civil Rights Act, the provisions of the Education Code prohibiting discrimination in public education, and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibit discrimination on the basis not just of individual protected traits but also on the basis of the combination of two or more protected traits.

C. Government Operations

[AB 1976](#) (Haney) Occupational Safety and Health Standards: First Aid Materials: Opioid Antagonists.

Chapter 689, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, before Dec. 1, 2027, to submit a draft rulemaking proposal to revise standards to require first aid materials in a workplace to include naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to reverse opioid overdose and instructions for using the opioid antagonist. The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board shall consider for adoption these revised standards on or before Dec. 1, 2028.

This measure also requires the division, in drafting the rulemaking proposal, to consider, and provide guidance to employers on, proper storage of the opioid antagonist in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

[AB 2299](#) (Flora) Labor Commissioner: Whistleblower Protections: Model List of Rights and Responsibilities.

Chapter 105, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the LC to develop a model list of employees’ rights and responsibilities under existing whistleblower laws for employer use to meet existing posting requirements.

[AB 2455 \(Gabriel\) Whistleblower Protection: State and Local Government Procedures.](#)**Chapter 568, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands and modernizes California's whistleblower protection laws by doing the following:

- Requiring an independent investigator to provide a confidential report detailing the facts supporting a conclusion that an employee engaged or participated in improper governmental activities to the Assembly and Senate Budget Committees and the Joint Legislative Audit Committee.
- Requiring the State Auditor to provide an investigative report regarding a finding that a state agency or employee may have engaged or participated in an improper governmental activity to the Assembly and Senate Budget Committees and Joint Legislative Audit Committee.
- Authorizing a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller who is elected to office to maintain a whistleblower hotline to receive calls from persons who have information regarding improper governmental activity.
- Authorizing a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller to identify a designee within the office responsible for maintenance of the whistleblower hotline.

[AB 2631 \(Fong, Mike\) Local Agencies: Ethics Training.](#)*Chapter 201, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC), in consultation with the Attorney General, to create, maintain, and make available to local agency officials an ethics training course.

[AB 3190 \(Haney\) Public Works.](#)**Chapter 759, Statutes of 2024**

This measure subjects to public works law, beginning on Jan. 1, 2026, and ending on Jan. 1, 2031, certain affordable housing projects by adding certain low-income housing tax credits to the definition of "paid for in whole or in part out of public funds," and provides that specified projects built pursuant to certain low-income housing tax credits with a state agency, redevelopment agency, successor agency to a redevelopment agency when acting in that capacity, or a local housing authority are subject to public works requirements.

[SB 1162 \(Cortese\) Public Contracts: Employment Compliance Reports: Apprenticeship Programs.](#)**Chapter 882, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires a contractor, bidder, or other entity to include the full name of, and identify the apprenticeship program name, location, and graduation date of, all workers in existing monthly compliance reports made to the public entity or other awarding body for projects with a skilled and trained workforce requirement. This measure also requires the Division of Apprenticeship Standards to, on or before July 1, 2025, create and maintain a public online database to verify that a worker graduated from a California apprenticeship program.

[SB 1340](#) (Smallwood-Cuevas) Discrimination.**Chapter 626, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes local entities to enforce the employment components of California's state civil rights laws.

D. Political Reform Act of 1974**[AB 1170](#) (Valencia) Political Reform Act of 1974: Filing Requirements.****Chapter 211, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires public officials and candidates who file their original statements of economic interests (SEIs) with the FPPC, to file those SEIs using the FPPC's electronic filing system. This measure permits a filing officer to retain a report or statement filed in a paper format as a copy on microfilm or other space-saving material or as an electronic copy without a two-year waiting period.

[AB 2001](#) (Gallagher) Political Reform Act of 1974.**Chapter 97, Statutes of 2024**

This measure makes several technical and clarifying changes to the Political Reform Act (PRA). This measure:

- Clarifies:
 - When campaign finance document filings are made late, the local agency must post them online within 72 hours of receiving them.
 - If an agency receives a filing it was not supposed to receive (e.g., the candidate filed the document with the wrong agency), that agency is not required to post the filing but must notify the filer of the error.
 - The online posting requirements apply regardless of whether the filing was made electronically, on paper, by email, or via fax.
- Ensures the two Government Code section 84504.2s are identical relative to the typeface used in the print ads and the prohibition on using text and images not required by law.
- Removes "preparing campaign finance disclosure statements" from the definition of "campaign expenditures" as it relates to the limits on what candidates for certain offices who accept voluntary expenditure limits can spend money on.
- Corrects an erroneous code reference by stating certain social media ads are not required to comply with certain disclosure requirements in two specific circumstances.
- Clarifies the deadline for bringing civil enforcement actions for alleged violations of the PRA under certain circumstances.

[*AB 2041](#) (Bonta) Political Reform Act of 1974: Campaign Funds: Security Expenses.**Chapter 372, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure authorizes campaign funds to be used for costs related to security expenses, as defined, to protect a candidate, elected officer, or the immediate family or staff of a candidate or elected officer. This measure permits a maximum of \$10,000 of

campaign funds to be expended for these purposes by a candidate or elected officer during their lifetime.

AB 2355 (Carrillo, Wendy) Political Reform Act of 1974: Political Advertisements: Artificial Intelligence.

Chapter 260, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires any political advertisement, that is published or distributed by a political committee, to include a disclaimer if content in the ad was generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence.

AB 2803 (Valencia) Campaign Expenditures: Criminal Convictions: Fees and Costs.

Chapter 576, Statutes of 2024

This measure prohibits a candidate or elected officer from using campaign funds to pay or reimburse a fine, penalty, judgment, settlement, or legal expenses related to the candidate's or elected officer's conviction of a felony involving fraud or certain public trust crimes.

SB 1027 (Menjivar) Political Reform Act of 1974: Disclosures.

Chapter 180, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes a campaign committee to redact the bank account number on a copy of a statement of organization filed with a local filing officer, and requires the SOS to redact the bank account number on a statement of organization filed with the SOS before making the statement available to the public in any form.

SB 1111 (Min) Public officers: Contracts: Financial Interest.

Chapter 324, Statutes of 2024

This measure, on or after Jan. 1, 2026, expands the definition of remote interest to include the financial interests of a public officer if their child is an officer or director of, or has an ownership of 10% interest or more in, a party to a contract entered into by the body or board of which the officer is a member.

***SB 1181 (Glazer) Campaign Contributions: Agency Officers.**

Chapter 785, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes various changes to the Levine Act that restricts campaign contributions to agency officials from entities with business before the agency involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use.

Specifically, this measure:

- Exempts the following types of proceedings from those that are covered by the Levine Act:
 - The periodic review or renewal of development agreements unless there is a material modification or amendment proposed to the agreement.
 - Periodic reviews or renewal of competitively bid contracts unless there are material modifications or amendments proposed to the agreement that are

valued at more than 10% of the value of the contract or \$50,000, whichever is less.

- Modification of or amendments to contracts that are otherwise exempt, other than competitively bid contracts.
- Provides that the Levine Act's restrictions do not apply to a city attorney or county counsel who is providing legal advice to their agency, and who does not have the authority to make a final decision in the proceeding.
- Extends the period of time during which an officer may return a contribution that would otherwise require disqualification under the Levine Act, and thus be permitted to participate in the relevant proceeding, such that the officer can return a contribution as late as 30 days from the time the officer makes any decision in the proceeding.
- Codifies regulations adopted by the FPPC that specify when a person is and is not an "agent" for the purposes of the Levine Act.

***[SB 1243](#) (Dodd) Campaign Contributions: Agency Officers.**

Chapter 1017, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes various changes to the Levine Act that restrict campaign contributions to agency-elected officials from entities with business before the agency involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use, including raising the threshold for campaign contributions regulated by the Levine Act from \$250 to \$500. This measure also extends the period during which an officer may cure a violation to within 30 days of accepting, soliciting, or directing the contribution, whichever is latest. This measure specifies that a person is not a "participant" for the purposes of these provisions if their financial interest in a decision will result solely from an increase or decrease in membership dues. The measure also:

- Exempts the following types of proceedings from the types of actions that are subject to the Levine Act's restrictions:
 - Contracts between two or more governmental agencies.
 - Contracts where neither party receives financial compensation.
 - Contracts valued under \$50,000.
 - The periodic review or renewal of development agreements, unless a material modification or amendment is proposed to the agreement.
- Provides, for the purposes of the Levine Act, that contributions of an agent shall not be aggregated with contributions from a party or a participant.
- Prohibits an agent to a party or a participant from making a contribution in any amount to an officer during the proceeding and for 12 months following the date of the final decision.
- Provides that if a court strikes down the prohibition on contributions by an agent, the provision providing that agent contributions shall not be aggregated shall be inoperative.
- Provides that the Levine Act's restrictions do not apply to an elected officer if the officer or the body of which they are a member does not have the authority to make any decision or recommendation in the proceeding.

**[SB 948](#) (Limón) Political Reform Act of 1974: Contribution Limitations.
Chapter 125, Statutes of 2024**

This measure specifies that a candidate who receives campaign contributions for an election but does not file to run in the primary election, or who wins an election outright in the primary election without the need for a general election, can transfer campaign funds raised for the general election to a committee for a subsequent election. This measure also requires the transferred contributions to be attributed to specific contributors and subject to any relevant contribution limits.

E. Public Employee Retirement System

**[AB 1246](#) (Nguyen) Public Employees' Retirement: Public Employees' Retirement System Optional Settlements.
Chapter 350, Statutes of 2024**

This measure, commencing Jan. 1, 2026, permits a member who elected to receive a specified optional settlement at retirement, if the member's former spouse was named as beneficiary and a legal judgment awards only a portion of the interest in the retirement system to the retired member, to elect to add their new spouse as the beneficiary of the member's interest, subject to meeting certain conditions.

**[AB 2770](#) (Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) Public Employees' Retirement.
Chapter 117, Statutes of 2024**

This measure makes technical, non-substantive amendments to clean up and clarify specified portions of the Education and Government Codes regulating the California State Teachers' Retirement System, the California Public Employees' Retirement System, and the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (37 Act or CERL) retirement systems.

**[AB 3025](#) (Valencia) County Employees' Retirement: Disallowed Compensation: Benefit Adjustments.
Chapter 427, Statutes of 2024**

This measure establishes certain processes and procedures in the County Employees' Retirement Law (CERL), administered by CERL systems, relating to compensation earnable, disallowed compensation, and the recovery of overpayments.

F. Public Meetings and Public Records

***[AB 1785](#) (Pacheco) California Public Records Act.
Chapter 551, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits a state or local agency from publicly posting the home address, telephone number, or both the name and assessor parcel number associated with the home address of any elected or appointed official on the internet without first obtaining the written permission of that individual.

***[AB 2302](#) (Addis) Open Meetings: Local Agencies: Teleconferences.
Chapter 389, Statutes of 2024**

This measure revises and recasts the number of meetings that a member of a legislative body may attend remotely for “just cause” and “emergency circumstances” without noticing their teleconference location or making that location public. Rather than specifying 20% of meetings per year, this measure limits the number of meetings as follows:

- Two meetings per year if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less.
- Five meetings per year if the legislative body regularly meets twice per month.
- Seven meetings per year if the legislative body regularly meets three or more times per month.

This measure also changes the definition of a “meeting” for purposes of counting how many times a member uses their teleconference flexibility to include any number of meetings of a legislative body that begin on the same calendar day.

***[AB 2715](#) (Boerner) Ralph M. Brown Act: Closed Sessions.
Chapter 243, Statutes of 2024**

This measure clarifies that a legislative body can discuss a threat to critical infrastructure controls or critical infrastructure information relating to cybersecurity during a closed session.

**[AB 2738](#) (Rivas, Luz) Labor Code: Alternative Enforcement: Occupational Safety.
Chapter 969, Statutes of 2024**

This measure clarifies that the training certification requirements of entertainment events employees may be alternatively enforced by a public prosecutor and adds a public events venue or a contracting entity to the entities that may be assessed a penalty for violating these requirements. This measure subjects the contract to a provision of the California Public Records Act that makes any executed contract for the purchase of goods or services by a state or local agency, including the price and terms of payment, a public record subject to disclosure under that act.

**[SB 400](#) (Wahab) Peace Officers: Confidentiality of Records.
Chapter 3, Statutes of 2024**

This measure clarifies that the confidentiality provision under the California Public Records Act does not prohibit an agency that formerly employed a peace officer or custodial officer from disclosing the termination for cause of that officer.

***[SB 1034](#) (Seyarto) California Public Records Act: State of Emergency.
Chapter 161, Statutes of 2024**

This measure adds an additional unusual circumstance under which the initial response time to a public records request may be extended to include the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor in the jurisdiction where the agency is located. This measure takes effect when the state of emergency currently affects, due to the state of emergency, the

agency's ability to provide a timely response to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities where the request records are located, and it specifies that this provision only applies to records not created during and applying to the state of emergency.

[SB 1441](#) (Allen) Examination of Petitions: Time Limitations and Reimbursement of Costs.

Chapter 479, Statutes of 2024

This measure revises rules relating to the process for a county to examine an election petition for insufficiency to help ensure that examinations are completed in a timely manner and are not a financial burden to county election offices. A proponent must conclude an examination of an election petition for insufficiency no later than 60 days from the date the examination commenced. This measure also requires costs incurred by the county elections official past the fifth business day of the examination to be paid by the proponent.

c. Workers' Compensation

[AB 1870](#) (Ortega) Notice to Employees: Legal Services.

Chapter 87, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires employers to include information concerning an employee's right to consult a licensed attorney in their workers' compensation employee rights notice.

[AB 2337](#) (Dixon) Workers' Compensation: Electronic Signatures.

Chapter 392, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes the use of electronic signatures in proceedings before the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board.

**HOUSING, COMMUNITY, AND
ECONOMC DEVELOPMENT**

V. Housing, Community, and Economic Development

A. Land Use/Planning

***[AB 98](#) (J. Carrillo and Reyes) Planning and Zoning: Logistics Use: Truck Routes. Chapter 931, Statutes of 2024**

This measure, beginning Jan. 1, 2026, prescribes statewide 21st-century warehouse design and build standards for any proposed new or expanded logistics use developments within 900 feet of a sensitive receptor, including standards for building design and location, parking, truck loading bays, landscaping buffers, entry gates, and signage. It also requires any new logistics use development shall be sited on roadways that meet specific conditions. This measure exempts from those design and build standards certain existing logistics use developments, proposed expansions of a logistics use development, and property currently in a local entitlement process to become a logistics use development. It requires a facility operator, prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, to establish and submit for approval by a city, county, or city and county a truck routing plan to and from the state highway system based on the latest truck route map of the city, county, or city and county. It also requires a facility operator to enforce the plan.

This measure requires all cities, counties, or a city and county to update their circulation elements by Jan. 1, 2028, to identify and establish specific travel routes for the transport of goods, materials, or freight for storage, transfer, or redistribution to safely accommodate additional truck traffic and avoid residential areas and sensitive receptors and maximize the use of interstate or state divided highways as preferred routes for truck routes. This measure requires a city or county to make truck routes publicly available in geographic information system (GIS) format and share GIS maps of the truck routes with warehouse operators, fleet operators, and truck drivers. This measure requires the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino and the Cities of Chino, Colton, Fontana, Jurupa Valley, Moreno Valley, Ontario, Perris, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, Riverside, and San Bernardino to complete the required circulation element update by Jan. 1, 2026. This measure authorizes the Attorney General to impose a fine against a jurisdiction that is in violation of up to \$50,000 every six months if the required circulation element update has not been made. This measure includes additional replacement housing standards and air quality monitoring requirements. *Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.*

[AB 1801](#) (Jackson) Supportive Housing: Administrative Office Space. Chapter 683, Statutes of 2024

This measure expands what types of supportive housing developments must be ministerially approved by the local agency to include administrative office spaces utilized by a nonprofit organization to provide on-site supportive services at a supportive housing development. This measure reduces the area of the development dedicated to administrative office space from 50% to 25% of the total floor area. This measure additionally specifies that a supportive housing development with more than 20 units

may provide 3% of the total floor area to provide on-site supportive services limited to tenant use, such as community rooms, case management offices, computer rooms, and community kitchens, instead of 3% of the total nonresidential floor area.

***[AB 1886](#) (Alvarez) Housing Element Law: Substantial Compliance: Housing Accountability Act.**

Chapter 267, Statutes of 2024

This measure specifies that a local agency's housing element is certified only when the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) or a court of competent jurisdictions determines a local agency has met the requirements of the housing element law. It eliminates the ability of local governments to "self-certify" their housing elements. It allows the builder's remedy to begin as soon as HCD has determined a city is out of compliance with state law and the local agency has missed its statutory deadline to have a certified housing element.

***[AB 1889](#) (Friedman) Conservation Element: Wildlife and Habitat Connectivity. Chapter 686, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local agencies to include a wildlife connectivity element in their next general plan update after Jan. 1, 2028, within their conservation element. The local jurisdiction must consider how development will impact wildlife movement using relevant data and consult with appropriate state agencies to achieve this.

***[AB 1893](#) (Wicks) Housing Accountability Act: Housing Disapprovals: Required Local Findings.**

Chapter 268, Statutes of 2024

This measure prohibits local agencies from denying a housing development project if it is a builder's remedy, mixed-income, or low-income project, if the city does not have a certified housing element. This measure also prohibits a local agency from using objective standards that make a project infeasible or from taking any vote or administrative action that causes an unnecessary delay or a needless increase in the cost of the proposed development project. The administrative actions include a local agency determining an application for a housing development project is incomplete or requires more than two resubmittals of the application by the applicant unless the local agency can make a finding that it is not an effective disapproval of the project. Finally, this measure allows a builder's remedy project to continue if it was submitted before a local agency has gotten certified by HCD that they have an approved housing element, even if the local agency gets certified later.

This measure creates a new definition for housing for mixed-income households to include any project that proposes the following:

- 7% of the units are meant for highly low-income households.
- 10% of the units are meant for low-income households.
- 13% of the units are dedicated to lower-income households.
- A project with 10 units or fewer on a site smaller than one acre and with a minimum density of at least 10 units per acre.

- A project where 100% of the units are dedicated to highly low-income, very low-income, and low-income households that have an affordable housing cost and will remain affordable for 55 years.

***[AB 2023](#) (Quirk-Silva) Housing Element: Inventory of Land: Substantial Compliance: Rebuttable Presumptions.
Chapter 269, Statutes of 2024**

This measure creates a higher legal standard for local agencies to challenge the HCD's finding that a local government does not have a certified housing element in a court of law. This measure additionally requires local agencies that do not meet their statutory deadline for housing elements to complete all site rezoning within one year of their statutory deadline. Local agencies that submit their housing element 90 days before their statutory deadline to get a certified housing element by HCD will have three years and 90 days to complete all rezonings. Finally, any amendments to a local agency's housing element in response to the HCD's findings must go back to HCD for 90 days of review by HCD and 30 days of public comment, no matter how technical or minor the proposed amendments to the housing element are.

***[AB 2085](#) (Bauer-Kahan) Planning and Zoning: Permitted Use: Community Clinic.
Chapter 820, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local agencies to ministerially approve a community clinic providing reproductive health services if the site is in a zone where office, retail, parking, or health care is permitted. This measure requires a local agency to approve or deny a project application for a community clinic within 60 days of submittal. If a local agency denies the project application, the jurisdiction must provide written documentation of the standard or standards that the project conflicts with. Finally, this measure allows the Attorney General to sue a local agency if it is not following the law.

**[AB 2117](#) (Joe Patterson) Development Permit Expirations: Actions or Proceedings.
Chapter 270, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the timeline for reviewing a variance, conditional use permit, or other development permit by pausing its expiration when a legal action, court, or proceeding is taking place to determine whether a project can or cannot be approved.

***[AB 2243](#) (Wicks) Housing Development Projects: Objective Standards: Affordability and Site Criteria.
Chapter 272, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends by-right zoning requirements established by AB 2011 (2022) to regional mall sites up to 100 acres, sites located 500 feet from a freeway so long as they meet specific air-filtration requirements, and sites within existing high-rise districts not along a commercial corridor. This measure also clarifies that the affordability requirements only apply to proposed base units and that any units proposed through the Density Bonus Law do not count. Finally, this measure sets new timelines for local agencies to determine if a proposed project meets the following objective planning standards:

- 60 days after a project proposal is submitted if the project has 150 units or less.
- 90 days if the project contains more than 150 units.
- 30 days to review a resubmittal in response to the local agency's findings that a project does not meet objective planning standards.

**AB 2371 (J. Carrillo) Electrified Security Fences.
Chapter 235, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure prohibits local agencies from banning electrified security fences if they are legally authorized to be used for a commercial purpose that stores, parks, services, sells, or rents vehicles, vessels, equipment, materials, freight, or utility infrastructure within an outdoor lot or yard that is not in any existing residential or hospitality zone.

This measure allows local governments to require an administrative permit for approval if the electrified fence is proposed within a residential zone, abuts a residential property, or is within 300 feet of a public park, childcare facility, recreation center, community center, or school facility.

**AB 2580 (Wicks) Historical Resources.
Chapter 723, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local agencies to provide information in their annual progress report regarding new historic designations in the jurisdiction within the last year and the status of any housing development projects proposed for newly designated historic sites.

***AB 2597 (Ward) Planning and Zoning: Revision of Housing Element: Regional Housing Need Allocation Appeals: Southern California Association of Governments.**

Chapter 572, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes numerous changes to the Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) process, including:

- Reducing the timeline for local governments to appeal the RHNA numbers from 45 to 30 days.
- Requiring the Council of Governments (COG) to submit proposed RHNA plans to HCD and to set a date for a public hearing to adopt the final RHNA numbers within 45 days of a public hearing to consider all appeals filed.
- Reducing the time HCD must determine whether the COG's final adopted RHNA plan is consistent with existing and projected housing needs for the region from 30 to 15 days.
- Allowing a COG to reduce the RHNA appellate timeline if there is a minimum of 10 days to appeal the proposed RHNA numbers.

Finally, this measure provides jurisdictions within the Southern California Association of Governments an additional six months to complete their housing element revisions. It removes the requirement that a city must have a compliant housing element to access the extra six months.

[AB 2632](#) (Wilson) Planning and Zoning: Thrift Retail Stores.*Chapter 728, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits local governments from treating thrift retail stores differently than nonthrift retail stores in local zoning codes and development standards. However, local governments can still enforce reasonable local rules or ordinances for the following:

- Requirements that the delivery of goods or donations is conducted within a specific area on the premises of the thrift retail store.
- Requirements that donations can only be accepted during business hours.
- Requirements that employees of the thrift retail store operate the donation process and that the donations of goods from the public are collected and received by thrift store employees.
- Limitations on the square footage or percentage of the thrift retail store premises where collecting and receiving donations are allowed.
- Requirements about equipment operation associated with the collection, receipt, processing, or disposal of used and donated goods.
- Enforcement of health and safety standards, including standards related to the ingress and egress of the shopping center and the enforcement of illegal dumping.

[AB 2667](#) (Santiago) Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Housing Element: Reporting.**Chapter 277, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local agencies in the seventh RHNA cycle to make a draft of their site inventory available to HCD and the public at least 90 days before the housing element's initial adoption and at least seven days before any subsequent adoption submittal if the site inventory has changed. It additionally requires HCD to develop a standardized reporting format for fair housing programs. This measure requires local agencies to report in their annual reports the number of units approved in the previous year for acutely low, extremely low, very-low, lower, moderate, and above-moderate-income households within an opportunity area. Finally, this measure requires local agencies to make publicly available online its inventory of sites and notify individuals and organizations that have expressed an interest in the issue by email.

[AB 2684](#) (Bryan) Safety Element: Extreme Heat.**Chapter 1009, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local governments to update and include in their general plans after Jan. 1, 2028, how to address the hazard of extreme heat. It also requires local agencies, upon the next revision of their housing element or local hazard mitigation plan after Jan. 1, 2028, to identify new information related to extreme heat hazards applicable to the local jurisdiction that was unavailable during the previous revision of the safety element.

[AB 2694](#) (Ward) Density Bonus Law: Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly.**Chapter 278, Statutes of 2024**

This measure specifies that a residential care facility for the elderly qualifies as a senior citizen housing development project under the Density Bonus Law.

**[AB 2904](#) (Quirk-Silva) Zoning Ordinances: Notice.
Chapter 747, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local governments to give the public 20 days' notice of a planning commission hearing on a proposed zoning ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance.

**[AB 2926](#) (Kalra) Planning and Zoning: Assisted Housing Developments: Notice of Expiration of Affordability Restrictions.
Chapter 281, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires an owner of an assisted housing development project in which at least 5% of the units are subject to affordability restrictions that are expiring to either sell the property to a qualified preservation buyer at fair market value or re-restrict the development of affordable housing for at least another 30 years. This measure removes the property owner's option to hold on to the property for five years and adds new streamlined, affordable housing projects such as AB 2011 (2022) and SB 4 (2023) to the list of projects that qualify for the Preservation Notice Law.

***[AB 3093](#) (Ward) Land Use: Housing Element.
Chapter 282, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local governments to account for the housing needs of people experiencing homelessness in their housing elements by adding two new income categories to the RHNA framework for the seventh cycle: acutely low income and extremely low income. This measure also requires the HCD to prepare guidance by Dec. 31, 2026, that provides sample analyses and programs for local governments to use in meeting the obligations of this measure.

This measure also requires when the HCD reviews housing elements for compliance and requires a rezoning of the inventory of sites, the local jurisdiction should complete any necessary local coastal program amendments during the housing element planning period if the rezone sites are located within the coastal zone. The amendment could include an updated zoning ordinance or zoning district map as part of the California Coastal Commission's de minimis review process.

**[AB 3116](#) (Garcia) Housing Development: Density Bonuses: Student Housing Developments.
Chapter 432, Statutes of 2024**

This measure creates a new definition of student housing development projects that qualify for the Density Bonus Law (DBL). These newly defined developments contain units with two or more bedspaces that have a shared or private bathroom, have access to a shared or private living room and laundry facilities, and have access to a shared or private kitchen. This measure also specifies that if at least 23% of the total student housing units have lower-income students, the developer qualifies for two incentives or concessions under the DBL.

AB 3122 (Kalra) Streamlined Housing Approvals: Objective Planning Standards and Subdivision Applications.**Chapter 754, Statutes of 2024**

This measure reduces the affordable housing threshold that local agencies can apply recently adopted objective planning standards when an SB 423 (2023) project is modified post-entitlement and revises certain aspects of the streamlined ministerial process established by the previous law. The following changes were made in this measure:

- Clarifies that an SB 423 project application subject to the Subdivision Map Act is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and all local objective standards if the project receives Low-Income Housing Tax Credits or is in specific infill areas.
- Establishes a lower affordability threshold to include 20% of the total units before calculating any density bonus, with at least 9% affordable to households earning up to 50% of area median income (AMI) and the rest affordable to households earning up to 80% AMI, for SB 423 projects submitted before Jan. 1, 2019, that include at least 500 units of housing.
- Clarifies that all references to units affordable to very low-income households that earn 0-50% of AMI include acutely low-income households (that earn 0-15% of AMI) and extremely low-income households (that earn 15-30% of AMI).
- Establishes a 30-day timeline for local governments to review revisions made to address written feedback from the local government submitted by the developer.

SB 7 (Blakespear) Regional Housing Need: Determination.**Chapter 238, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits a local agency from filing an objection to the Regional Housing Need Determination (RHND) in regions where HCD is required to act as the COG to distribute the RHND. This measure reduces the time the COG must distribute the draft allocation from 90 to 45 days.

SB 347 (Newman) Subdivision Map Act: Exemption: Hydrogen Fueling Stations and Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.**Chapter 591, Statutes of 2024**

This measure exempts leases or easements for electric-vehicle charging stations and hydrogen-fueling stations from the Subdivision Map Act if the project is subject to discretionary action by the local government.

SB 450 (Atkins) Housing Development: Approvals.*Chapter 286, Statutes of 2024**

This measure removes the ability of local governments to deny a SB 9 (2021) project for objective standards on the specific project. Instead, it specifies that objective standards must only apply to the underlying zone on which the main lot is located. This measure also prohibits local agencies from denying an SB 9 project if the proposed project would impact the physical environment. Finally, this measure requires local agencies to approve or reject a project application within 60 days from the date the local agency receives a completed application or is deemed approved.

***[SB 1037](#) (Wiener) Planning and Zoning: Housing Element: Enforcement.
Chapter 293, Statutes of 2024**

This measure allows the Attorney General to fine local jurisdictions up to \$50,000 a month for not having a certified housing element, for not ministerially approving an affordable housing project required by state law, or for any local agency act or omission that is “arbitrary, capricious, entirely lacking in evidentiary support, contrary to established public policy, unlawful, or procedurally unfair.” These fines can only occur after a court has ruled the city has violated the law. Finally, this measure will fine jurisdictions \$50,000 a month until their housing element is certified by the HCD if the city does not get a housing element approved by the state within 120 days of a court ruling that a city does not have a compliant housing element.

**[SB 1048](#) (Jones) Planning and Zoning: Local Planning: Site Plans.
Chapter 29, Statutes of 2024**

This measure provides clean-up language regarding site plans that local agencies share or post online. This measure removes the requirement that a site plan include topographic lines, drainage, lighting, distance between buildings, and ground sign locations.

***[SB 1123](#) (Caballero) Planning and Zoning: Subdivisions: Ministerial Review.
Chapter 294, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local agencies to ministerially approve the subdivision of a parcel map for up to 10 housing units and to allow the ministerial approval of any housing units on-site that are in vacant, single-family zoned sites beginning July 1, 2025. Additional projects that qualify include:

- Multifamily housing on lots of no more than five acres.
- Single-family housing on lots of no more than 1.5 acres.
- Subdivided parcels that are no smaller than 1,200 square feet.
- Housing units subject to ministerial approval as a tenancy in common.

**[SB 1514](#) (Cmte. on Local Government) Local Government Omnibus Act Of 2024.
Chapter 494, Statutes of 2024**

This measure makes several minor and noncontroversial changes to land use law regarding the Surplus Land Act (SLA) and the delayed enforcement of code violations for Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU). The following changes were made:

- The SLA had two non-substantive drafting errors to streamline the process for SLA compliance for local agencies and to reduce uncertainty. This measure corrects that problem. In addition, there was an incorrect cross-reference to a nonexistent section of law, which was fixed in this measure.
- Current law allows the owner of an ADU to request a delay in enforcement of any violation of building standards for five years. The law section contains an incorrect cross-reference to the definition of an ADU, which required a reorganization of ADU law, and this measure corrects the cross-reference.

B. Accessory Dwelling Units

[AB 2533](#) (J. Carrillo) Accessory Dwelling Units: Junior Accessory Dwelling Units: Unpermitted Developments.

Chapter 834, Statutes of 2024

This measure prohibits a local agency from denying a permit for an unpermitted ADU or Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADU) constructed before Jan. 1, 2020, unless the local agency finds that correcting the violation is necessary to comply with conditions that would otherwise deem the building substandard. In addition, this measure requires local agencies to inform the public about the new law through public information resources, including developing permit checklists showing how a building is deemed substandard, providing information about this measure on the local agency's website, and informing homeowners before submitting a permit application that they may obtain a third-party code inspection from a licensed contractor. Finally, this measure prohibits the local agency from requiring a homeowner to pay impact fees or capacity charges on the unpermitted ADU unless utility infrastructure is necessary not to make the project a substandard building.

[AB 3057](#) (Wilson) California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Junior Accessory Dwelling Units Ordinances.

Chapter 210, Statutes of 2024

This measure exempts from CEQA any ordinance adopted by a local city or county that permits the creation of JADUs in single-family residential zones.

[SB 477](#) (Cmte. on Housing) Accessory Dwelling Units.

Chapter 7, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure makes numerous noncontroversial and technical changes to sections of laws related to housing. Among these housing-related changes are the following:

- Moves several sections of the Government Code relating to ADUs into a single chapter.
- Reorganizes sections of housing law related to ADUs and JADUs.
- Integrates changes passed by the Legislature in 2023 and signed into law by the Governor and updates cross-references impacted by recasting these sections.

[SB 1077](#) (Blakespear) Coastal Resources: Local Coastal Program: Amendments: Accessory and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units.

Chapter 454, Statutes of 2024

In coordination with the HCD, this measure requires the California Coastal Commission to develop and provide guidance for local governments to clarify and simplify the permitting process for ADUs and JADUs in the coastal zone and give guidance to update Local Coastal Programs accordingly by July 1, 2026. This measure also requires at least one public workshop to receive and consider public comments on the draft guidance provided by the respective state agencies.

***[SB 1211](#) (Skinner) Land Use: Accessory Dwelling Units: Ministerial Approval.
Chapter 296, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local agencies to ministerially approve up to eight detached units on an existing multifamily dwelling lot, so long as the number of ADUs does not exceed the number of existing dwelling units on the lot. This measure also prohibits local agencies from requiring the replacement of uncovered parking spaces that are demolished to construct an ADU.

C. Mobile Homes

**[AB 661](#) (Joe Patterson) Utility Services: Electronic Communication.
Chapter 23, Statutes of 2024**

This measure allows mobile home park management to provide tenants with advanced notice of interruptions to utility services by electronic communication if the tenant gives their voluntary, written consent to management.

**[AB 2247](#) (Wallis) Mobilehome Parks Act: Enforcement: Notice of Violations:
Manufactured Housing Opportunity and Revitalization (MORE) Program: Annual Fee.
Chapter 387, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the sunset date of the Mobilehome Parks Act (MPA) from Jan. 1, 2025, by five years, until Jan. 1, 2030. This measure also adds loans from the Manufactured Housing Opportunity and Revitalization Program to the list of potential funding sources for mobile home park owners who receive a notice of violation by an enforcement agency.

**[AB 2304](#) (Lee) Unlawful Detainer: Case Records.
Chapter 711, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires court clerks to provide records about unlawful detainer cases involving the termination of mobile home tenancies if the public requests them.

**[AB 2373](#) (Rendon) Mobilehomes: Tenancies.
Chapter 395, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits a mobile home park owner from terminating a tenancy due to nonpayment of rent, utility charges, reasonable incidental charges, or a change in the park's use unless the park has a valid permit to operate issued by the enforcement agency and follows the MPA.

**[AB 2387](#) (Pellerin) Mobilehome Parks: Additional Lots: Exemption from Additional Fees or Charges.
Chapter 396, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits local enforcement agencies from requiring a conditional use permit, zoning variance, or other zoning approval for up to 10% of additional lots in a mobile home park. Additionally, it excludes the new lots from any business tax, local

registration fee, use permit fee, or other fee that does not apply to the existing lots in the park.

**[AB 2399](#) (Rendon) Mobilehome Park Residences: Rental Agreements: Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program.
Chapter 397, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires mobile homeowners to provide and include annually a notice about the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program to the tenants of a mobile home park.

**[SB 1190](#) (Laird) Mobilehomes: Solar Energy Systems.
Chapter 162, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits mobile home park owners from banning or restricting solar energy systems on the mobile home site, lot, or space and makes any previous regulations void and unenforceable.

**[SB 1408](#) (Roth) Mobilehome Parks: Vehicle Removal.
Chapter 79, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits management from removing vehicles from a homeowner or resident's driveway, parking space, or space provided by management for parking vehicles if the vehicle is used for work, employment, or advertising trades and services unless the vehicle extends into the park roadway or poses a significant danger to public health and safety.

D. Housing and Housing Finance

**[AB 846](#) (Bonta) Housing Programs: Rent Increases.
Chapter 674, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) to adopt regulations by June 30, 2025, to establish a limit on annual rent increases in existing properties that were allowed a low-income housing tax credit and to assess the rent increase limit annually. In addition, this measure prohibits rental housing developments that dedicate 80% of units to lower-income households from exceeding the rent prescribed by deed restrictions or regulatory agreements required for public financing or public financial assistance for the rental housing development if the project additionally receives federal or state low-income housing tax credits, tax-exempt private activity bonds or general obligation bonds, or any local, state, or federal loans or grants.

**[AB 1053](#) (Gabriel) Housing Programs: Multifamily Housing Programs: Expenditure of Loan Proceeds.
Chapter 264, Statutes of 2024**

This measure allows local agencies that use loans under the Multifamily Housing Program, Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program, Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, or any additional multifamily-housing lending

program to choose to use the loans in the programs to finance construction, create permanent financing for housing.

[AB 1413](#) (Ting) Housing Accountability Act: Disapprovals: California Environmental Quality Act.

Chapter 265, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires local agencies to post within five working days of receiving a notice from a project applicant that the local agency failed to determine a Housing Accountability Act project is exempt from CEQA and to post the notice on their internet website and to interested stakeholders. This measure also requires local agencies to consider all objections, comments, evidence, and concerns submitted about the project and may not decide on the project objections until 60 days after the notice is given.

[AB 1782](#) (Ta) Redevelopment: Successor Agencies: Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund.

Chapter 85, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows local agencies acting as housing successors to spend up to \$500,000 a year, plus any percentage change in the cost of living, on homeless prevention and rehousing services.

[AB 1878](#) (Garcia) Housing Programs: Tribal Housing Program.

Chapter 266, Statutes of 2024

This measure creates the Tribal Housing Grant Program Fund Advisory Committee to provide funding to promote housing development on tribal lands. This measure prohibits HCD from requiring a tribe eligible to receive state funding to waive tribal sovereign immunity to access state or federal funds.

[AB 2005](#) (Ward) California State University: Faculty and Employee Housing.

Chapter 558, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes the California State University (CSU) system to establish and implement programs that address the housing needs of CSU faculty or employees who face challenges securing affordable housing. This measure allows CSU to restrict occupancy of a proposed affordable housing project funded through affordable housing funds or tax credits and located on CSU land to be strictly occupied by CSU faculty or employees.

[AB 2240](#) (Arambula) Farm Labor Centers: Migratory Agricultural Workers.

Chapter 523, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires HCD by Jan. 1, 2027, to submit a report to the Assembly and Senate Housing Committees that analyzes the feasibility and impact of transitioning housing units at Office of Migrant Services (OMS) centers to year-round availability. The measure additionally requires HCD after completion of the report to identify available excess sites near OMS centers to prioritize locations for the development of permanent farmworker housing on those sites in coordination with the Department of General Services and Department of Food and Agriculture.

[AB 2424 \(Schiavo\) Mortgages: Foreclosure.](#)**Chapter 311, Statutes of 2024**

This measure adds new procedural requirements to the foreclosure process, including notification requirements intended to help borrowers find assistance in navigating the process, additional time before a foreclosure auction commences for borrowers who attempt to sell their property, and a minimum sales price in relation to fair market value for the initial foreclosure auction.

[AB 2835 \(Gabriel\) Motels and Hotels: Publicly Funded Shelter Programs.](#)**Chapter 209, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the definition of transient lodging to include bed-and-breakfasts. It also allows a shelter program operator to terminate a participant's enrollment if the participant physically harms hotel guests. Finally, this measure removes the sunset date on tenancy rules governing occupancy in interim homelessness programs.

[AB 2967 \(Ting\) Teacher Housing Act of 2016: Nonprofit Organization Employees.](#)**Chapter 748, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the Teacher Housing Act of 2016, which allows school districts and developers that receive local and state funds or tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to restrict occupancy in the development project to teachers and school district employees if the project is located on land owned by school districts, to include some nonprofit employees. The nonprofit employees must work for a nonprofit organization that operates early childhood, prekindergarten, school age childcare, classrooms, programs, or expanded learning classrooms and programs on school district property that receives funding from the State Department of Education, the federal Head Start Program, or other public financing programs targeted to children from families of low and moderate incomes.

[SB 440 \(Skinner\) Regional Housing Finance Authorities.](#)**Chapter 767, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes two or more local governments to establish a regional housing authority (RHA) to raise, administer, allocate funding, or provide technical assistance for affordable housing development at the regional level. The RHA can create funding streams to promote affordable housing development and preserve the infrastructure necessary for those projects. It additionally allows the RHA to set the land use and development parameters for affordable housing properties, including the request for proposal criteria and selection process for a development partner.

[SB 1187 \(McGuire\) Housing Programs: Tribal Housing Reconstitution and Resiliency Act.](#)**Chapter 295, Statutes of 2024**

This measure creates a new tribal housing program, the Tribal Housing Grant Program within the Department of Housing and Community Development, to construct and rehabilitate housing on federally recognized Indian reservations or rancherias. The measure authorizes the funds in the program to be used for providing housing and housing-related program services for affordable housing, cover housing and community

development costs, provide management services for affordable housing, or cover administration costs.

[SB 1395](#) (Becker) Shelter Crisis: Low Barrier Navigation Center: Use by Right: Building Standards.

Chapter 297, Statutes of 2024

This measure extends the sunset date of the Shelter Crisis Act from Jan. 1, 2026, to 1, 2036. It also deletes the sunset date, indefinitely requiring the ministerial approval of Low Barrier Navigation Centers (LBNC). It revises the definition to clarify that LBNCs may be non-congregate and relocatable. Finally, this measure exempts from CEQA any of the following actions by a local agency:

- Facilitating the land lease owned by the local agency for an LBNC.
- Activities associated with the lease for an LBNC.
- Providing financial assistance to LBNCs.
- Constructing or operating an LBNC.
- Entering a contract to provide services to an LBNC.

[SB 1512](#) (Cmte. on Housing) Housing Omnibus.

Chapter 493, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes noncontroversial changes to sections of law relating to housing. The changes include:

- Replacing a cross-reference to the Tax Credit Allocation Committee with a cross-reference to the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee to correctly identify the state entity that can allocate mortgage credit certificates consistent with federal law.
- Corrects a cross-reference in the Insurance Code from the “Senate Committee on Housing and Transportation” to the “Senate Committee on Housing.”
- Restores language that was deleted from the definition of “rural area” by AB 129 (2023) for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit so that an incorporated city having a population of 40,000 or fewer, as identified in the most recent Report E-1 published by the Demographic Research Unit of the Department of Finance, is not also in an area located within a census block designated as an urban area by the United States Census Bureau in the most recent decennial census.

E. Development Fees

***[AB 1820](#) (Schiavo) Housing Development Projects: Applications: Fees and Exactions.**

Chapter 358, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires local agencies to provide a preliminary fee and exaction estimate to any development proponent requesting an estimate of project fees within 30 business days of a request during the preliminary application process. This measure specifies that the estimate is for informational purposes only and is not legally binding.

Additionally, this measure requires local agencies to post current fee schedules and an archive of relevant fee studies on their internet websites. Finally, this measure requires

local agencies 30 days after final approval of a project to provide a total sum of fees and exactions to the developer.

**[AB 2430](#) (Alvarez) Planning and Zoning: Density Bonuses: Monitoring Fees.
Chapter 273, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits local governments from charging a monitoring fee to ensure affordability requirements under the Density Bonus Law (DBL) for a 100% affordable housing development project. This measure additionally specifies that beginning in 2025, the local government will no longer be able to charge these fees for any project that currently requires them.

**[AB 2553](#) (Friedman) Housing Development: Major Transit Stops: Vehicular Traffic Impact Fees.
Chapter 275, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local governments to set lower traffic impact mitigation fees for transit-oriented developments, including if a proposed housing development project will be developed in an area expected to have a completed transit stop within one year from the scheduled completion and occupancy of the housing project. This measure also expands the definition of a major transit stop according to the Mitigation Fee Act and CEQA to include a transit stop with a service interval of 20 minutes instead of 15 minutes.

[AB 3012](#) (Grayson) Development Fees: Fee Schedule Template: Fee Estimate Tool.

Chapter 752, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires local agencies to make a fee estimate tool available on their internet website that the public can use to estimate fees and exactions for a proposed housing development by specific deadlines. Cities with a population of 500,000 or more must comply by July 1, 2031, while cities with a population of 500,000 or fewer must comply by July 1, 2032.

[AB 3177](#) (W. Carrillo) Mitigation Fee Act: Land Dedications: Mitigating Vehicular Traffic Impacts.

Chapter 436, Statutes of 2024

This measure prohibits local agencies from imposing land dedication requirements on new housing developments for spot widening in Transit Priority Areas or within 1/2 mile of a planned major transit stop that will be completed before or within one year of the housing development's completion and occupancy.

[*SB 937](#) (Wiener) Development Projects: Fees And Charges.

Chapter 290, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires local agencies to defer the payment of mitigation fees until the certificate of occupancy or final inspection occurs for specific affordable housing projects. This measure also requires a developer to break ground on the affordable housing project in five years to qualify for fee deferral and limits when a local agency can collect fees earlier than a certificate of occupancy.

The following projects qualify for the fee deferral:

- A project will provide 100% affordable units exclusive of manager's units.
- Low Barrier Navigation Centers.
- AB 2011 (2023) projects.
- The project is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process.
- The project is a DBL project.
- A project that has 10 units or fewer.

Local agencies can collect fees earlier for the following reasons:

- The fees or charges will reimburse the local agency for expenditures previously made by the local government.
- Public improvements or facilities related to providing water service to the residential development.
- Public improvements or facilities related to providing sewer or wastewater services to the residential project.
- Public improvements or facilities for providing fire, public safety, and emergency services to the residential development.
- Roads, sidewalks, or other public improvements or facilities that provide transportation for people serving the development.
- Construction or rehabilitation of school facilities if the school district has a five-year plan.

Finally, this measure allows developers to choose to post a performance bond or letter of credit on the proposed projects. However, if they fail to do so, local agencies can put a lien on the land for unpaid fees or charges.

**[SB 1210](#) (Skinner) New Housing Construction: Electrical, Gas, Sewer, and Water Service: Service Connection Information.
Chapter 787, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires electrical, gas, sewer, and water service utilities to post estimated fees and timeframes for new service connections for new housing construction projects on their website on or before Jan. 1, 2026. A utility with fewer than 4,000 service connections that does not establish or maintain an internet website due to hardship is exempted from this measure so long as the utility annually adopts a resolution that includes detailed findings on why there is an undue hardship.

F. Housing Regulations

**[AB 2114](#) (Irwin) Building Standards: Exterior Elevated Elements: Inspection.
Chapter 100, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure allows a licensed civil engineer to inspect balconies in multiunit buildings located in common interest developments.

**[AB 2579](#) (Quirk-Silva) Inspections: Exterior Elevated Elements.
Chapter 835, Statutes of 2024**

This measure provides a 12-month extension for inspections to begin for balconies in multifamily dwelling units from Jan. 1, 2025, to Jan. 1, 2026.

**[AB 2729](#) (Joe Patterson) Development Projects: Permits and Other Entitlements.
Chapter 737, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends by an additional 18 months any housing entitlements proposed before Jan. 1, 2024, that will expire on Dec. 31, 2025. In addition, this measure specifies that the expiration date of an entitlement will be tolled during any time the entitlement is subject to a legal challenge.

**[SB 382](#) (Becker) Single-family Residential Property: Disclosures.
Chapter 443, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires sellers of single-family residential properties after Jan. 1, 2026, to provide disclosures to prospective buyers that it would be advisable to get an inspection of the home's electrical systems and list the various safety risks or concerns due to substandard, recalled, or faulty wiring and limited electrical capacity. In addition, the measure requires the property seller to disclose any state or local requirements relating to the future replacement of existing gas-powered appliances if they are aware of those upcoming regulations.

**[SB 1465](#) (Archuleta) State Building Standards.
Chapter 487, Statutes of 2024**

This measure updates the definition of substandard buildings to include conditions that endanger nearby residents or the public regardless of the zoning designation or approved use of the building if it significantly impacts public health and safety. This measure prohibits a local enforcement agency from commencing court proceedings to abate the violation by repair if the building owner declares under the penalty of perjury that the occupant is illegally occupying the building, the owner has filed and is prosecuting an unlawful detainer action against the occupant or the occupant is being removed under criminal trespass laws, or the enforcement agency determines the substandard building or portion of the building poses no risk to tenants, nearby residents, or the public.

G. Common Interest Developments

**[AB 2159](#) (Maienschein) Common Interest Developments: Association
Governance: Elections.
Chapter 383, Statutes of 2024**

This measure allows common interest development (CID) associations to conduct elections using electronic secret ballots. Members can change their voting method up to 90 days before the election. CIDs must also notify members 30 days before the election if the election will use an electronic secret ballot.

[AB 2460](#) (Ta) Common Interest Developments: Association Governance: Member Election.**Chapter 401, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires a CID to provide a general notice for a reconvened meeting at least 15 days before the meeting if a quorum was not reached at the initial meeting.

[SB 900](#) (Umberg) Common Interest Developments: Repair and Maintenance.**Chapter 288, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires a homeowners association (HOA) to make repairs and replacements necessary to restore interrupted gas, heat, water, or electrical services in common areas even if the matter extends to individual units, unless there is an emergency declaration. This measure also requires repairs to be completed within 14 days of a problem occurring, allows the HOA to borrow funds or levy emergency assessments if reserves are insufficient, and allows the board to expedite repairs if necessary for public health and safety.

H. Landlord-Tenant

[AB 2493](#) (Pellerin) Tenancy: Application Screening Fee.**Chapter 966, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits a landlord from charging an application fee for a tenant if the landlord knows, or should have known, a unit is available or will be available to rent within a reasonable time. In addition, this measure limits when a landlord can charge an application fee for limited circumstances.

[AB 2801](#) (Friedman) Tenancy: Security Deposits.**Chapter 280, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits landlords from using security deposits for repairs or cleanings not identified in the itemized statement after a tenant vacates a rental unit and from using security deposits to pay for professional carpet cleaning or other professional cleaning services unless it is reasonably necessary to return the premises to their original condition before tenancy. This measure additionally requires landlords to provide an itemized statement to the tenant for repairs or cleanings. It requires photographs of the unit immediately before the tenancy is initiated and after possession is returned to the landlord before completing repairs or cleanings.

[AB 2898](#) (W. Carrillo) Unbundled Parking: Exemptions: Housing Choice Vouchers.**Chapter 420, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits a landlord from requiring a separate lease for a parking space if the tenant receives a federal Housing Choice Voucher or a federal Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing voucher.

**[SB 393](#) (Glazer) Civil Actions: Housing Development Projects.
Chapter 285, Statutes of 2024**

This measure increases the legal barrier that a defendant must meet when challenging the development of specific low or moderate-income housing projects through CEQA by requiring the defendant to show that the action is without merit. This measure additionally requires the plaintiff to show that posting a bond would create an undue economic hardship for them and allows the court to decline to impose a bond on the plaintiff if this is the case.

**[SB 479](#) (Durazo) Termination of Tenancy: No-fault Just Cause: Natural Person.
Chapter 8, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure makes a noncontroversial and technical change to the definitions of a “natural person” in SB 567 (2023). This measure clarifies that a natural person who can qualify for owner move-in provisions of the no-fault cause eviction in the Tenant Protection Act of 2019 by stating that a beneficial owner of a limited liability company or partnership can utilize these provisions if they have at least 25% ownership interest in the property.

**[SB 924](#) (Bradford) Tenancy: Credit Reporting: Lower Income Households.
Chapter 519, Statutes of 2024**

This measure removes the July 1, 2025, sunset date, requiring any landlord of an assisted housing development to offer each tenant on a lease the option of having the tenant’s rental payment information reported to at least one nationwide consumer reporting agency. This measure additionally allows a landlord to provide the offer of rent reporting to the tenant by mail or email after agreement from the tenant.

**[SB 1051](#) (Eggman) Victims of Abuse or Violence: Lock Changes.
Chapter 75, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the definition of a protected tenant for lock changes after a tenant gives the landlord a copy of a court order or police report regarding abuse or violence to include an immediate family or household member of a tenant. This measure requires a landlord to replace the lock at their own expense for tenants who are victims of abuse or violence within 24 hours of receiving a court order or police report from the tenant that they are victims of abuse or violence.

I. Community and Economic Development

**[AB 2213](#) (B. Rubio) Redevelopment: Oversight Boards.
Chapter 63, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires Redevelopment Oversight Boards territories to align with district boundaries as determined by the Citizens Redistricting Commission rather than fixed boundaries established in July 2018. This measure also specifies that if a successor agency spans more than one district, the county board of supervisors must determine the oversight boards by July 15, 2025, and then follow any future redistricting adjustments.

**[AB 2832](#) (Ward) Economic Development: International Trade and Investment.
Chapter 577, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes funds from the California Agricultural Export Account for additional activities to promote the sale of California's agricultural products in foreign markets and expands the current authority for the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to promote international trade and investments. This measure also allows the California Department of Food and Agriculture and GO-Biz to enter contracts exempt from specific state laws to promote California agricultural exports and expand GO-Biz's international trade and investment authority.

**[AB 2873](#) (Garcia) Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative: Grants.
Chapter 224, Statutes of 2024**

This measure allows a grant applicant for the Breaking Barriers to Employment Initiative (BBEI) to avoid partnering with a local workforce development board or community-based organization if they can demonstrate that securing a partner entity was impossible before the application deadline closed. This measure additionally reserves up to 15% of all BBEI funds to go toward applicants that meet the abovementioned exception.

**[AB 2922](#) (Garcia) Economic Development: Capital Investment Incentive Programs.
Chapter 581, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure reinstates the Capital Investment Incentive Program until Jan. 1, 2035, to promote economic development in local communities by providing incentives to qualified manufacturing facilities with an assessed value exceeding \$25 million in job creation for the local community.

J. Regional

**[AB 2712](#) (Friedman) Preferential Parking Privileges: Transit-oriented
Development.**

Chapter 415, Statutes of 2024

This measure prohibits the City of Los Angeles from granting preferential parking permits to residents of new developments exempt from minimum parking requirements under existing law.

**[AB 3035](#) (Pellerin) Farmworker Housing.
Chapter 524, Statutes of 2024**

This measure for the Counties of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz expands the streamlined, ministerial approval process for farmworker housing to include agricultural housing developments that are 150 units or fewer and within 15 miles of an area designated as farmland or grazing by the Department of Conservation and is not a site or adjoined to a site where more than one-third of the square footage is dedicated to industrial use.

[SB 572](#) (Smallwood-Cuevas) Surplus State Real Property: Community Land Trusts.**Chapter 770, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes the Department of General Services to sell approximately 59,200 square feet of property off Crenshaw Boulevard in Los Angeles by Jan. 1, 2030, for the purposes of redeveloping the property as an affordable housing or mixed-use housing project. If the property is not sold by Jan. 1, 2030, the property can be disposed of through the current process for the disposal of surplus property.

[SB 951](#) (Wiener) California Coastal Act of 1976: Coastal Zone: Coastal Development.**Chapter 775, Statutes of 2024**

This measure exempts a local government that is both a city and county from Coastal Commission appeals after the city and county has gotten its local coastal program approved and certified by the Coastal Commission.

[SB 958](#) (Dodd) Surplus State Property: County of Napa.**Chapter 988, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure authorizes the Department of General Services to sell or exchange at fair market value Camp Coombs to the County of Napa or the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District by Jan. 1, 2026.

[SB 1336](#) (Archuleta) Department of General Services: State Property: Metropolitan State Hospital.**Chapter 473, Statutes of 2024**

This measure will allow the Department of General Services to lease seven buildings at the Metropolitan State Hospital in the City of Norwalk to a nonprofit or local government for up to 65 years to provide care, resources, and housing for individuals with behavioral health needs, under terms deemed suitable by the director.

[SB 1357](#) (Wahab) Housing Authority of the County of Alameda.**Chapter 795, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the County of Alameda Housing Authority to, by Jan. 1, 2026, conduct an evaluation and review of its internet website to ensure the website is easily accessible and navigable for those who are non-English speakers. By March 31, 2025, this measure also requires the authority to publish Housing Choice Voucher program waitlist data on its website. Finally, this measure requires the development of an annual report, beginning on Sept. 30, 2025, to publish data on its website the efficacy of its programs, data about the properties the authority manages, and employment within the housing authority.

[SB 1500](#) (Durazo) Housing: Federal Waiver: Income Eligibility.**Chapter 491, Statutes of 2024**

This measure for the City and County of Los Angeles prohibits the Tax Credit Allocation Committee and the HCD from taking negative actions against affordable housing

developments that violate income limit requirements unless the following conditions have been met:

- The owner has cured the noncompliance within 24 months of discovering the violation.
- The local housing authority and the continuum of care (COC) have posted on their website plans describing how the housing authority and the COC will coordinate moving tenants that do not meet income requirements into affordable housing that the tenant is eligible for within 24 months of discovering the violation.

K. Miscellaneous

[AB 2786](#) (Bonta) Certified Mobile Farmers' Markets.

Chapter 915, Statutes of 2024

This measure creates a new definition of a certified mobile farmers' market to include a food facility that moves to various California agricultural product point-of-sale locations operated by a California producer, a local agency, or a nonprofit association that sells or distributes agricultural products directly to communities. This newly defined operator must meet specific regulations, including:

- Having a valid certified producer's certificate.
- Providing an itemized list of products purchased to include the producer's identity, the producer's address, and the product's identity and quantity.
- Complying with all labeling and identification requirements for shell eggs and processed foods.
- Ensuring all products are organic and clearly labeled or having a sign identifying the products as organic.
- Registering annually with the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- Providing a schedule of point-of-sale locations and expected sales intervals.
- Receiving all required permitting for mobile food facilities.

[SB 1340](#) (Smallwood-Cuevas) Discrimination.

Chapter 626, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes local agencies to enforce the employment components of California's state civil rights law.

[SB 1382](#) (Glazer) Community and Rural Health Clinics: Building Standards.

Chapter 796, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires construction standards for community clinics or rural health clinics to comply with safety and accessibility standards required for the clinic's physical environment to ensure participation in the federal Medicare and Medicaid programs. Additionally, this measure removed a previous restriction that prevented local building standards for clinics from being more stringent than those applied to other licensed clinics.

PUBLIC SAFETY

VI. Public Safety

A. Alcoholic Beverages

[AB 1940](#) (Villapudua) Alcoholic Beverages: Beer Returns.

Chapter 218, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows, with Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) approval, a wholesaler or manufacturer to accept the return of a seasonal brand of beer from a retail licensee if the beer is exchanged for a quantity of beer of similar quality but of another manufacturer if the original manufacturer has ceased doing business.

[AB 2069](#) (Gallagher) Sale of Soju and Shochu.

Chapter 306, Statutes of 2024

This measure provides that any on-sale licensee authorized to sell wine may also sell domestically produced soju and shochu.

[AB 2094](#) (Flora) Alcoholic Beverage Control: Public Community College

Stadiums: City of Bakersfield.

Chapter 213, Statutes of 2024

This measure adds an exception to the current prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages near schools and allows alcoholic beverages that are acquired, possessed, or used during events at a public community college stadium with a capacity of 19,000 or more people in the City of Bakersfield. This measure would define events for this purpose to mean sporting events or concerts sponsored by a public community college or other events sponsored by noncollege groups.

[AB 2174](#) (Aguiar-Curry) Alcoholic Beverages: Beer Caterer's Permit.

Chapter 308, Statutes of 2024.

This measure authorizes a licensed beer manufacturer to apply for a beer caterer's permit for the sale of up to 124 gallons of beer manufactured by or for the licensee per catering event for consumption at specified locations and events, including, among others, conventions, sporting events, and trade exhibits.

[AB 2177](#) (McKinnor) Winegrowers: Spirits of Wine.

Chapter 61, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows a winegrower to sell the spirits of wine that the winegrower produces to any licensee who manufactures distilled spirits.

[AB 2359](#) (Ting) Alcoholic Beverage Control: Neighborhood-restricted Special On-sale General Licenses.

Chapter 393, Statutes of 2024

This measure increases the total number of new licenses authorized for neighborhood-restricted licenses from 30 to 40 and increases the total authorized number of licenses for each neighborhood from five to 10 licenses for the City and County of San Francisco.

[AB 2375](#) (Lowenthal) Alcoholic Beverages: On-sale General Public Premises: Drink Lids.

Chapter 714, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires an applicant for a new permanent general premises license (Type 48) and the holder of an existing Type 48 license to, upon request, provide a lid with a customer's drink. It also requires a licensee to post a related notice containing specified language in a prominent and conspicuous location.

[AB 2378](#) (Calderon) Alcoholic Beverage Control: Licensing Exemption: Apprenticeship Program for Bartending or Mixology.

Chapter 309, Statutes of 2024.

This measure allows for the service of alcoholic beverages without a license or permit by an apprenticeship program for bartending or mixology, if certain requirements are met.

[AB 2389](#) (Lowenthal) Alcoholic Beverages: On-sale General - Eating Place and On-sale General Public Premises: Drug Reporting.

Chapter 310, Statutes of 2024.

This measure requires an applicant for a new permanent Type 48 license or the holder of an existing Type 48 license to contact and provide specified information to law enforcement or emergency medical services when they are notified by a customer that the customer or another customer believes they have been a victim of drink spiking.

[AB 2402](#) (Lowenthal) Drink Spiking.

Chapter 829, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires, on or before Jan. 1, 2027, the Responsible Beverage Service training courses provided by the ABC to include best practices on how to prevent or protect a person from drink spiking and best practices if the person believes they have, or someone they know has, been drugged as a result of drink spiking.

[AB 2589](#) (Patterson, Joe) Alcoholic Beverages: Additional Licenses: County of El Dorado and County of Placer.

Chapter 312, Statutes of 2024.

This measure authorizes the ABC to issue, except as specified, up to a total of 10 additional new original on-sale general licenses for bona fide public eating places, up to four in the first year the bill takes effect, in the County of El Dorado and in the County of Placer, to premises where the operation of a bona fide public eating place is located in a retail center.

[AB 3206](#) (McKinnor) Alcoholic Beverages: Hours of Sale: Arenas in the City of Inglewood.

Chapter 977, Statutes of 2024

This bill would, until Jan. 1, 2030, authorize alcoholic beverage sales to occur between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. within the Intuit Dome in the City of Englewood.

[AB 3285](#) (Cmte. on Governmental Organization) Alcoholic Beverage Control. Chapter 230, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes several technical changes to various code sections related to the ABC.

[SB 1224](#) (Ochoa Bogh) Alcoholic Beverage Control: On-sale General License: County of Riverside.

Chapter 132, Statutes of 2024

This measure exempts land owned by the County of Riverside and the Riverside Fairgrounds from the requirement that licensed on-site premises must operate as a bona fide eating place in order to serve alcoholic beverages.

[SB 1371](#) (Bradford) Alcoholic Beverage Control: Proof of Age.

Chapter 606, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes the use of biometric systems as a form of age verification of patrons a legal defense for any criminal prosecution against the vendors for selling alcohol to underaged patrons.

B. Cannabis

[AB 1775](#) (Haney) Cannabis: Retail Preparation, Sale, and Consumption of Noncannabis Food and Beverage Products.

Chapter 1004, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows a local jurisdiction to allow for the preparation or sale of non-cannabis food or beverage products by a licensed retailer or microbusiness in the area where the consumption of cannabis is allowed. This measure also allows a licensed retailer to sell tickets for live musical or other performances on the premises of a licensed retailer or microbusiness in the area where the consumption of cannabis is allowed. This measure would not apply to industrial hemp products.

***[AB 2643](#) (Wood) Cannabis Cultivation: Environmental Remediation.**

Chapter 839, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to conduct a study to create a framework for cannabis-site restoration projects with the goal of providing guidance for the cleanup, remediation, and restoration of environmental damage caused by cannabis cultivation, and to complete the study by Jan. 1, 2027.

[AB 2841](#) (Waldron) Controlled Substances: Research Advisory Panel: Meetings. Chapter 156, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure authorizes the Research Advisory Panel to hold closed sessions for the purpose of discussing, reviewing, and approving research projects that contain sensitive and confidential information, including trade secrets, intellectual property, or proprietary information in its possession.

***[SB 1064](#) (Laird) Cannabis: Operator and Separate Premises License Types: Excessive Concentration of Licenses.
Chapter 875, Statutes of 2024**

This measure revises the Medical and Adult Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act licensing scheme for commercial cannabis activities by adding a combined activities license classification. It also defines “combined activities license” as a state license that authorizes two or more commercial cannabis activities at the same premises, with the exception of laboratory testing.

**[SB 1109](#) (Bradford) Cannabis: Demographic Information of License Applicants.
Chapter 878, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) to collect and consolidate the demographic information about every license applicant, and requires the DCC to publish the aggregate demographic data that it collects on its internet website.

**[SB 1498](#) (Ashby) Cannabis and Industrial Hemp: Advertising: Civil Action.
Chapter 899, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes the Attorney General, a city attorney, a district attorney, or county counsel to bring a civil action in superior court to redress a violation of specified advertising prohibitions for cannabis and industrial hemp products.

C. Crime and Sentencing

**[AB 1831](#) (Berman) Crimes: Child Pornography.
Chapter 926, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the scope of what constitutes child pornography to include material that is digitally altered or artificially generated that depicts a person under the age of 18 years old engaged in or simulating sexual conduct.

**[AB 1874](#) (Sanchez) Crimes: Disorderly Conduct.
Chapter 554, Statutes of 2024**

This measure increases the punishment for a second or subsequent offense, or if the victim is a minor, for those who surreptitiously film, photograph, or record a person who is in a state of undress. The punishment would increase to be punishable as a felony with a term of incarceration ranging from one year to three years in county jail and a fine of up to \$2,000.

**[AB 1892](#) (Flora) Interception of Electronic Communications.
Chapter 363, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the current authorization that allows judges, until Jan. 1, 2030, to authorize an order for the interception of wire or electronic communications if there is probable cause the individual who will be surveilled is committing, is about to commit, or has committed specific crimes. This measure expands this order for the interception of electronic communication to include the distribution of obscene material depicting persons under the age of 18 years old.

[AB 1962 \(Berman\) Crimes: Disorderly Conduct.](#)**Chapter 367, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the definition of disorderly conduct to include the distribution of images or film or other material captured of a person obtained through the surreptitious filming, photographing, or recording of that person without their consent.

[AB 1978 \(Sanchez\) Vehicles: Speed Contests.](#)**Chapter 501, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes peace officers to seize and impound vehicles without being required to take the driver of the vehicle into custody if the driver was using their vehicle to obstruct or barricade a roadway or parking lot to facilitate and aid a speed contest.

[AB 1979 \(Ward\) Doxing Victims Recourse Act.](#)**Chapter 557, Statutes of 2024**

This measure creates a private course of action for civil remedies against a person who doxes another person with the intent to intimidate or cause unwanted contact, injury, or harassment by a third party, prompting reasonable fear for that person's safety. This measure creates a civil pathway for victims to seek remedy for both economic and noneconomic damages caused by the person who doxed them.

[AB 2018 \(Rodriguez\) Controlled Substances: Fenfluramine.](#)**Chapter 98, Statutes of 2024**

This measure removes the substance fenfluramine from the list of Schedule IV narcotics in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act and from the list of controlled substances.

[AB 2021 \(Bauer-Kahan\) Crimes: Selling or Furnishing Tobacco or Related Products and Paraphernalia to Underage Persons.](#)**Chapter 371, Statutes of 2024**

This measure creates a fine for businesses, retailers, firms, or wholesalers who sell tobacco or tobacco products to those under the age of 21 years old. The fine for the first offense is set at \$500, for the second offense at \$1,000, and \$5,000 for any subsequent offense.

[AB 2024 \(Pacheco\) Domestic Violence: Restraining Orders.](#)**Chapter 648, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits the rejection of a protective order if the order has been submitted on the specified mandatory Judicial Council form, contains all the required documentation to issue an order, and clearly identifies both parties.

[AB 2049 \(Pacheco\) Motions for Summary Judgment: Filing Deadlines.](#)**Chapter 99, Statutes of 2024**

This measure revises the deadlines for a motion for summary judgment or summary adjudication. This measure lengthens the timeline to file a motion for summary judgment or summary adjudication from 75 days prior to the hearing to 81 days. The opposition must then respond to the motion at least 20 days prior to the hearing, revised from 14

days prior to the hearing. Lastly, those initiating the motion must file a reply 11 days prior to the hearing.

[AB 2099](#) (Bauer-Kahan) Crimes: Reproductive Health Services.

Chapter 821, Statutes of 2024

This measure increases the punishments for violating the California Freedom of Access to Clinic and Church Entrances Act to either a misdemeanor or felony. The offense punishable as either a misdemeanor or felony will be the posting of images and information of a reproductive care facility or the personal information of the patients, providers, or individuals associated with the facility with the intent that another person will use this information to commit a crime involving a threat of or acts of violence. If the crime initiated by this information about the facility or associated individuals results in great bodily injury, the offense will be punished as a felony.

[AB 2111](#) (Wallis) License Plates: Obstruction or Alteration.

Chapter 59, Statutes of 2024

This measure prohibits a person from altering their license plate in any way that is meant to evade the visual or electronic capture of the license plate, regardless of who is capturing the license plate details.

[AB 2115](#) (Haney) Controlled Substances: Clinics.

Chapter 634, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)

This measure authorizes medical practitioners at a nonprofit or free clinic to prescribe and supply no more than a three-day supply of a Schedule 2 narcotic for the purpose of relieving withdrawal symptoms while arrangements for referral for greater treatment are made. The clinic supplying these narcotics will be required to comply with specific reporting, labeling, and recordkeeping as well as the establishment of policies and procedures surrounding the supply and use of the narcotic.

[AB 2215](#) (Bryan) Criminal Procedure: Arrests.

Chapter 954, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes an arresting peace officer to release an individual from custody without bringing that individual before a judge if that individual is, subsequent to being arrested, delivered to a public health or social services facility that provides specified services and the facility agrees to take them for treatment. This arrest is classified as a detention on that individual's record.

[AB 2295](#) (Addis) Crimes: Commencement of Prosecution.

Chapter 825, Statutes of 2024

This measure clarifies that if prosecution for a felony sex offense was committed when the victim was under the age of 18 years old and did not commence by the victim's 40th birthday, the prosecuting agency may provide victim assistance, including support in pursuing restorative justice.

[AB 2308 \(Davies\) Domestic Violence: Protective Orders.](#)**Chapter 649, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the available maximum a court can issue a protective restraining order that prohibits all types of contact with the victim by the subject for specified domestic violence offenses from 10 years to 15 years. The issuing court is also required to provide written notice, 15 days prior to a hearing, to all parties involved if the prosecuting attorney, victim, or defendant request to amend or terminate the order by request.

[AB 2483 \(Ting\) Postconviction Proceedings.](#)**Chapter 964, Statutes of 2024**

This measure sets a uniform standard for handling postconviction proceedings for defendants eligible for resentencing. This measure requires the presiding judges of each county superior court to convene a meeting with the district attorney, the public defenders, and other entities the judge deems necessary to be included to develop a fair and efficient plan for handling postconviction proceedings.

[AB 2521 \(Waldron\) Criminal Procedure: Confidentiality and DNA Testing.](#)**Chapter 153, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends access to the confidential request made by an indigent defendant in a capital murder case to have the court fund investigators, experts, and any other necessary preparation for the defense include the prosecuting attorney agency. Further, this measure requires both the district attorney and Attorney General in both capital and noncapital cases to come into agreement with each other and the defendant on which laboratory will conduct the forensic DNA testing granted by the court, if the defendant is a convicted felon serving a prison term.

[AB 2536 \(Hoover\) Vehicles: Local Registration Fees.](#)**Chapter 16, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the definition of vehicle theft to include the theft of parts or components of the vehicle, making these crimes eligible for funding programs to deter, investigate, and prosecute vehicle theft crimes funded by county-imposed vehicle registration fees.

[AB 2730 \(Lackey\) Sexual Assault: Medical Evidentiary Examinations.](#)**Chapter 113, Statutes of 2024**

This measure removes the requirement for qualified health-care professionals that are physician assistants, nurses, and nurse practitioners to consult with a physician during the examination and treatment of sexual assault victims. This measure also includes licensed and certified nurse-midwives working with a physician as a qualified health-care professional eligible to conduct these examinations and treatments.

[AB 2807 \(Villapudua\) Vehicles: Sideshows and Street Takeovers.](#)**Chapter 503, Statutes of 2024**

This measure clarifies in law that a “sideshow” is another term for what is defined as a

“street takeover,” aligning different regional terminology for the offense of engaging in motor vehicle exhibition of speed on highways or aiding such exhibitions.

[AB 2984](#) (Gipson) Fleeing the Scene of an Accident.

Chapter 750, Statutes of 2024

This measure extends the statute of limitations for the crime of fleeing the scene of an accident and leaving the state to avoid prosecution. This measure allows the statute of limitations to be tolled up to three years during any time the person is out of the state.

[AB 2985](#) (Hart) Courts: Mental Health Advisement.

Chapter 204, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the court to provide jurors serving on a jury in a criminal case or an alleged violent felony proceeding information on mental health services.

[AB 3085](#) (Gipson) Vehicles: Removal and Impoundment.

Chapter 504, Statutes of 2024

This measure expands offenses for which a peace officer is allowed to seize and impound a vehicle for up to 30 days pursuant to a warrant or order from a judge. This measure allows law enforcement to impound vehicles of those engaged in or aiding and abetting vehicle speed contests on a highway or in off-street parking lots.

[AB 3235](#) (Bryan) Fingerprint Rollers and Custodians of Records.

Chapter 254, Statutes of 2024

This measure gives the Department of Justice (DOJ) discretion to determine if a felony conviction, an arrest pending conviction, or a conviction for an offense related to the qualifications of a fingerprint roller or custodian of records is a basis to refuse certification or revoke certification for both positions.

[SB 268](#) (Alvarado-Gil) Crimes: Serious and Violent Felonies.

Chapter 855, Statutes of 2024

This measure designates the crime of the rape of an intoxicated person in which the defendant drugged the victim with the intent to commit the sexual assault as a violent felony. This would make the offense eligible for sentencing enhancements and a strike under California’s Three Strikes Law.

[SB 285](#) (Allen) Criminal Procedure: Sentencing.

Chapter 979, Statutes of 2024

This measure, beginning Jan. 1, 2025, provides that any individual sentenced to death or life without parole who has been convicted of a sexually violent crime and has not had their sentence reviewed by the sentencing court is ineligible to call for a recall and resentencing.

[SB 442](#) (Limón) Sexual Battery.

Chapter 981, Statutes of 2024

This measure expands the definition of sexual battery to include a person causing another person to, against their will, touch an intimate part of that person or a third

person. This offense is punishable as either a misdemeanor that carries up to a year of incarceration in county jail or a felony that carries two to four years of incarceration.

[SB 554](#) (Cortese) Restraining Orders.

Chapter 652, Statutes of 2024

This measure expands the allowable jurisdictions for an individual seeking a protective restraining order to the county superior court the offense took place in, the county the defendant resides in, or the county the victim either resides in or is temporarily located in. This measure also allows for nonresidents of the state to file for protective orders in these jurisdictions.

[SB 690](#) (Rubio) Domestic Violence.

Chapter 653, Statutes of 2024

This measure extends the statute of limitations for the prosecution of domestic violence from five years from when the crimes occurred up to seven years.

[SB 764](#) (Padilla) Minors: Online Platforms.

Chapter 611, Statutes of 2024

This measure provides monetary protection to minors engaged in the work of vlogging and online content creation by requiring a trust preserving the minor's gross earnings to be established as a condition of the engagement in content creation. This measure requires the vlogger to provide a written statement, under penalty of perjury, establishing the existence of the trust account and to maintain records of compensation generated by the material the minor(s) appeared in and the amount deposited into the trust accounts.

[SB 908](#) (Cortese) Fentanyl: Child Deaths.

Chapter 867, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to identify trends in fentanyl-related deaths in children aged zero to 5 years old and develop guidelines to distribute on how to protect against and prevent fentanyl-related deaths in children. This measure also requires CDPH to publish a report by Jan. 1, 2026, and continue to do so annually, on its findings and distribute these findings and guidelines to local health departments. This measure has a sunset date of Jan. 1, 2029.

[SB 926](#) (Wahab) Crimes: Distribution of Intimate Images.

Chapter 289, Statutes of 2024

This measure creates a new crime for a person who is 18 years or older to intentionally create and distribute, or cause the creation and distribution of any photograph, digital or electronic image, computer-generated image, or artificially generated images depicting any sexual conducts or acts. This crime is considered disorderly conduct and subject to punishment as a misdemeanor offense.

**[SB 976 \(Skinner\) Protecting Our Kids from Social Media Addiction Act.](#)
Chapter 321, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits operators of internet websites, apps, and other online services from specific behaviors that are detrimental to minors using these services. This measure prohibits the use of addictive feeds to a minor by operators of these services, unless the provider does not know the user is a minor. This measure requires that by Jan. 1, 2027, providers must obtain or reasonably determine the user to either not be a minor or have obtained the minor's parental consent. It also prohibits providers from sending minors notifications during school hours.

**[SB 981 \(Wahab\) Sexually Explicit Digital Images.](#)
Chapter 292, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires social media platforms to immediately remove from public viewing any reported instances of "sexually explicit digital identity theft" when sexually explicit material has been created or altered to depict intimate body parts of a person who did not consent to the creation or posting of such material or use of their likeness for the material.

**[SB 989 \(Ashby\) Domestic Violence: Deaths.](#)
Chapter 654, Statutes of 2024**

This measure makes several changes to existing law regarding the investigation and handling of deaths related to domestic violence or of a person who has a history of domestic violence victimization. This measure allows for family members of the deceased victim to obtain photographs or videos taken by the coroner through written authorization for use in a potential civil action against the suspect. If any individual is suspected of committing suicide but has a history of domestic violence victimization, the coroner must investigate the case and may consult with forensic pathologists.

**[SB 1025 \(Eggman\) Pretrial Diversion for Veterans.](#)
Chapter 924, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the existing law to include certain felony offenses as eligible for the Military Pretrial Diversion Program if it can be shown the defendant's condition, as a result of their military service, was an influencing factor in the commission of the offense. All felony charges except murder, manslaughter, or sexual offense are eligible for the pretrial diversion program.

**[SB 1323 \(Menjivar\) Criminal Procedure: Competence to Stand Trial.](#)
Chapter 646, Statutes of 2024**

This measure revises the process for determining if a defendant is mentally competent to stand trial. Rather than the court holding a hearing to determine the defendant's mental competency for trial, this measure allows an evaluation by one or two licensed psychologists or psychiatrists and requires them to submit a report to the court on the defendant's mental cognition. The court, if neither prosecution nor defense objects, may use this report in its determination on whether the defendant is mentally competent to stand trial.

**[SB 1381](#) (Wahab) Crimes: Child Pornography.
Chapter 929, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the scope of the definition of child pornography to include matter that is digitally altered or generated by artificial intelligence to depict an individual under the age of 18 years old engaged in sexual conduct.

**[SB 1386](#) (Caballero) Evidence: Sexual Assault.
Chapter 993, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends existing protection under the Rape Shield's Law in criminal sexual harassment, sexual assault, or sexual battery proceedings to civil sexual harassment, sexual assault, or sexual battery proceedings. Specifically, this measure prevents the defendant from using the plaintiff's previous sexual history or conduct, or any other opinion evidence, to challenge the plaintiff's credibility on consent or injury.

**[SB 1400](#) (Stern) Criminal Procedure: Competence to Stand Trial.
Chapter 647, Statutes of 2024**

This measure removes the ability of the court to dismiss a defendant's misdemeanor charge and requires the court to hold a hearing to determine the defendant's eligibility for diversion and treatment programs. If the defendant is determined to be ineligible for these programs, the court is required to determine if the defendant will be enrolled in the Community Assistance, Recovery and Empowerment (CARE) program, placed in outpatient treatment, or placed under conservatorship, or if the defendant's treatment plan will be modified.

**[SB 1414](#) (Grove) Crimes: Solicitation of a Minor.
Chapter 617, Statutes of 2024**

This measure increases the punishment for the crime of soliciting a minor under the age of 16 years old or of soliciting a minor under the age of 18 years old who is a victim of human trafficking. This measure raises this offense from a misdemeanor to being eligible for sentencing as either a misdemeanor or a felony. This offense is now punishable by one year in a county jail and a \$10,000 fine as a misdemeanor or 16 months to three years and a \$10,000 fine as a felony. A second or subsequent violation is punishable as a felony.

D. Emergency Services and Preparedness

**[AB 977](#) (Rodriguez) Emergency Departments: Assault and Battery.
Chapter 937, Statutes of 2024**

This measure makes an assault or battery committed against a physician, nurse, or other health-care worker of a hospital engaged in providing services within the emergency department punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

**[AB 1316](#) (Irwin) Emergency Services: Psychiatric Emergency Medical Conditions.
Chapter 632, Statutes of 2024**

This measure revises the definition of “psychiatric emergency medical condition” to make that definition applicable regardless of whether the patient is voluntary, or is involuntarily detained for assessment, evaluation, and crisis intervention, or placement for evaluation and treatment.

**[AB 1843](#) (Rodriguez) Emergency Ambulance Employees.
Chapter 943, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires an emergency ambulance provider to offer to all emergency ambulance employees, upon the employee’s request, peer support services to provide peer representatives who are available to come to the aid of their fellow employees on a broad range of emotional or professional issues.

**[AB 1863](#) (Ramos) California Emergency Services Act: Notification Systems:
Feather Alert.
Chapter 659, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), in consultation with specified groups including tribal nations, to develop policies and procedures providing instruction for law enforcement agencies and other entities on how to proceed when a missing person has been reported.

**[AB 2225](#) (Rodriguez) Discovery: Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Person or
Personnel Review Committees.
Chapter 329, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the protection of organized committees of health-care professionals from having their quality assurance review meetings and conversations recorded and used as evidence in legal proceedings to prehospital emergency services providers.

**[AB 2348](#) (Ramos) California Emergency Services Act: Notification Systems:
Feather Alert.
Chapter 661, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires CalOES, in consultation with specified groups including tribal nations, to develop policies and procedures providing instruction specifying how a law enforcement agency and certain entities involved in emergency warnings are required to proceed after a missing person has been reported to a law enforcement agency. This measure requires those policies and procedures to include procedures for the transfer of information regarding the missing person and the circumstances surrounding the missing person’s disappearance.

**[AB 2645](#) (Lackey) Electronic Toll Collection Systems: Information Sharing: Law
Enforcement.
Chapter 730, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes a transportation agency that employs an electronic toll

collection system to provide the date, time, and location of a vehicle license plate read captured by the system to a peace officer in response to an emergency alert.

**[AB 2859](#) (Patterson, Jim) Emergency Medical Technicians: Peer Support.
Chapter 744, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes an emergency medical services provider to establish a peer support and crisis referral program to provide a network of peer representatives available to aid fellow employees on emotional or professional issues.

[AB 2968](#) (Connolly) School Safety and Fire Prevention: Fire Hazard Severity Zones: Comprehensive School Safety Plans: Communication and Evacuation Plans.

Chapter 582, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the disaster procedures in the comprehensive school safety plans to include the establishment of a procedure to identify appropriate refuge shelter for all pupils and staff for use in the event of an evacuation order, and to notify the operational area having jurisdiction of the refuge.

[SB 990](#) (Padilla) Office of Emergency Services: State Emergency Plan: LGBTQ+ Individuals.

This measure requires CalOES no later than Jan. 1, 2029, and every five years thereafter, to update the State Emergency Plan to include proposed policies and best practices for local government and nongovernmental entities to equitably serve lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, and plus communities during an emergency or natural disaster.

E. Firearms

**[AB 1982](#) (Mathis) Firearm Safety Certificate: Exemptions.
Chapter 146, Statutes of 2024**

This measure would include a Veteran Health Identification Card issued by the Department of Veteran Affairs as appropriate documentation to prove an individual qualifies for the exemptions to possess a firearm safety certificate in order to purchase or possess a firearm.

**[AB 2629](#) (Haney) Firearms: Prohibited Persons.
Chapter 527, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the current prohibition of possessing or purchasing firearms by those who have been found mentally incompetent to stand trial to include those found mentally incompetent to stand trial in post-release community supervision or parole revocation hearings.

**[AB 2739](#) (Maienschein) Firearms.
Chapter 534, Statutes of 2024**

This measure would expand the violation for illegally carrying or concealing a handgun,

and its consequential eligibility for forfeiture and destruction, to any firearm. Any firearm illegally concealed or openly carried, whether loaded or unloaded, will be deemed a nuisance and is subject to forfeiture and destruction, as handguns are under current law.

[AB 2759](#) (Petrie-Norris) Domestic Violence Protective Orders: Possession of A Firearm.

Chapter 535, Statutes of 2024

This measure revises the current exemption in existing law concerning the relinquishment of possessed firearms and ammunition for those served with protective orders, as well as barring those individuals from the purchase of further firearms or ammunition. The exemption now allows the court to permit sworn peace officers to carry specific firearms or ammunition on and off duty as a condition of employment and/or a matter of personal safety if they are deemed not to be an additional threat and have been psychologically evaluated by domestic violence specialists.

[AB 2822](#) (Gabriel) Domestic Violence.

Chapter 536, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires that a law enforcement agency's domestic violence incident report form used by officers responding to domestic violence calls include space for documenting the presence and removal of any deadly weapons from the location of the domestic violence incident.

[AB 2842](#) (Papan) Firearms.

Chapter 537, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires any law enforcement agency that contracts with a third party for gun-buyback programs to ensure the destruction of the firearms procured through such a program and prohibits the sale of any part or attachment from those procured firearms to be resold by the third party. This measure allows for an exemption to the required destruction of these firearms if they are donated to a museum or historical society.

[AB 2907](#) (Zbur) Firearms: Restrained Persons.

Chapter 538, Statutes of 2024

This measure would expand upon the existing prohibition of purchase or possession of firearms and ammunition by those subject to a protective or restraining order to those who are subject to specific protective orders issued in domestic violence convictions. This measure also requires law enforcement officers responding to domestic violence calls to question the arrestee, victim, and all related parties about the presence and location of any deadly weapon and to confiscate any weapon discovered during a lawful search.

[AB 2917](#) (Zbur) Firearms: Restraining Orders.

Chapter 539, Statutes of 2024

This measure expands the criteria for which a gun violence restraining order can be issued, barring those who are subject to the order from purchasing or possessing a firearm or ammunition for a period of one to five years. This measure expands the

reviewable criteria to include consideration of recent threats or acts of violence directed toward another group or location, a past history of such threats or acts, politically motivated threats or acts, stalking, and animal cruelty, all as determinates for the extension of protective orders.

[AB 3064 \(Maienschein\) Firearms.](#)

Chapter 540, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes the DOJ, beginning on Jan. 1, 2026, to charge manufacturers of firearm-safety devices a fee for processing and listing of new devices on the roster of the DOJ-approved devices for sale within the state. The DOJ is also authorized to charge manufacturers and importers of already rostered devices an annual fee to cover the costs of prototype storage.

[AB 3072 \(Petrie-Norris\) Child Custody: Ex Parte Orders.](#)

Chapter 317, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the court to consider a parent's access, possession, or purchase of a firearm illegally as a demonstration of immediate harm to the child when determining granting or modifying a child custody order on an ex parte basis.

[AB 3083 \(Lackey\) Domestic Violence: Protective Orders: Background Checks.](#)

Chapter 541, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires all courts in the state to conduct a search, in compliance with the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, through the DOJ's Automated Firearms Systems to determine if the subject of a protective order has firearms registered to them.

[SB 53 \(Portantino\) Firearms: Storage.](#)

Chapter 542, Statutes of 2024

This measure, beginning Jan. 1, 2026, requires all owners of firearms in the state to have their firearms securely stored when not in use by its lawful owner. This measure specifies that a firearm is considered securely stored when either stored in a locked safety device or has a certified safety device affixed to the firearm. A violation of this measure would result in an infraction for its first two offenses and would become a misdemeanor upon a third and subsequent violations.

[SB 758 \(Umberg\) Firearms.](#)

Chapter 543, Statutes of 2024

This measure expands the offense of acquiring a firearm with the intent to transfer that firearm to a minor or to evade firearm transfer requirements to include firearms that have been imported into the state with this intent.

[SB 899 \(Skinner\) Protective Orders: Firearms.](#)

Chapter 544, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires courts, beginning Jan. 1, 2026, when issuing protective orders to provide those subject to the order with information alerting them that they must relinquish firearms and ammunition in their possession. This measure also requires that courts are required to review the case to ensure the subject of the protective order has

compiled with the relinquishment requirement and requires any violation of relinquishment to be reported to the prosecuting attorney.

[SB 902](#) (Roth) Firearms: Public Safety.

Chapter 545, Statutes of 2024

This measure extends the 10-year prohibition of purchasing, receiving, possessing, or having control of any firearms for those convicted of certain misdemeanors. Beginning Jan. 1, 2025, any person convicted of maliciously and intentionally maiming, mutilating, torturing, wounding, or killing a living animal will be included in the 10-year firearm prohibition.

[SB 965](#) (Min) Firearms.

Chapter 546, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the DOJ to provide additional information in its annual report summarizing and analyzing the number of firearms that have been lost, stolen, recovered, or used in the commission of a crime. New information to be provided includes the DOJ's staffing level available to conduct inspection of firearm and ammunition vendors, the total number of inspections conducted, the information gathered, a list of violations from inspection, and their resolutions.

[SB 1002](#) (Blakespear) Firearms: Prohibited Persons.

Chapter 526, Statutes of 2024

This measure creates a prohibition on the possession or purchase of ammunition for individuals who are subject to mental-illness-related firearm prohibitions and requires those subject to these prohibitions to relinquish all firearms and ammunition in their possession.

[SB 1019](#) (Blakespear) Firearms: Destruction.

Chapter 547, Statutes of 2024

This measure specifies the method of destruction to be employed by law enforcement agencies of firearms they are required to destroy. This measure requires these firearms to be destroyed by entirely smelting, shredding, crushing, or cutting all parts of the firearms, including attachments. Law enforcement agencies are required to develop and post on their websites written policies about the destruction of firearms.

F. Fire Services

[SB 504](#) (Dodd) Wildfires: Defensible Space: Grant Programs: Local Governments.

Chapter 982, Statutes of 2024

This measure makes minor changes and updates to the defensible space requirements for State Responsibility Areas and Local Responsibility Areas. This measure also makes changes to the Fire Prevention Grants program at the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, including allowing public education and outreach programs to

include new technologies and game elements to enhance and accelerate the education of property owners.

G. Law Enforcement

AB 2541 (Bains) Peace Officer Training: Wandering. Chapter 333, Statutes of 2024

This bill measure requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), in consultation with specified subject matter experts and on or before Jan. 1, 2026, to develop guidelines addressing wandering associated with Alzheimer's disease, autism, and dementia.

AB 2546 (Rendon) Law Enforcement and State Agencies: Military Equipment: Funding, Acquisition, and Use. Chapter 408, Statutes of 2024

This measure clarifies the definition of military equipment and replaces references to specific trade names with a general description of the devices for the purpose of procurement of military equipment by law enforcement.

AB 2621 (Gabriel) Law Enforcement Training. Chapter 532, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires POST to include instruction on identifying when a gun violence restraining order is necessary to prevent a hate crime and the process for getting such a protective order. This training will be added to the current existing requirement for POST instruction on indicators of hate crimes, responses to hate crime waves, and methods of handling incidents.

AB 2695 (Ramos) Law Enforcement: Criminal Statistics. Chapter 662, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires data reported by law enforcement and the DOJ to disaggregate the data collected based on whether the incidents took place in Indian country.

SB 400 (Wahab) Peace Officers: Confidentiality of Records. Chapter 3, Statutes of 2024

This measure clarifies that the confidentiality provision under the California Public Records Act does not prohibit an agency that formerly employed a peace officer or custodial officer from disclosing the termination for cause of that officer.

SB 918 (Umberg) Law Enforcement Contact Process: Search Warrants. Chapter 985, Statutes of 2024

This measure would require a social media platform to maintain a law enforcement contact process that, among other things, makes available a staffed hotline for law enforcement personnel for purposes of receiving, and responding to, requests for information. This measure also requires a social media platform to comply with a search warrant within 72 hours if the subject of the search warrant is information associated

with an account on the social media platform and that information is controlled by a user of the social media platform. This measure would not apply to a social media platform with fewer than 1 million discrete monthly users and would make its provisions operative on July 1, 2025.

H. Retail Theft

***[AB 1779](#) (Irwin) Theft: Jurisdiction.**

Chapter 165, Statutes of 2024

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

***[AB 1802](#) (Jones-Sawyer) Crimes: Organized Theft.**

Chapter 166, Statutes of 2024

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

***[AB 1960](#) (Rivas, Robert) Sentencing Enhancements: Property Loss.**

Chapter 220, Statutes of 2024

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

***[AB 1972](#) (Alanis) Regional Property Crimes Task Force.**

Chapter 167, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency).

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

***[AB 2943](#) (Zbur) Crimes: Shoplifting.**

Chapter 168, Statutes of 2024

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

***[AB 3209](#) (Berman) Crimes: Theft: Retail Theft Restraining Orders.**

Chapter 169, Statutes of 2024

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

***[SB 905](#) (Wiener) Crimes: Theft From a Vehicle.**

Chapter 170, Statutes of 2024

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[SB 982](#) (Wahab) Crimes: Organized Theft.*Chapter 171, Statutes of 2024**

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[SB 1144](#) (Skinner) Marketplaces: Online Marketplaces.*Chapter 172, Statutes of 2024**

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[SB 1242](#) (Min) Crimes: Fires.*Chapter 173, Statutes of 2024**

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

[SB 1416](#) (Newman) Sentencing Enhancements: Sale, Exchange, or Return of Stolen Property.*Chapter 174, Statutes of 2024**

Cal Cities has prepared a comprehensive summary of this measure in Appendix A of this document.

I. Victim's Rights

[AB 1186](#) (Bonta) Restitution Fines.**Chapter 805, Statutes of 2024**

This measure provides that the outstanding balance of any restitution fines, including any collection fees, are unenforceable and uncollectible 10 years after the date of imposition of an order for a restitution fine.

[AB 2432](#) (Gabriel) California Victims of Crime Act.**Chapter 651, Statutes of 2024**

This measure establishes the California Crime Victims Funds within the State Treasury and authorizes the money deposited in the account to be appropriated by the California Office of Emergency Services to support victims of crime. This measure also provides that corporations convicted of misdemeanor or felony offenses may be made to pay additional fines as a white-collar crime enhancement that will be equal to either two times the value taken or lost, 75% of which will be deposited into the California Crime Victims Funds account.

[SB 379](#) (Umberg) Victim Services: Restorative Justice.**Chapter 980, Statutes of 2024**

This bill requires the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to establish and maintain an Accountability Letter Bank program, with the goal of providing a voluntary opportunity for incarcerated persons to be accountable for the harm they have caused and to express remorse to those they have harmed. This measure allows

victims, survivors, and next of kin to receive a letter of accountability from an incarcerated person when, and if, they choose to receive a letter that is addressed to them.

J. Miscellaneous

AB 628 (Wilson) Prisons: Employment of Inmates.

Chapter 54, Statutes of 2024

This measure, contingent upon the passage and approval by the voters of a constitutional amendment that prohibits all involuntary servitude (Proposition 6), requires the CDCR to develop a voluntary work program and to prescribe rules and regulations regarding work and programming assignments for CDCR inmates. These regulations include the wages for work assignments and requires wages for work assignments in county and city jail programs to be set by local ordinance.

AB 2020 (Bonta) Survivors of Human Trafficking Support Act.

Chapter 615, Statutes of 2024.

This measure requires POST to, by no later than June 1, 2026, develop guidelines for interacting with survivors of human trafficking. This measure requires each law enforcement agency to, by no later than Dec. 1, 2026, adopt a written policy for interacting with survivors of human trafficking based on the guidelines developed by POST.

AB 2481 (Lowenthal) Social Media-related Threats: Reporting.

Chapter 832, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires a social media platform to disclose all social media-related threat reporting procedures for certain verified reporters in the social media platform's terms of service. This measure defines "social media-related threat" to mean content posted on a social media platform that promotes, incites, facilitates, or perpetrates any of certain things, including cyberbullying, suicide, and drug trafficking.

***AB 3024 (Ward) Civil Rights.**

Chapter 584, Statutes of 2024, Urgency

This measure expands the definition of "intimidation by threat of violence" under the Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976 to also include terrorizing the owner or occupant of private property with the distribution of materials on the private property, without authorization, with the purpose of terrorizing the owner or occupant of that private property. This measure prohibits speech alone as the basis of an action, unless there is a showing that the speech itself threatens violence against a specific person or group of persons, and because of the speech, violence will be committed against them or their property.

**[AB 3138](#) (Wilson) License Plates and Registration Cards: Alternative Devices.
Chapter 756, Statutes of 2024**

This measure allows any vehicle, beginning on Jan. 1, 2027, to be offered an alternative device to a license plate or registration card that includes vehicle location technology.

REVENUE AND TAXATION

VII. Revenue and Taxation

A. Property Tax

[AB 1819](#) (Waldron) Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts: Public Capital Facilities: Wildfires.

Chapter 357, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows certain enhanced infrastructure financing districts to finance specified firefighting equipment if the district is at least partially in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone.

[AB 1868](#) (Friedman) Property Taxation: Assessments: Affordable Housing.

Chapter 553, Statutes of 2024

This measure would, for purposes of valuing property by a county assessor, establish a rebuttable assumption that, at the time of purchase, the assessor shall not include in the taxable value the value of the deed of trust on certain affordability-restricted properties utilizing the community land trust model.

[AB 1879](#) (Gipson) Property Taxation: Filing.

Chapter 217, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes a taxpayer to use an electronic signature instead of a manual, facsimile, or other signature for a State Board of Equalization (BOE) form if a county assessor has authorized that form to be submitted via the use of electronic media. This measure also requires a county assessor to accept the electronic signature and provides that a compliant electronic signature has the same legal effect as other signatures of the taxpayer. Finally, this measure authorizes an assessor to accept the filing of all BOE forms via electronic media, not just property statements.

***[AB 2353](#) (Ward) Property Taxation: Welfare Exemption: Delinquent Payments: Interest and Penalties.**

Chapter 566, Statutes of 2024

This measure provides that property owners developing affordable rental housing who qualify for the property tax welfare exemption are not liable for penalties and interest on delinquent property taxes under certain circumstances.

[AB 2488](#) (Ting) Downtown Revitalization and Economic Recovery Financing Districts: City and County of San Francisco.

Chapter 274, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows the City and County of San Francisco to create a Downtown Revitalization and Economic Recovery Financing District to finance commercial-to-residential conversion projects using incremental property tax revenues.

**[AB 2897](#) (Connolly) Property Tax: Welfare Exemption: Community Land Trusts.
Chapter 580, Statutes of 2024**

This measure changes the definition of a community land trust for purposes of property tax assessment.

***[AB 3134](#) (Chen) Property Taxation: Refunds.
Chapter 922, Statutes of 2024**

This measure modifies the process for issuing certain property tax refunds by increasing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the threshold for automatic refunds under specified circumstances, allowing certain refunds to be paid without the taxpayer filing a claim, and establishing time limits for refunds.

**[AB 3277](#) (Cmte. on Local Government) Local Agency Formation Commission:
Districts: Property Tax.
Chapter 70, Statutes of 2024**

This measure specifies that if a proposal includes the formation of a district, a local agency formation commission only needs to determine the amount of property tax revenue to be exchanged by an affected agency if the applicant is seeking a share of the property tax.

**[AB 3288](#) (Cmte. on Revenue and Taxation) Property Taxation: Tax-defaulted
Property Sales: Objections and Excess Proceeds.
Chapter 123, Statutes of 2024**

This measure modifies the date by which a taxing agency may object to a tax sale and specifies mailing procedures for interested parties filing claims for excess proceeds of a tax sale.

***[SB 1140](#) (Caballero) Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District.
Chapter 599, Statutes of 2024**

This measure makes numerous changes to enhanced infrastructure financing district (EIFD) law, with the primary being a reduction in the number of EIFD formation meetings from four to three. This measure also specifies that an eligible project for climate resiliency districts includes a project that intends to improve air quality.

B. Sales and Use Tax

**[AB 2555](#) (Quirk-Silva) Sales and Use Tax: Exemption: Medicinal Cannabis:
Donations.
Chapter 920, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure extends the use tax exemption for medicinal cannabis or medicinal cannabis products donated by a licensed cannabis retailer to a medicinal cannabis patient until Jan. 1, 2030.

***[AB 2854](#) (Irwin) Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law.
Chapter 842, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires local agencies to publish to their websites and provide to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration specified information regarding agreements between the local agency and a private retailer that result in the direct or indirect payment, transfer, diversion, or rebate of Bradley-Burns sales and use tax revenues.

**[AB 3259](#) (Wilson) Transactions and Use Taxes: City Of Campbell: City of Pinole: County of Solano.
Chapter 852, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure authorizes the City of Campbell, the City of Pinole, the County of Solano, or any city in the County of Solano, by ordinance or by citizens' initiative, to impose a transactions and use tax for general or specific purposes, at a rate of no more than 0.5% that, in combination with other transactions and use taxes, would exceed the combined rate limit of 2%, if certain requirements are met.

***[SB 1059](#) (Bradford) Cannabis: Local Taxation: Gross Receipts.
Chapter 874, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits a local jurisdiction, for the purposes of any local cannabis business tax or fee levied on a licensed cannabis retailer, from including in the definition of "gross receipts" the amount of any specified state-authorized taxes.

C. Miscellaneous

***[AB 2257](#) (Wilson) Local Government: Property-related Water and Sewer Fees and Assessments: Remedies.
Chapter 561, Statutes of 2024**

This measure provides that if a local agency complies with specified exhaustion of remedies procedures for purposes of a fee of assessment adopted according to Proposition 218, then a person or entity that has not submitted a written objection to that local agency in a timely manner is prohibited from bringing a judicial action or proceeding alleging noncompliance with the constitutional provisions of Proposition 218, and the court's review is limited to a record of proceedings containing specified documents.

***[AB 2618](#) (Chen) Surplus Funds: Investment.
Chapter 239, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends, until Jan. 1, 2031, the authority for a local agency to invest up to 50% (rather than 30%) of its surplus funds in deposits at a commercial bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union under specified conditions.

**[AB 2813](#) (Aguiar-Curry) Government Investment Act.
Chapter 155, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure clarifies the technical implementation provisions of ACA 1, clarifies terms

and project eligibility, and specifies local transparency requirements. This is a companion measure to ACA 1/Proposition 5, which will only take effect if approved by voters.

**SB 549 (Newman) Gaming: Tribal Nations Access to Justice Act.
Chapter 860, Statutes of 2024**

This measure authorizes a California Indian tribe to bring an action in superior court against a cardroom and third-party providers seeking a declaration as to whether a controlled game operated by a cardroom and banked by a third-party provider constitutes a banking card game that violates state law. Any action pursuant to this measure must be filed no later than April 1, 2025, in the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento.

**TRANSPORTATION,
COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC
WORKS**

VIII. Transportation, Communications, and Public Works

A. Contracting and Public Works

[SB 1303](#) (Caballero) Public Works. Chapter 991, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires a private labor compliance entity to disclose potential conflicts of interest to a body awarding a public works contract. If conflict exists, the entity is prohibited from entering into a contract with an awarding body. Additionally, this measure requires a private labor compliance entity to take certain steps before and after withholding funds from a contractor or subcontractor who violates public works law. These violations include providing a venue for a contractor or subcontractor to respond to alleged violations. Finally, this measure requires a private labor compliance entity seeking to withhold funds from a public works contractor or subcontractor on behalf of an awarding body to, within 20 days of a written request for review by the contractor or subcontractor, provide a venue for a public works contractor or subcontractor to review and respond to evidence of alleged violations.

B. Infrastructure

[AB 2368](#) (Petrie-Norris) System Reliability and Outages. Chapter 713, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) to amend its tariff, as deemed necessary and subject to approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to be consistent with the efficient use and reliable operation of the transmission grid. This measure also requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to assess if there is sufficient capacity available for procurement in the short term and midterm when establishing resource adequacy requirements. The short-term and midterm periods are defined as the period between two and five years in the future. All load-serving entities must meet these requirements. Finally, this measure requires the CAISO, if it finds that the primary cause of a major outage that affects at least 10% of customers of the local distribution service is the insufficient procurement of generation resources, to post the finding and recommendations for the procurement of necessary resources on its internet website and share the finding and recommendations with the CPUC, the State Energy Resources Conservation and California Energy Commission (CEC), and the Legislature.

[SB 778](#) (Ochoa Bogh) Excavations: Subsurface Installations. Chapter 447, Statutes of 2024

This measure revises the procedures under the Dig Safe Act, requiring an excavator planning to conduct an excavation to notify the regional notification center of their intent before beginning excavation. It also outlines the steps an excavator must follow should a ticket expire. This measure requires the excavator to inform the regional notification

center of their intent to use a vacuum excavation device when obtaining a ticket. Also, this measure prohibits, unless an emergency exists, an excavator from beginning an excavation until all operators of subsurface installations listed on the ticket have fulfilled their obligations and limits the legal start date and time if all operators have fulfilled their obligations.

[SB 1221](#) (Min) Gas Corporations: Ceasing Service: Priority Neighborhood Decarbonization Zones.

Chapter 602, Statutes of 2024

This measure authorizes 30 pilot projects where cost-effective decarbonization of priority neighborhoods meeting specified criteria can be implemented, if the CPUC determines adequate substitute energy is available, among other requirements. This measure also requires specified mapping of the natural gas utility distribution system and requires the identification of priority decarbonization neighborhood zones. It also authorizes gas corporations to cease providing service within the 30 pilot projects, among other provisions. The CPUC is required, on or before Jan. 1, 2026, to designate priority neighborhood decarbonization zones considering, among other things, the concentration of gas distribution line replacement projects identified in the maps. This measure sunsets on Jan. 1, 2031.

[SB 1420](#) (Caballero) Hydrogen Production Facilities: Certification and Environmental Review.

Chapter 608, Statutes of 2024

This measure excludes from the definition of “energy infrastructure project” for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) streamlining benefits eligible renewable energy resources under the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program that combust, rather than use, biomass fuels. This measure would include hydrogen production facilities and associated on-site storage and processing facilities that do not derive hydrogen from a fossil fuel feedstock and that receive funding from specified state and federal programs within the definition of “energy infrastructure project.” CEQA requires preparation of specified documentation before a public agency approves or carries out certain projects. Current law authorizes the Governor to certify energy infrastructure projects meeting specified requirements for streamlining benefits related to CEQA. Current law defines “energy infrastructure project” for these purposes to include eligible renewable energy resources under the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, excluding resources that use biomass fuels. Current law expressly excludes from that definition of “energy infrastructure project” any project using hydrogen.

C. Telecommunication and Broadband

[SB 1152](#) (Limón) State Fire Marshal: Fire Safety: Regulations: Lithium-based Battery Systems: Telecommunications Infrastructure.

Chapter 781, Statutes of 2024

This measure requires the State Fire Marshal, before the next triennial edition of the

California Building Standards Code adopted after Jan. 1, 2025, to propose to the commission updates to the fire standards relating to requirements for lithium-based battery systems. This measure also would require these updates to address the specific environments in which communications utilities are to deploy the lithium-based battery systems in order to meet specified requirements relating to backup electricity for telecommunications infrastructure.

D. Transportation

AB 1774 (Dixon) Vehicles: Electric Bicycles.

Chapter 55, Statutes of 2024

This measure prohibits a person from selling a product or device that can modify the speed capability of an electric bicycle such that it no longer meets the definition of an electric bicycle. Current law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts and requires electric bicycles to comply with specified equipment and manufacturing requirements. Current law prohibits a person from tampering with or modifying an electric bicycle to change the speed capability of the bicycle, unless they appropriately replace the label indicating the classification required.

***AB 1777 (Ting) Autonomous Vehicles.**

Chapter 682, Statutes of 2024

This measure would, commencing July 1, 2026, require manufacturers of autonomous vehicles that operate without a human operator physically present in the vehicle, except as provided to comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, to maintain a dedicated emergency response telephone line that is available for emergency response officials, as defined, and to equip each autonomous vehicle with a two-way voice communication device that enables emergency response officials that are near the vehicle to communicate effectively with a remote human operator. This measure would authorize an emergency response official to issue an emergency geofencing message, as defined, to a manufacturer and would require a manufacturer to direct its fleet to leave or avoid the area identified within two minutes of receiving an emergency geofencing message.

AB 1953 (Villapudua) Vehicles: Weight Limits.

Chapter 219, Statutes of 2024

This measure clarifies that the power unit of a near-zero-emission or zero-emission vehicle is authorized to exceed the allowable gross weight limits by up to a maximum of 2,000 pounds. Current state law, to the extent expressly authorized by federal law, authorizes a near-zero-emission vehicle or a zero-emission vehicle, as defined, to exceed the weight limits on the power unit by up to 2,000 pounds. This measure would also clarify that the maximum gross vehicle weight for a near-zero-emission vehicle or a zero-emission vehicle is 82,000 pounds.

[AB 2037](#) (Papan) Weights and Measures: Electric Vehicle Chargers.**Chapter 692, Statutes of 2024**

This measure would, beginning Jan. 1, 2026, authorize a county sealer to test and verify as correct any electric vehicle charger operated by a public agency that is located in the county in which the sealer has jurisdiction. This measure would require a county sealer, upon testing and finding that an electric vehicle charger operated by a public agency is incorrect to cause it to be marked with the words “out of order” and require the charger to be repaired or corrected. This measure would authorize a county board of supervisors to charge an annual registration fee for the cost of inspecting and testing an electric vehicle charger operated by a public agency.

[AB 2086](#) (Schiavo) Transportation Funding: California Transportation Plan: Public Dashboard.**Chapter 629, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to include in their California Transportation Plan a financial element that summarizes the full cost of plan implementation through the first 10 years of the planning period and includes a summary of available revenues through the planning period and an analysis of what is feasible within the plan if constrained by a realistic projection of available revenues. Updated every five years, a copy of the plan will be sent to the Governor and the Legislature as a long-range planning document that incorporates various elements and is consistent with specified expressions of legislative intent.

[AB 2130](#) (Santiago) Parking Violations.**Chapter 379, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the options available to a person contesting the results of the initial review of an administrative hearing process in the enforcement and processing of parking violations and penalties to have a choice of a hearing by mail, in person, or, if offered by the issuing agency, by telephone or electronic means.

[AB 2186](#) (Wallis) Vehicles: Impoundment.**Chapter 502, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands the list of offenses — engaging in a motor vehicle speed contest, reckless driving, and exhibition of speed on a highway — for which a person may be arrested and the person’s vehicle seized to include exhibition of speed in an off-street parking facility.

[AB 2427](#) (McCarty) Electric Vehicle Charging Stations: Permitting: Curbside Charging.*Chapter 567, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the division Zero-Emission Vehicle Market Development Office within the Governor’s Office of Business (GO-Biz) to develop a model permitting checklist, model zoning ordinances, and best practices for permit costs and permit review timelines to help local governments permit curbside charging stations as part of GO-Biz’s development of the Electric Vehicle Charging Station Permitting Guidebook or any subsequent updates. This measure would also require GO-Biz to consult with local

governments, electric vehicle service providers, and utilities while developing the above-described materials. Also, this measure requires a local agency that determines that there are no appropriate approved locations within the public right-of-way for installation of an electric vehicle charging station to publish that information on a publicly accessible internet website maintained by the local agency.

**[AB 2453](#) (Villapudua) Weights and Measures: Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment.
Chapter 399, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits, until Jan. 1, 2028, requiring electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) to be retested or placed in service by a service agency or sealer, under the general supervision of the Department of Food and Agriculture, if the EVSE has previously been placed in service by a service agency or sealer, before the EVSE is used after receiving maintenance.

**[AB 2669](#) (Ting) Toll Bridges: Tolls.
Chapter 731, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits a toll from being imposed on the passage of a pedestrian, a bicycle, or a personal mobility device over any bridge on which tolls are imposed on motor vehicles that is under the jurisdiction of a district or any state-owned bridge or any bridge that is part of the state highway system pursuant to a franchise agreement. This measure provides that the prohibition on tolls shall not apply if the bridge was under construction on or after Jan. 1, 2025, and if the tolls are used to fund the cost of constructing the bridge.

**[AB 2678](#) (Wallis) Vehicles: High-occupancy Vehicle Lanes.
Chapter 414, Statutes of 2024**

This measure extends the repeal date of provisions authorizing ultra-low emission vehicles, super-ultra-low emission vehicles, advanced-technology partial-zero-emission vehicles, and transitional zero-emission vehicles with a Clean Air Vehicle decal issued by Department of Motor Vehicles to drive in High Occupancy Vehicle lanes to Jan. 1, 2027, if permitted by federal law (the federal authorization currently expires on Sept. 30, 2025).

**[AB 2780](#) (McKinnor) Carrier of Passengers Act Of 2024.
Chapter 742, Statutes of 2024**

This measure establishes the Carrier of Passengers Act of 2024, which would require certain carriers of passengers to notify and coordinate with local jurisdictions regarding the disembarkation of 10 or more passengers who are likely to seek emergency shelter. This measure also makes those carriers liable for civil actions and penalties in violation of this measure's provisions. This measure prohibits a governing body from sharing or disclosing with any immigration authority any information shared or received pursuant to this measure without a court-ordered subpoena or judicial warrant. This measure also requires a governing body that elects to designate a specific location for disembarkation to post notice of that location on the governing body's internet website and requires the carrier of passengers to check the internet website before embarkation. Finally, this

measure authorizes the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney to bring an enforcement action.

**[AB 2879](#) (Lackey) High-speed Rail Authority: Contracting.
Chapter 248, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the California High-Speed Rail Authority, which is composed of 11 members who oversee the planning, construction, and operation of the high-speed rail system in the state, to appoint an executive director to administer the affairs of the authority as directed by the authority. The measure, notwithstanding the authority's ability to delegate power to the executive director, further requires any contract change order with a value greater than \$100 million to be approved by the authority.

***[SB 689](#) (Blakespear) Local Coastal Program: Bicycle Lane: Amendment.
Chapter 445, Statutes of 2024**

This measure provides that an application by a local government to convert an existing motorized vehicle travel lane into a dedicated bicycle lane, dedicated transit lane, or a pedestrian walkway shall not require a traffic study for the processing of either a coastal development permit or an amendment to a local coastal program by the California Coastal Commission. This measure would also require that the amendment of an application be processed in accordance with the procedures applicable to de minimis local coastal program amendments if the executive director of the commission makes specified determinations.

**[SB 708](#) (Jones) Vehicles: Off-highway Motor Vehicles: Off-highway Motorcycles: Sanctioned Event Permit.
Chapter 446, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the Department of Parks and Recreation to create, beginning Jan. 1, 2026, a "sanctioned event permit" that allows a California resident, upon payment of a fee, to operate certain off-road motorcycles at sanctioned events. The permit will be valid for the calendar year issued for off-highway vehicle recreational special events and must be displayed on the left side of an off-road motorcycle and visible for inspection at sanctioned events.

**[SB 768](#) (Caballero) California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Housing and Community Development: Vehicle Miles Traveled: Study.
Chapter 773, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with local governments and other interested parties, by Jan. 1, 2028, and subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, to conduct and post on its internet website a study on how vehicle miles traveled is used as a metric for measuring transportation impacts of housing projects pursuant to CEQA. This measure would require the study to include, among other things, an analysis of the differences in the availability and feasibility of mitigation measures to housing projects for vehicle miles traveled in rural, suburban, urban, and low-vehicle-miles-traveled areas. This measure would repeal those provisions on Jan. 1, 2029.

[SB 960](#) (Wiener) Transportation: Planning: Complete Streets Facilities: Transit Priority Facilities.**Chapter 630, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires Caltrans to develop and adopt transit priority policy and guidelines and to commit to specific four-year targets to incorporate complete streets facilities in the State Highway Operations and Protection Program (SHOPP). This includes on entrances and exits that interact with local streets, that are proportional toward the existing 10-year targets of the relevant State Highway System Management Plan (SHSMP). Specific requirements of Caltrans include, but are not limited to:

- The extent feasible by 2027, the SHSMP to include specific quantifiable accomplishments, goals, objectives, costs, and performance measures for transit priority facilities.
- Include a description of complete streets facilities, including the number, extent, cost, and type, in the plain language performance report of the SHOPP.
- Beginning with the 2028 SHOPP, to provide and improve transit priority facilities in locations with current or future transit priority needs. These improvements must be consistent with their most recent guidance and plans, to the extent feasible and appropriate.
- Consult with public agencies and representatives from local complete streets advisory committees and other local stakeholders for projects funded by the SHOPP.
- On or before Jan. 1, 2027, develop and adopt a process for project intake, evaluation, and encroachment permit review for complete streets facilities.
- Annually report to the California Transportation Commission information about project applications pursuant to this process, including the number of applications submitted, permits issued, and days required to process each application.

[SB 1098](#) (Blakespear) Passenger and Freight Rail: Lossan Rail Corridor.**Chapter 777, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the Secretary of Transportation to provide guidance and recommendations to, and coordination between, stakeholders to ensure the performance of the LOSSAN Rail Corridor, the intercity passenger rail corridor between San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Luis Obispo. This measure also requires the Secretary of Transportation, with technical and subject matter assistance from the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the LOSSAN Rail Corridor that includes specific information no later than two years after an appropriation is made by the Legislature for purposes of this report.

[SB 1216](#) (Blakespear) Transportation Projects: Class III Bikeways: Prohibition.**Chapter 788, Statutes of 2024**

This measure prohibits any agency responsible for the development or operation of bikeways or highways where bicycle travel is permitted from installing or restriping a sharrow on a highway that has a posted speed limit greater than 30 mph. This measure also prohibits the Active Transportation Program from funding projects that create a Class III bikeway on a highway with a design speed greater than 25 mph. The measure

requires Caltrans to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the use of sharrows and Class III bikeways on state and local highways by July 1, 2026, including applicable safety considerations for and the number of sharrows and Class III bikeways on state and local highways.

SB 1271 (Min) Electric Bicycles, Powered Mobility Devices, and Storage Batteries. Chapter 791, Statutes of 2024

This measure clarifies that an electric bicycle is a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. This measure also clarifies the definitions of a “class 1 electric bicycle” and a “class 3 electric bicycle,” with the class 1 electric bicycle defined as equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 mph, and a class 3 electric bicycle defined as equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 mph. This measure would prohibit specified vehicles from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as electric bicycles.

***SB 1418 (Archuleta) Hydrogen-fueling Stations: Expedited Review. Chapter 607, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires every local agency to adopt an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for hydrogen-fueling stations, in consultation with the local fire department or district and the utility director, if the local agency operates a utility. This requirement applies only to the hydrogen-fueling stations that are eligible for nondiscretionary permitting under existing law. In developing this ordinance, a local agency must refer to the recommendations contained in the permitting guidebooks produced by GO-Biz, and may modify them based on unique climate, geological, seismological, or topographical conditions. In developing the expedited permitting process, local jurisdictions must adopt a checklist of all requirements with which hydrogen-fueling stations must comply to be eligible for expedited review. Once the local agency verifies that the application meets the requirements of the checklist, it must approve the permit. If the application is incomplete, the local agency must notify the applicant of all deficiencies in the application and any additional information required to be eligible for the expedited permit. The checklist must be published on the local agency’s website and must allow for electronic submittal of an application and associated documentation with an electronic signature. This measure requires a city, county, or city and county with a population of 250,000 or more residents to comply with these provisions on or before Sept. 30, 2025, and a city, county, or city and county with a population of fewer than 250,000 residents to comply with these provisions by Sept. 30, 2028.

SB 1488 (Durazo) Outdoor Advertising Displays: Exemptions. Chapter 897, Statutes of 2024

This measure reduces the minimum duration (one year to 120 days) of a sponsorship marketing plan for outdoor advertising displays at stadiums and arenas and requires

Caltrans to include among its priorities support for the placement of advertising displays at arenas when renegotiating an agreement with the Federal Highway Administration.

APPENDIX A – ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The Budget Act of 2024

Background

Fresh off the heels of addressing a \$31 billion deficit in 2023, California faced another year of financial difficulties in 2024. Clocking in at approximately \$47 billion dollars, the 2024 budget deficit was primarily due to revenue volatility and revenue forecast misses from prior fiscal years. California has a progressive tax system, which relies heavily on personal income taxes from high-income residents, making it extremely vulnerable to stock market fluctuations.

In January, Gov. Gavin Newsom unveiled a \$291.5 billion budget proposal that addressed a nearly \$38 billion deficit via reductions, borrowing, delays, deferrals, shifts, and drawing upon \$13.1 billion of the state's reserves. At the time, this deficit projection was at odds with the nonpartisan Legislative Analyst's Office projection of a \$73 billion deficit. This difference was primarily technical and hinged on how education funding should be characterized.

To quickly tackle a portion of the budget deficit, the Governor and Legislature struck an early action budget agreement that addressed nearly \$17 billion of the deficit. The goal of the early action was to address a sizable piece of the deficit immediately, to allow final budget negotiations later in the year to focus on closing the remaining gap.

The Governor later released his May Revision, which proposed a \$288 billion budget and addressed a deficit that had increased to approximately \$27.6 billion, a near \$7 billion increase from what remained after the early action budget agreement. The Governor noted that the deficit increase was due to revenue volatility because of California's tax system, with those revenues coming in below forecasts. The May Revision also anticipated a near \$30 billion deficit for 2025-26 fiscal year.

Soon after in June, Gov. Newsom, Senate Pro Tem Mark McGuire, and Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas announced an agreed upon 2024-25 state budget plan, which included total spending of approximately \$293 billion, of which \$211.5 was from the General Fund. This agreement addressed the remaining \$28 billion budget deficit, primarily by \$16 billion of program reductions and \$13.6 billion in new revenue. The remainder of the deficit is addressed via a combination of tapping into the state's reserves (\$6 billion), fund shifts, delays, and deferrals. Notably, the budget maintains the Rainy Day Fund at \$22 billion, a fund that is an essential tool in dealing with the state's volatile tax revenues. The budget is also balanced through the 2025-26 fiscal year.

Finally, the Legislature and Governor agreed to a suite of responsible budgeting reforms to help prevent future significant budget shortfalls. These include increasing the size of the Rainy Day Fund from 10% of the state budget to 20%, excluding deposits into the Rainy Day Fund from the Gann Limit, and creating a new "Projected Surplus Temporary Holding Account," where a portion of any projected surplus will be deposited and held until a future year once it is clear whether the projected surplus actually materializes.

The totality of the budget agreement is contained within AB 106 (Gabriel), AB 107 (Gabriel), SB 108 (Wiener), SB 109 (Wiener), AB 157 (Gabriel), AB 158 (Gabriel), and AB 180 (Gabriel), along with dozens of budget trailer bills.

Budget Package Overview

Despite a \$47 billion deficit, the budget preserves investments in programs that are essential to millions of Californians. It protects investments in education, health care, public safety, and social service programs. Notable appropriations and reductions include the following:

Resources and Environment

Changes to Climate-Related Budget Packages

- Numerous changes to one-time and temporary funding agreed to in previous budgets for climate, resources, and environmental programs via reducing program support by shifting planned future funding from the General Fund to the Green House Gas Reduction Fund.
- \$2.3 billion in budget reductions and shifts to environmental programs.
- Overall, maintains \$29 billion across a seven-year window.

Fire Response and Other

- \$199 million for a shift to a 66-hour workweek for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.
- \$94 million for flood prevention.
- \$65 million for Salton Sea projects.

State Operations

Reduction to State Positions

- \$762.5 million reverted to the General Fund via reverting vacant positions.

Health

MCO Tax Package

- Generates \$2.8 billion in 2024-25 (and \$7.1 billion through 2026-27) by increasing the tax rate on health plan enrollment in Medi-Cal.
- Offsets General Fund spending (\$3.5 billion through 2024-25 and \$7.7 billion through 2026-27) by reducing how much tax revenue is used for augmentations.
- Changes which Medi-Cal services and health programs receive augmentations and delays the start of certain funding increases to 2026.
- Collectively provides a budgetary solution of \$6.3 billion in 2024-25 and approximately \$15 billion through 2026-27.

Transportation

Multiyear Transportation Infrastructure Package

- Cuts \$400 million from the Active Transportation Program, \$200 million planned for grade separation projects, and \$75 million from the Highways-to-Boulevards pilot project.
- Reduces projects at the Port of Oakland by \$96 million.

Housing and Homelessness

One-Time Funding for Housing and Homelessness

- Reduces one-time unspent funding for several housing programs by \$1.4 billion. Notable reductions include:
 - \$400 million to the Foreclosure Intervention Housing Preservation Program.
 - \$235 million to the Infill Infrastructure Program.
 - \$153 million to the CalHome Program.

New One-Time Investments

- \$1 billion for a sixth round of local funding for the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention program.
- \$150 million for the Encampment Resolution Program.
- Additional \$500 million for the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program.

Public Safety

Various Reductions

- \$169 million to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation via prison capacity reductions.
- \$97 million in ongoing reductions to trial court operations funding.
- \$93 million in one-time reductions to the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services.

Reserves

- The budget package includes \$5 billion from the Budget Stabilization Account and \$900 million from the Safety Net Reserve.
- The state ends 2024-25 with \$21 billion in reserves.

Homelessness Budget Advocacy

Cal Cities Advocacy

This year, Cal Cities continued to urge the Legislature and Governor's Office to invest \$3 billion in ongoing funding for cities to increase the supply of affordable housing and reduce homelessness. This request aligned with Cal Cities [2024](#) Advocacy Priorities, which focused on securing funding to address the housing and homelessness crisis.

To inform this budget request, Cal Cities conducted a [survey](#), which showed that while cities are accelerating their efforts to prevent and reduce homelessness and boost affordable housing in their communities, the demand for housing and services is outpacing their efforts, straining capacity, and draining resources. The study found that 85% of cities have implemented programs to prevent and reduce homelessness. Over 90% of those cities worry about their ability to continue to provide these services long-term. About one in three cities expects a budget deficit next year. Cal Cities staff shared this survey with the media and meetings with lawmakers to make the case for ongoing funding for these critical issues.

Additionally, for the second year in a row, Cal Cities joined a [broad coalition](#) of local governments, homeless service providers, housing advocates, and business leaders in calling on legislative budget committees to provide ongoing funding to address homelessness. While this group of stakeholders do not always see eye to eye, all stakeholders in this space agreed that ongoing funding paired with reasonable accountability metrics would significantly address homelessness in our state.

Final Budget Agreement

Budget negotiations were turbulent this year, with the Legislature and the Governor at odds over funding key programs — including the state's flagship homelessness services program. Cal Cities advocated tirelessly to maintain funding for key programs and a commitment to ongoing funding in the budget. Ultimately, the budget included \$1 billion for the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Grant Program, coupled with new accountability requirements. While these investments are sorely needed, the lack of ongoing funding will only exacerbate the state's growing housing and homelessness crisis.

Below are the major investments in this year's budget related to homelessness:

- \$1 billion for the sixth round of the HHAP Grant Program. This comes with new accountability requirements, including a new enforcement unit, more frequent reporting requirements, and a greater emphasis on permanent housing solutions.
- \$250 million (\$150 million in 2024-25 and \$100 million in 2025-26) for the Encampment Resolution Grant Program.

Budget trailer bill language, [AB 166](#) (Cmte. on Budget), implements several accountability requirements for local governments to access state homelessness funds.

**[AB 166](#) (Cmte. on Budget) Housing.
Chapter 48, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure provides the framework for the distribution, use, and oversight of \$1 billion in funding for the sixth round of the HHAP Program. HHAP provides flexible support to locals to assist them in addressing homelessness. Specifically, this measure:

- Transfers the grant management authority from the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) to the Housing and Community Development Department (HCD).
- Authorizes the Housing and Homelessness Accountability, Results, and Partnership Unit at the HCD to monitor HHAP grantees' expenditures, track outcomes, work with underperforming grantees on corrective action plans, and enforce compliance.
- Requires housing element compliance as a condition for cities and counties to receive the second half of their round six HHAP awards.
- Prioritizes homelessness prevention, permanent housing, and operational support for existing interim housing over uses of HHAP funds that do not directly provide housing.
- Increases the threshold for satisfactory improvement on system performance measures, which, if unmet, triggers corrective action.
- Includes additional and more frequent reporting requirements.

This measure also includes the appropriation, management, and enhanced reporting requirements for the Encampment Resolution Funding Program. Specifically, this measure:

- Appropriates \$150 million to the Encampment Resolution Funding (ERF) Program.
- Imposes more detailed and more frequent outcome reporting requirements on ERF Program grantees.
- Enhances program oversight by transferring grant management authority from Cal ICH to the HCD.
- Empowers the newly formed Housing and Homelessness Accountability, Results, and Partnership Unit at the HCD to enforce grantee compliance with the terms of the program.

Retail Theft Legislative Package

In 2024, the Legislature and the Governor made addressing retail theft a priority by introducing and eventually signing a package of bills. But this effort was not without significant changes and pivots by the Legislature, due to the attempt to stop Proposition 36 from being placed on the ballot.

Background

In 2014, Proposition 47, which reduced many felonies to misdemeanors, was passed by the voters. This proposition was intended to reduce the state prison population in order to correct severe overcrowding and to address a federal court order that mandated the state solve both overcrowding and substandard conditions in its prisons.

Since the passage of Proposition 47, however, there have been some unintended consequences, such as the increase in property crime, shoplifting, commercial burglary, and the underreporting of crime due to the lack of enforcement.

The Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) reported that commercial burglary is at the highest rate since 2008.¹ In fact, according to the PPIC, commercial burglary increased statewide since 2020, especially in larger counties, which saw an increase of 13% in 14 of the 15 largest counties.

This resulted in a perfect storm in 2023 after a series of smash and grabs in Los Angeles and the unwillingness of the Assembly Public Safety Committee to pass legislation on sexual trafficking by Sen. Shannon Grove. These events led to public outrage and political changes by the new Legislative Leadership in 2023 to address the retail crime, shoplifting, and concerns by voters over the lack of accountability and enforcement.

Specifically, last August, Speaker Robert Rivas indicated there was significant work to be done on retail theft and that he wanted to address the increase in smash and grabs and shoplifting. This resulted in the creation of the Select Committee on Retail Theft chaired by Asm. Rick Zbur. In addition, Speaker Rivas made changes to the makeup of the Assembly Public Safety Committee and replaced the former chair, Asm. Reggie Jones Sawyer, with Asm. Kevin McCarty.

Retail Theft Coalition

On Jan. 29, 2024, Cal Cities and a diverse group of business, labor, law enforcement, and local government organizations sent a letter to the Legislature and the Governor

¹ Person, Magnus Lofstrom, and Brandon Martin. "Retail Theft and Robbery Rates Have Risen across California." *Public Policy Institute of California*, September 7, 2023. <https://www.ppic.org/blog/retail-theft-and-robbery-rates-have-risen-across-california/>.

announcing the coalition and the intention to work on three critical areas to address retail theft: Prevention, Intervention, and Supervision. The purpose of the coalition was to ensure that meaningful and comprehensive reform is achieved this year.

The Coalition [sent a letter](#) to all members of the Legislature and the Governor outlining the three pillars of changes needed. The coalition also met with several members of the Legislature and outlined some of the issues that needed to be addressed in any final package.

Assembly Select Committee on Retail Theft

Assembly Speaker Rivas created a new Select Committee on Retail Theft, which was chaired by Asm. Zbur. This committee met twice: on Dec. 19 in Sacramento and on Feb. 9 in West Hollywood. During these hearings, the committee heard an overview of the retail theft issue that included presentations by the Public Policy Institute of California, the Legislative Analyst's Office, the California Retailers Association, and the District Attorneys Association.

At these hearings, several members of the committee noted the need to address repeat offenders and emphasized accountability on the part of these offenders. Cal Cities staff testified at both hearings, noting that addressing retail theft is a top priority and expressed support for addressing repeat offenders.

Little Hoover Commission Hearings

In 2023, the Little Hoover Commission was asked to do a report on retail theft by the former chair (Reggie Jones-Sawyer) and the current vice-chair of the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

In order to produce this report, the Little Hoover Commission has held a total of three hearings. At the Dec. 14, 2023, hearing, Gabe Quinto, Cal Cities second vice president, provided testimony regarding Cal Cities' priorities and the impact retail theft has had on communities.

The Little Hoover Commission released its [report](#) in July 2024 and made these final recommendations:

- The California Department of Justice should collect detailed data that includes, but is not limited to, the circumstances surrounding a crime, law enforcement's response to the crime, demographic data about the people arrested and, if applicable, charged with the crime, whether and what charges the prosecutors file, the final disposition of the case, and the offender's rehabilitation, reentry, and recidivism.
- To better understand the complexities involved in the causes and effects of retail crime to develop evidence-based solutions, the State of California should fund studies on preventative measures, commercial victimization, the economic impact of retail theft, drivers of public perception, and the fencing of stolen goods. This research should be conducted by the University of California, the California

State University, the California Community Colleges, independent universities, or other nonpartisan research institutions.

Legislative Package

At the beginning of the legislative session, there were over 50 measures addressing the issue of retail theft or shoplifting. After the appropriations suspense file deadline in May, the Legislature had limited the number of bills to about 20.

On June 3, 2024, the Assembly speaker and the Senate pro tem announced a package of bills to address retail theft, which included several bills that Cal Cities supported.

However, during June, due to the pending ballot measure on retail theft and fentanyl (Proposition 36), the Legislature and the Governor made several changes to the package (click [here](#) for the chart of actions). Here are some of the key actions that took place on the legislative package:

Date	Action	Notes
June 3, 2024	Leaders of both houses announce legislative package of 14 bills.	This includes two fentanyl bills and 12 retail theft bills.
June 10, 2024	Democratic leaders hold a press conference on proposed amendments to the package.	Amendments include urgency clauses and inoperability clauses.
June 11, 2024	DAs’ measure qualifies for the November ballot.	
June 13, 2024	Cal Cities sends letter opposing inoperability clause.	
June 17, 2024	Senate Appropriations hearing on the Assembly bills; AB 1794 (McCarty) pulled from the package.	
June 17, 2024	Negotiations between the Governor’s Office and DA’s stall on their ballot measure.	
June 26, 2024	Cal Cities shifts position to neutral due to inoperability clause.	
June 30, 2024	Inoperability clause removed from all bills. Cal Cities returns to support position on the package.	Legislature was unable to obtain votes to pass the package with the amendments.
June 30, 2024	Governor announces counter measure (SB	SB 1381 was heard in policy committee and had significant

	1381) to the DAs’ ballot measure.	opposition from a wide range of stakeholders.
July 2, 2024	Governor pulls counter measure.	
July 3, 2024	Legislature adjourns for summer recess without passing the retail theft package.	
July 3, 2024	Secretary of State assigns DAs’ measure as Proposition 36.	
July 12, 2024	Cal Cities Board votes to support Proposition 36.	
Aug. 12, 2024	Both houses pass the revised Legislative Package of 10 measures.	Cal Cities in support of most of these bills since the inoperability clause was removed.
Aug. 16, 2024	Governor signs 10-bill package.	
Sept. 12, 2024	Governor signs AB 1960 – final bill in the retail theft package.	

Bill Package:

The final legislative bill package was signed by the Governor on Aug. 12, 2024. Below is a summary of the measures that were passed by the Legislature:

[AB 1779](#) (Irwin) Theft: Jurisdiction.

Chapter 165, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows district attorneys to aggregate theft, organized theft, or receipt of stolen property charges across multiple counties, if all jurisdictions agree to the consolidation. This measure requires the court to conduct a hearing on the issue of consolidation and for the prosecution to provide written evidence that all district attorneys in counties with jurisdiction agree to the venue.

[AB 1802](#) (Jones-Sawyer) Crimes: Organized Theft.

Chapter 166, Statutes of 2024

This measure repeals the sunset date on the organized retail theft statute and the Regional Property Crimes Task Force.

[AB 1960](#) (Rivas, Robert) Sentencing Enhancements: Property Loss.

Chapter 220, Statutes of 2024

This measure allows for sentencing enhancements for taking, damaging, or destroying property in the commission of a felony when the losses exceed specified dollar amounts.

**[AB 1972](#) (Alanis) Regional Property Crimes Task Force.
Chapter 167, Statutes of 2024 (Urgency)**

This measure specifies that cargo theft is a property crime for consideration by the Regional Property Crimes Task Force.

**[AB 2943](#) (Zbur and Rivas) Theft.
Chapter 168, Statutes of 2024**

This measure makes several changes to retail theft and shoplifting statutes by creating a new crime for retail theft, allowing police to arrest without witnessing the crime, prohibiting a nuisance action against a retailer for reporting crime, providing diversion programs, and increasing the time under probation.

Cal Cities Position: Support if amended.

**[AB 3209](#) (Berman) Crimes: Theft: Retail Theft Restraining Orders.
Chapter 169, Statutes of 2024**

This measure allows a court to issue a restraining order when sentencing an individual for shoplifting, theft from a retail establishment, organized retail theft, vandalism of a retail establishment, or assault or battery of an employee of a retail establishment. This measure also allows a prosecuting attorney, city attorney, county counsel, or attorney representing a retail establishment to petition for a restraining order for an individual who has been arrested.

**[SB 905](#) (Wiener) Crimes: Theft from a Vehicle.
Chapter 170, Statutes of 2024**

This measure makes forcibly entering a vehicle with the intent to commit a theft or a felony is a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year or imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months, or two or three years.

**[SB 982](#) (Wahab) Crimes: Organized Theft.
Chapter 171, Statutes of 2024**

This measure repeals the sunset date on the organized retail theft statute.

**[SB 1144](#) (Skinner) Marketplaces: Online Marketplaces.
Chapter 172, Statutes of 2024**

This measure expands existing requirements for online marketplaces to collect certain information from high-volume third-party sellers on internet platforms and allows district attorneys, city attorneys, and county counsels to enforce the requirements. This measure also requires an online marketplace to establish and maintain a policy prohibiting the sale of stolen goods and requires an online marketplace to alert local, regional, or state law enforcement of the attempt to sell stolen goods. This measure would be operative on July 1, 2025.

**[SB 1242](#) (Min) Crimes: Fires.
Chapter 173, Statutes of 2024**

This measure makes setting a fire within a merchant's premises to facilitate organized retail theft an aggravating factor in the sentencing of the offender.

[SB 1416](#) (Newman) Sentencing Enhancements: Sale, Exchange, or Return of Stolen Property.

Chapter 174, Statutes of 2024

This measure creates a new sentencing enhancement of between one and four years for selling, exchanging, or returning for value any property acquired through one or more acts of shoplifting, theft, or burglary from a retail business if the property value exceeds specified amounts.

Recovery Housing Legislative Advocacy

Background

In December 2023, the League of California Cities Board of Directors voted to support Proposition 1, which passed off the March 2024 ballot. Proposition 1 modernized the Mental Health Services Act for the first time in nearly two decades. The ballot measure also included a \$6.38 billion bond for over 11,000 new treatment beds and housing units for people with the most acute behavioral health needs who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Cal Cities' support of Proposition 1 aligned with existing policy. In 2022, the Cal Cities Board of Directors [adopted a new policy](#) that allowed the organization to advocate for better behavioral health services statewide. Additionally, Cal Cities' [2024 Advocacy Priorities](#) included securing increased funding and resources to prevent homelessness and reduce homelessness.

In addition to supporting Proposition 1 on the ballot, the Cal Cities Board of Directors directed staff to pursue legislation to address concerns about the overconcentration of recovery housing facilities in residential areas. This was in response to concerns that Proposition 1 funding could be used for residential recovery housing facilities, exacerbating existing overconcentration issues in certain parts of the state.

The Orange County Register has documented many of these overconcentration issues in a 2017 series titled [Rehab Riviera](#) and in the years since. Specifically, the five biggest counties in Southern California — most notably Orange County — have nearly [eight times as many facilities](#) as the five biggest counties in Northern California.

Cal Cities has over a decade of history advocating for reforms to address concerns about residential care facilities. Cal Cities' existing policy supports better review and regulation and a minimum distance of 300 feet between facilities. This advocacy included Cal Cities sponsoring [two bills](#) in 2016 in response to an annual conference resolution brought forward by the City of Malibu in 2015. Unfortunately, the Legislature and the Governor have taken little to no action to move legislation that protects residents and holds bad actors accountable.

Recovery Housing Bill Package

In response to the board's directive, Cal Cities staff facilitated several group discussions with cities across the state to collect feedback and develop legislative solutions. As a result, Cal Cities sponsored four bills this session to ensure drug and alcohol recovery facilities follow state regulations and provide high-quality treatment.

Two of these measures were signed by the Governor, including:

[AB 2081 \(Davies\) Substance Abuse: Recovery and Treatment Programs.](#) **Chapter 376, Statutes of 2024**

This measure requires the operator of a licensed recovery home to disclose to those

seeking care that they can check the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) website to confirm a facility’s compliance with state licensing laws.

[AB 2574 \(Valencia\) Alcoholism or Drug Abuse Recovery or Treatment Programs and Facilities: Disclosures.](#)
Chapter 410, Statutes of 2024

This measure expands reporting requirements for licensed recovery home operators to enhance the DHCS’s oversight of sober living homes that are operating as an integral part of a licensed drug treatment facility located elsewhere in the community.

Unfortunately, two other measures in the bill package died earlier in the year. These include:

[SB 913 \(Umberg\) Substance Use Disorder Treatment: Facilities.](#)

This measure would have augmented state licensing efforts by requiring the DHCS to adopt a process that allows cities to request approval to conduct site visits and enforce compliance with existing state licensing laws.

[AB 2121 \(Dixon\) Substance Use Disorder Treatment: Licensing.](#)

This measure would have required DHCS to notify cities when a license is approved within their jurisdiction and implement 300-foot distance requirements consistent with those for other group homes.

Looking ahead, Asm. Diane Dixon requested an [audit](#) of facilities licensed and regulated by DHCS last year. Cal Cities anticipates the state will release the audit’s results in the coming months. This data should provide critical information on the state’s efforts to regulate these facilities and drive future attempts at reform.

Media Engagement

As part of the advocacy to advance this bill package, Cal Cities actively engaged the media, resulting in over 100 media mentions on the bills since they were introduced at the start of the year. Cal Cities also coordinated an [op-ed](#) co-authored by Asm. Laurie Davies and Cal Cities Orange County Division’s Immediate Past President and La Palma Mayor Marshall Goodman on the need for urgent legislative action to improve patient safety in recovery housing residences. Other key media engagements included press releases on [AB 2574](#) and [SB 913](#), as well as coverage in The [OC Register](#).

The Warehouse Bill – AB 98 (J. Carrillo and Reyes)

At the end of the legislative session in 2024, the Legislature and the Governor prioritized the passage of a warehouse bill related to land use and air quality – AB 98 (J. Carrillo, Reyes).

Background

At the start of 2024, the Assembly Local Government Committee held AB 1000 (Reyes). AB 1000 was a statewide bill introduced in 2023 that would impose standards on warehouses and logistics use facilities, including a 1,000-foot setback from the property line to sensitive receptors in an effort to lessen air quality impacts. AB 1748 (Ramos) was also introduced in 2023 as a second statewide bill that would impose less stringent standards to counter AB 1000. AB 1000 was narrowed to apply only to San Bernardino and Riverside Counties in January 2024 in an attempt to keep the bill moving forward. But the League of California Cities, among other business and industry organizations, maintained its opposed position, and AB 1000 died. However, at the end of January 2024, Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas called for a legislative working group to be formed to discuss the issue further before the legislation was reintroduced. The working group ended up being comprised of a limited number of stakeholders, including a business representative and an environmental advocate, who negotiated the extent of AB 98. In August 2024, several labor organizations were brought in to back the bill as the main supporters. It was then introduced on Aug. 28, 2024 – in the final three days of the legislative session.

Cal Cities' Policies and Advocacy

Cal Cities' Existing Policy and Guiding Principles include the following policy:

“Cal Cities opposes air quality legislation that restricts the land use authority of cities.”

Cal Cities formed a group of city members to discuss AB 1000 and AB 1748 over the fall of 2023, in anticipation of the continuation of these bills in 2024. Cal Cities met with its members on a regular basis throughout 2024, as Cal Cities staff received information and updates about the potential of a legislative vehicle. Cal Cities met nearly every month with Assembly Local Government Committee Chair Juan Carrillo's office and committee consultants or Assembly Speaker Rivas' policy office to receive updates about the discussions they were having after being told that Cal Cities could not have a seat as one of the stakeholders in the legislative working group.

When notified that legislation would be forthcoming, Cal Cities engaged its members to mobilize and strongly oppose AB 98. The bill was introduced for the first time on Oct. 28, 2024 – three days before the end of the legislative session, which applied the 72-hour in-print rule. This rule requires that any measure heard on the floor must be in print for 72 hours with no amendments. Since AB 98 was a gut-and-amend bill and introduced on the 72-hour in-print deadline, there was no opportunity to amend the bill before the end of the legislative session. As the bill moved through the Senate and

Assembly floor, members committed to clean up legislation in 2025 to be able to address some major concerns that were raised by the organizations in opposition.

AB 98 Legislation

AB 98 requires specific standards that warehouses and logistics use facilities must meet. It also sets forth a required circulation element update for all cities and counties to complete, otherwise the Attorney General may fine a local jurisdiction \$50,000 every six months. The information below describes these requirements included in AB 98.

AB 98 defines two tiers for the specific standards for warehouse and logistics use facilities, including 21st Century Warehouse Design and Tier 1 – 21st Century Warehouse Design, that will apply to new or expanded logistics use facilities beginning Jan. 1, 2026.

21st Century Warehouse Design

A logistics use that meets all of the following is considered a 21st Century Warehouse Design:

- Complies with or exceeds all requirements of the most current building energy efficiency standards, including, but not limited to, the following requirements related to:
 - Photovoltaic system installation and associated battery storage.
 - Cool roofing.
 - Medium- and heavy-duty vehicle charging readiness.
 - Light-duty electric vehicle charging readiness and installed charging stations.
- Has skylights in at least 1% of the roof area, or equivalent LED efficient lighting.
- Provides conduits and electrical hookups at all loading bays serving cold storage. Idling or use of auxiliary truck engine power to power climate control equipment shall be prohibited if the truck is capable of plugging in at the loading bay.
- Ensures that any heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning is high efficiency.
- Ensures that all classes of forklifts used on-site, pursuant to State Air Resources Board’s Zero-Emission Forklifts regulation, as drafted, shall be zero emission by Jan. 1, 2030, to the extent operationally feasible, commercially off-the-shelf available, and adequate power available on-site. If not, the cleanest technology commercially available shall be used, and cost shall not be a factor in determining operational feasibility pursuant to this subparagraph.
- Ensures that equipment used on-site utilizing small off-road engines shall be zero-emission, to the extent operationally feasible, commercially off-the shelf available, and adequate power available on site. If not, the cleanest technology commercially available shall be used and cost shall not be a factor in determining operational feasibility pursuant to this subparagraph. Should any equipment used on-site utilizing small off-road engines be contracted out, the logistics use facility shall preferentially contract for services utilizing zero-emission, small off-road engines.

Tier 1 – 21st Century Warehouse Design

A logistics use that meets all of the 21st Century Warehouse Design conditions plus the following is considered a Tier 1 – 21st Century Warehouse Design:

- Photovoltaic system installation and associated battery storage. For purposes of the photovoltaic system installation requirement, all warehouse square footage should be considered conditioned space.
- Has a microgrid-ready switchgear system capable of supporting distributed energy resources.
- Is advanced smart metering ready.
- Has a minimum of 50% of all passenger vehicle parking spaces preinstalled with conduit and all necessary physical infrastructure to support future charging of electric vehicles.
- Has a minimum of 10% of all passenger vehicle parking spaces installed with electric vehicle charging stations.
- Ensures that all classes of forklifts used on-site, pursuant to State Air Resources Board's Zero-Emission Forklifts regulation, as drafted, shall be zero-emission by Jan. 1, 2028, to the extent operationally feasible, commercially off-the-shelf available, and adequate power available on-site.

New or Expanded Logistics Use Developments

There are four types of sites defined in the bill where new or expanded logistics use development must meet specific siting requirements, including:

- Commencing Jan. 1, 2026, any proposed new or expanded logistics use development that is less than 250,000 square feet, has a loading bay within 900 feet of a sensitive receptor, and is utilizing a site zoned for industrial use shall comply with all of the following:
 - Orients truck loading bays on the opposite side of the logistics use development away from sensitive receptors to the extent feasible.
 - Locates truck entry, exit, and internal circulation away from sensitive receptors. Heavy-duty diesel truck drive aisles shall be prohibited from being used on sides of the building that are directly adjacent to a sensitive receptor property line.
 - Includes buffering and screening to mitigate for light and noise.
 - Complies with or exceeds all requirements of the most current building energy efficiency standards, including, but not limited to, the following requirements related to: (A) photovoltaic system installation and associated battery storage, (B) cool roofing, (C) medium- and heavy-duty vehicle charging readiness, and (D) light-duty electric vehicle charging readiness and installed charging stations.
 - Provides conduits at loading bays equal to one truck per every loading bay serving cold storage. Idling or use of auxiliary truck engine power to power climate control equipment shall be prohibited if the truck is capable of plugging in at the loading bay.
 - Ensures that any heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning is high efficiency.

- Has a separate entrance for heavy-duty trucks accessible via a truck route, arterial road, major thoroughfare, or a local road that predominantly serves commercial-oriented uses.
- Beginning Jan. 1, 2026, any proposed new or expanded logistics use development that is 250,000 square feet or more, has a loading bay within 900 feet of a sensitive receptor, and is using a site zoned for industrial use shall meet all of the following:
 - Tier 1 – 21st Century Warehouse Design elements.
 - Orients truck loading bays on opposite side from the sensitive receptors to the extent feasible.
 - Locates truck loading bays a minimum of 300 feet from the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor to the nearest truck loading bay opening using a direct straight-line method.
 - Has a separate entrance for heavy-duty trucks accessible via a truck route, arterial road, major thoroughfare, or a local road that predominantly serves commercial-oriented uses.
 - Locates truck entry, exit, and internal circulation away from sensitive receptors.
 - Prohibits heavy-duty diesel truck drive aisles from being used on sides of the building that are directly adjacent to a sensitive receptor property line.
 - Includes buffering and screening to mitigate for light and noise (see below).
- Beginning Jan. 1, 2026, any proposed new or expanded logistics use development where the loading bay is within 900 feet of a sensitive receptor and on land that is not zoned industrial, whether developed or undeveloped, or land that needs to be rezoned, shall meet all of the following:
 - If the logistics use development is 250,000 square feet or more it shall include all Tier 1 – 21st century warehouse design elements.
 - If the logistics use development is less than 250,000 square feet, it shall include all 21st century warehouse design elements.
 - Orients truck loading bays on the opposite side of the logistics use development away from sensitive receptors to the extent feasible.
 - Locates truck loading bays a minimum of 500 feet from the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor to the nearest truck loading bay opening using a direct straight-line method.
 - Has a separate entrance for heavy-duty trucks accessible via a truck route, arterial road, major thoroughfare, or a local road that predominantly serves commercial-oriented uses.
 - Locates truck entry, exit, and internal circulation away from sensitive receptors.
 - Prohibits heavy-duty diesel truck drive aisles from being used on sides of the building that are directly adjacent to a sensitive receptor property line.
 - Includes buffering and screening to mitigate for light and noise (see below).
- Commencing Jan. 1, 2026, any proposed new or expanded logistics use development that is on land that is not zoned industrial, whether developed or undeveloped, or land that needs to be rezoned and is located in the **warehouse**

concentration region (see Key Definitions below) shall comply with all of the following:

- If the logistics use development is 250,000 square feet or more, it shall include all Tier 1 – 21st Century Warehouse Design elements.
- If the logistics use development is less than 250,000 square feet, it shall include all 21st Century Warehouse Design elements.
- Orients truck loading bays on the opposite side of the logistics use development away from sensitive receptors to the extent feasible.
- Locates truck loading bays a minimum of 500 feet from the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor to the nearest truck loading bay opening using a direct straight-line method.
- Has a separate entrance for heavy-duty trucks accessible via a truck route, arterial road, major thoroughfare, or a local road that predominantly serves commercial-oriented uses.
- Locates truck entry, exit, and internal circulation away from sensitive receptors.
- Prohibits heavy-duty diesel truck drive aisles from being used on sides of the building that are directly adjacent to a sensitive receptor property line.
- Includes buffering and screening to mitigate for light and noise (see below).

Light and Noise Buffers

Light and noise buffers referenced above require any new logistics use facility within 900 feet of a sensitive receptor to have a buffer as follows:

- If the logistics use development is on existing industrial sites, the buffer shall be 50 feet in width measured from the property line of all adjacent sensitive receptors.
- If the logistics use development is a rezoned industrial site, the buffer shall be 100 feet in width measured from the property line of all adjacent sensitive receptors.

Buffer areas shall include a solid decorative wall, landscaped berm and wall, or landscaped berm 10 feet or more in height; drought-tolerant natural ground landscaping with proper irrigation; and solid-screen buffering trees. Trees shall be used as part of a solid-screen buffering treatment and planted in two rows along the length of the property line adjacent to the sensitive receptor. Trees used for this purpose shall be evergreen, drought tolerant to the extent feasible, composed of species with low-biogenic emissions, of a minimum 36-inch box size at planting, and spaced at no greater distance than 40 feet on center. Palm trees shall not be used.

Circulation Element Update

On or before Jan. 1, 2028, a city, county, or city and county shall update its circulation element to include truck routes. On or before Jan. 1, 2026, all cities and counties in the **warehouse concentration region** shall update their circulation element to include truck routes. AB 98 requires a county or city to update its circulation element to do all of the following:

- Identify and establish specific travel routes for the transport of goods, materials, or freight for storage, transfer, or redistribution to safely accommodate additional truck traffic and avoid residential areas and sensitive receptors.
- Maximize the use of interstate or state divided highways as preferred routes for truck routes. The county or city shall also maximize use of arterial roads, major thoroughfares, and predominantly commercially oriented local streets when state or interstate highways are not utilized. Truck routes shall comply with the following:
 - Major or minor collector streets and roads that predominantly serve commercially oriented uses shall be used for truck routes only when strictly necessary to reach existing industrial zones.
 - Trucks shall be routed via transportation arteries that minimize exposure to sensitive receptors.
- On and after the required deadlines stated above in this section, all proposed development of a logistics use development less than 250,000 square feet and on existing industrial sites shall be accessible via arterial roads, major thoroughfares, or roads that predominantly serve commercially oriented uses.
- Local roads shall be considered to predominantly serve commercial uses if more than 50% of the properties fronting the road within 1,000 feet are designated for commercial or industrial use according to the local zoning ordinance.
- The county or city may consult with the Department of Transportation and the California Freight Advisory Committee for technical assistance.
- The county or city shall provide for posting of conspicuous signage to identify truck routes and additional signage for truck parking and appropriate idling facility locations.
- The county or city shall make truck routes publicly available in geographic information system (GIS) format and share GIS maps of the truck routes with warehouse operators, fleet operators, and truck drivers.

The city or county shall provide opportunities for the involvement of citizens, California Native American tribes, public agencies, public utility companies, and civic, educational, and other community groups through public hearings and any other means the planning agency deems appropriate. The city or county shall make a diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community in the development of the changes required.

The Attorney General may enforce this paragraph and may **impose a fine against a jurisdiction that is in violation of this paragraph of up to \$50,000 every six months** if the required updates have not been made.

Upon appropriation by the Legislature, any fines collected shall be distributed by the Attorney General and returned to the local air quality management district in which the fine was imposed and be used for the district's efforts to improve air quality.

Housing Provisions

AB 98 requires that a city, county, or city and county shall not approve development of a logistics use that does not meet or exceed the standards outlined in the bill. This provision should not be construed to restrict the existing authority of a city, county, or city and county to deny a logistics use facility altogether. A city, county, or city and county shall condition approval of a logistics use on the following:

- Two-to-one replacement of any demolished housing unit that was occupied within the last 10 years, unless the housing unit was declared substandard by a building official prior to purchase by the developer. For each housing unit demolished, regardless of market value of the unit, two units of affordable housing for persons and families of low or moderate income that are deed-restricted shall be built within the jurisdiction. Funds from any fee imposed for the replacement of demolished housing units shall be placed in a housing-specific set-aside account and shall be used for housing within three years of collection.
- If residential dwellings are affected through purchase, the developer shall be required to provide any displaced tenant with an amount equivalent to 12 months' rent at the current rate.

Air Quality Monitoring Requirements

AB 98 requires, subject to an appropriation for this express purpose, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (District), beginning Jan. 1, 2026 and ending Jan. 1, 2032, to deploy mobile air monitoring systems within the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino to collect air pollution measurements in communities that are near operational logistics use developments. The District is required to use the data collected to conduct an air-modeling analysis to evaluate the impact of air pollution on sensitive receptors from logistics use development operations in the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino, including relative pollution concentrations from logistics use developments at varying distances from sensitive receptors. The District is required to submit its findings to the Legislature on or before Jan. 1, 2033. On or before Jan. 1, 2028, the District shall submit an interim report to evaluate the impact of air pollution on sensitive receptors from logistics use development operations in the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino, including relative pollution concentrations from logistics use developments at varying distances from sensitive receptors. This report shall be used to assess the effectiveness of setbacks on public health. The District is required to establish a process for receiving community input on how any penalties assessed and collected for violations of the Warehouse Indirect Source Rule are spent. The District is required to ensure a wide range of community groups are included in the process and that groups represent the geographic areas where there are high numbers of warehouse facilities.

Additional Key Definitions

The following are key definitions included in AB 98:

“Expansion of an existing logistics use” means the expansion of an existing logistics use by 20% or more of the existing square footage. Office space shall not be included as

part of the existing square footage or in the square footage for the 20% expansion threshold.

“Logistics use” means a building in which cargo, goods, or products are moved or stored for later distribution to business or retail customers, or both, that does not predominantly serve retail customers for on-site purchases, and heavy-duty trucks are primarily involved in the movement of the cargo, goods, or products.

“Logistics use” does not include any of the following:

- Facilities where food or household goods are sold directly to consumers and are accessible to the public.
- A building primarily served by rail to move cargo, goods, or products.
- A Strategic Intermodal Facility, which means a project that satisfies all of the following requirements:
 - Logistics facilities, including warehousing and transloading facilities, served by rail.
 - Intermodal freight transport services.
 - All facility structures and related rail operations are located within a single site footprint.

“Sensitive receptor” means one or more of the following:

- A residence, including, but not limited to, a private home, apartment, condominium unit, group home, dormitory unit, or retirement home.
- A school, including, but not limited to, a preschool, prekindergarten, or school maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1-12, inclusive.
- A day care facility, including, but not limited to, in-home day care.
- Publicly owned parks, playgrounds, and recreational areas or facilities primarily used by children, unless the development of the park and recreation areas are included as a condition of approval for the development of a logistics use.
- Nursing homes, long-term care facilities, hospices, convalescent facilities, or similar live-in housing.
- Hospitals, as defined in Section 128700 of the Health and Safety Code.

“Warehouse concentration region” includes the Counties of Riverside and San Bernadino and the Cities of Chino, Colton, Fontana, Jurupa Valley, Moreno Valley, Ontario, Perris, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, Riverside, and San Bernadino.

APPENDIX B – CAL CITIES RESOURCES

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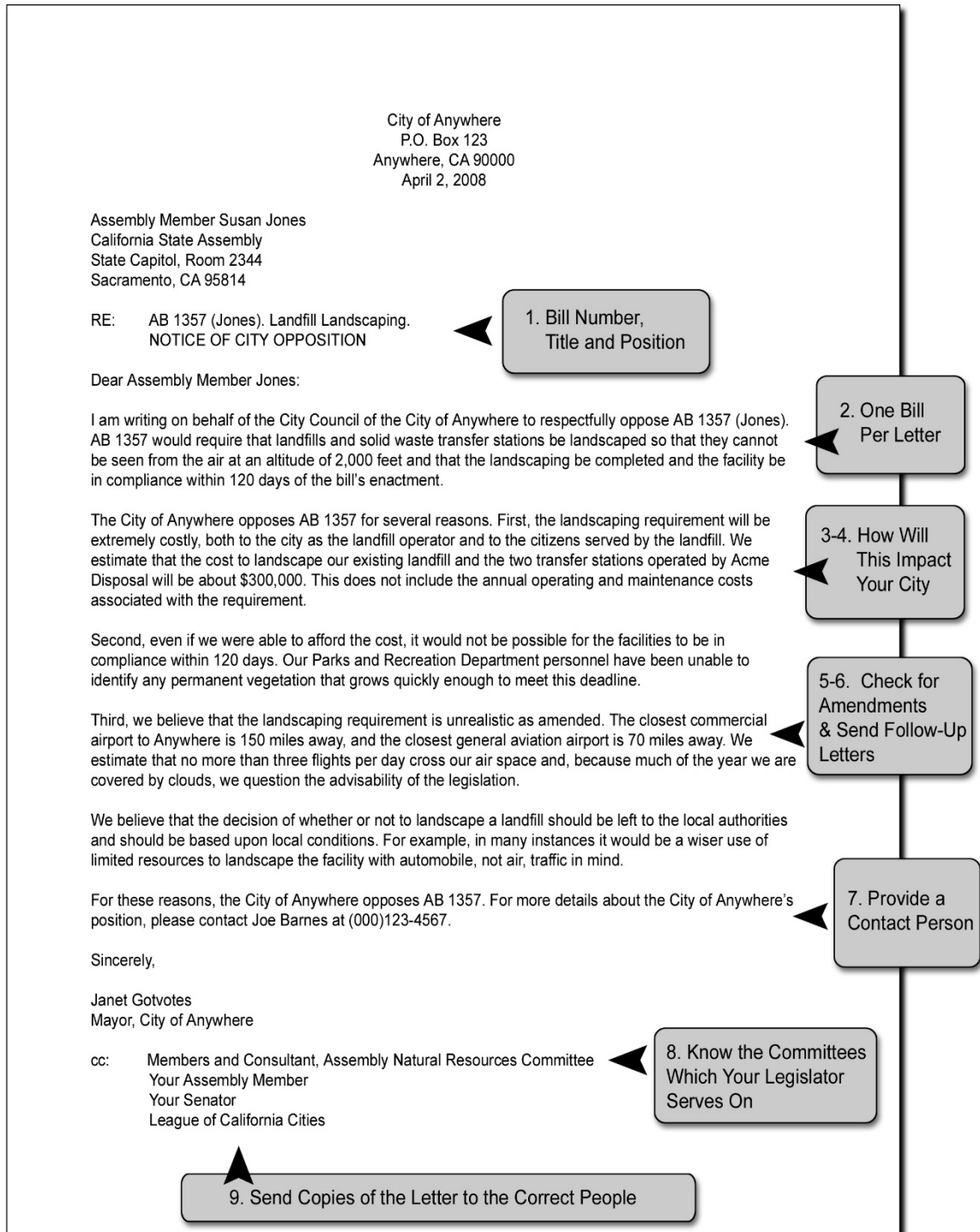
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10 Tips for Cities Lobbying the California Legislature

1. Become engaged in the state level political process by appointing a legislative liaison within your city to track key legislation and work with your regional public affairs manager. Visit the Cal Cities regional division [webpage](#) to locate contact information for your regional public affairs manager.
2. Use Cal Cities as a resource. Visit the Cal Cities advocacy [page](#) to access Cal Cities priority bills, city sample support and opposition letters, legislative contacts, and use our online bill search feature to track bills' progress.
3. Read and subscribe to the *Cal Cities Advocate*, Cal Cities' [weekly newsletter](#), to stay current on important legislation and stories.
4. Develop relationships with your Senate and Assembly representatives as well as their Capitol and district office staff. Make sure to look up [who your local state elected official](#) is.
5. Get to know members of your local press and educate them on legislative issues affecting your city.
6. Understand how state decisions impact your city's budget by attending Cal Cities educational conferences, policy committee meetings, and regional division events.
7. Build networks and collaborate with other stakeholders in your community, including non-profits, businesses, and your county counterparts on key legislative issues.
8. Organize an internal process within your city for developing and proposing changes to both state and federal laws that will help your city.
9. Adopt local policies on legislation that enable your city to react quickly to the legislative process and respond to Cal Cities action alerts.
10. Write letters on legislation featured in the *Cal Cities Advocate*. City sample support and opposition letters can be found using the Cal Cities [bill search](#) feature and entering the bill number or bill author.

Effective Letter-Writing Techniques

- 1. Include the bill number, title, and your position in the subject line.** Never bury the bill number and the action you want the legislator to take in the body of the letter.
- 2. One bill per letter.** Legislators file letters according to the bill number.
- 3. State the facts.** Describe the impact the bill would have on your city. Use “real world” facts; legislators like to know how a bill would specifically affect cities in their districts. Cal Cities often provides a sample letter that includes space to describe local impacts. Take the time to provide such examples. This part of the letter is the most valuable to the legislator.
- 4. Think about the message.** Letters may be targeted to specific legislators or entire committees. Think about who you want to act on the bill and message accordingly. If you are writing in support of transportation funding, emphasizing how the project will reduce greenhouse gases might be important to one legislator, while highlighting how the project could encourage additional development and jobs might be important to another. Both messages are correct, but your effectiveness will be in selecting the right message.
- 5. Check for amendments.** Always check the Cal Cities [bill search](#) page to make sure you are addressing issues in the latest draft. Bills are often significantly amended, and the issue you are writing about may have changed or have been deleted altogether by the time you send your letter.
- 6. Send follow-up letters to the appropriate legislative committees as a bill moves along.** You can often use your original letter with some modifications. Visit the Cal Cities bill search webpage to track the bill’s location. In addition, the *Cal Cities Advocate* features stories on key legislation.
- 7. Provide a contact.** At the close of the letter, provide a contact person in case there are questions about the city’s position.
- 8. Know the committees on which your legislator serves.** A legislator is likely to pay more attention to the bill positions of their constituents especially when it comes before his or her committee. At the committee level, this is even more important because your legislator has greater ability at this point in the legislative process to have the bill amended.
- 9. Copy the right people.** Email a copy of the letter to your local state senator, assembly member, your Cal Cities regional public affairs manager, and [Cal Cities](#).
- 10. Submit your letter to the California legislature position letter portal.** The portal automatically sends letters to the author’s office and the committee(s) of jurisdiction. Please visit the [legislative portal](#) to create an account and upload the letter.



Index of Chaptered Bills

AB 51	12	AB 1413	61
AB 98	20, 50	AB 1465	20
AB 106	4	AB 1774	99
AB 107	4	AB 1775	74
AB 157	4	AB 1777	99
AB 158	4	AB 1779	89
AB 160	4	AB 1782	61
AB 161	5	AB 1784	37
AB 162	5	AB 1785	47
AB 166	5	AB 1801	50
AB 168	5	AB 1802	89
AB 169	5	AB 1808	12
AB 170	5	AB 1819	93
AB 171	5	AB 1820	63
AB 173	5	AB 1825	18
AB 176	6	AB 1827	33
AB 177	6	AB 1831	75
AB 178	6	AB 1841	17
AB 179	6	AB 1843	83
AB 180	4	AB 1863	83
AB 181	6	AB 1864	28
AB 218	6	AB 1866	30
AB 262	12	AB 1868	93
AB 347	28	AB 1870	49
AB 453	37	AB 1874	75
AB 460	33	AB 1878	61
AB 535	15	AB 1879	93
AB 628	91	AB 1881	24
AB 653	15	AB 1886	51
AB 661	59	AB 1889	23, 51
AB 799	15	AB 1892	75
AB 805	33	AB 1893	51
AB 846	60	AB 1907	12
AB 863	30	AB 1921	25
AB 977	82	AB 1939	13
AB 1053	60	AB 1940	72
AB 1113	12	AB 1941	40
AB 1147	10	AB 1953	99
AB 1170	44	AB 1960	89
AB 1186	90	AB 1962	76
AB 1246	47	AB 1963	29
AB 1282	10	AB 1972	89
AB 1316	83	AB 1976	17, 42

<u>AB 1978</u>	76	<u>AB 2247</u>	59
<u>AB 1979</u>	76	<u>AB 2257</u>	95
<u>AB 1982</u>	84	<u>AB 2276</u>	27
<u>AB 1988</u>	9	<u>AB 2295</u>	77
<u>AB 1996</u>	17	<u>AB 2299</u>	42
<u>AB 2001</u>	44	<u>AB 2302</u>	48
<u>AB 2005</u>	61	<u>AB 2304</u>	59
<u>AB 2011</u>	40	<u>AB 2308</u>	78
<u>AB 2018</u>	76	<u>AB 2317</u>	13
<u>AB 2020</u>	91	<u>AB 2318</u>	33
<u>AB 2021</u>	76	<u>AB 2337</u>	49
<u>AB 2023</u>	52	<u>AB 2343</u>	13
<u>AB 2024</u>	76	<u>AB 2346</u>	30
<u>AB 2037</u>	100	<u>AB 2348</u>	83
<u>AB 2041</u>	44	<u>AB 2353</u>	93
<u>AB 2049</u>	76	<u>AB 2355</u>	45
<u>AB 2069</u>	72	<u>AB 2359</u>	72
<u>AB 2081</u>	10	<u>AB 2368</u>	97
<u>AB 2085</u>	52	<u>AB 2371</u>	53
<u>AB 2086</u>	100	<u>AB 2373</u>	59
<u>AB 2091</u>	21	<u>AB 2375</u>	73
<u>AB 2094</u>	72	<u>AB 2378</u>	73
<u>AB 2099</u>	77	<u>AB 2387</u>	59
<u>AB 2109</u>	25	<u>AB 2389</u>	73
<u>AB 2111</u>	77	<u>AB 2399</u>	60
<u>AB 2114</u>	65	<u>AB 2402</u>	73
<u>AB 2115</u>	77	<u>AB 2423</u>	13
<u>AB 2117</u>	52	<u>AB 2424</u>	62
<u>AB 2123</u>	40	<u>AB 2427</u>	100
<u>AB 2127</u>	37	<u>AB 2430</u>	64
<u>AB 2130</u>	100	<u>AB 2432</u>	90
<u>AB 2136</u>	17	<u>AB 2440</u>	19
<u>AB 2137</u>	16	<u>AB 2453</u>	101
<u>AB 2154</u>	10	<u>AB 2454</u>	33
<u>AB 2159</u>	66	<u>AB 2455</u>	43
<u>AB 2174</u>	72	<u>AB 2460</u>	67
<u>AB 2177</u>	72	<u>AB 2477</u>	13
<u>AB 2186</u>	100	<u>AB 2481</u>	91
<u>AB 2199</u>	22	<u>AB 2483</u>	78
<u>AB 2207</u>	9	<u>AB 2488</u>	93
<u>AB 2213</u>	68	<u>AB 2493</u>	67
<u>AB 2215</u>	77	<u>AB 2499</u>	40
<u>AB 2225</u>	83	<u>AB 2501</u>	34
<u>AB 2232</u>	10	<u>AB 2503</u>	22
<u>AB 2240</u>	61	<u>AB 2511</u>	31
<u>AB 2243</u>	52	<u>AB 2515</u>	29

<u>AB 2521</u>	78	<u>AB 2770</u>	47
<u>AB 2522</u>	21	<u>AB 2779</u>	26
<u>AB 2533</u>	58	<u>AB 2780</u>	101
<u>AB 2536</u>	78	<u>AB 2786</u>	71
<u>AB 2541</u>	88	<u>AB 2801</u>	67
<u>AB 2546</u>	88	<u>AB 2802</u>	16
<u>AB 2552</u>	29	<u>AB 2803</u>	45
<u>AB 2553</u>	64	<u>AB 2807</u>	78
<u>AB 2555</u>	94	<u>AB 2813</u>	95
<u>AB 2556</u>	11	<u>AB 2822</u>	85
<u>AB 2561</u>	41	<u>AB 2830</u>	14
<u>AB 2574</u>	11	<u>AB 2832</u>	69
<u>AB 2579</u>	66	<u>AB 2835</u>	62
<u>AB 2580</u>	53	<u>AB 2839</u>	38
<u>AB 2582</u>	37	<u>AB 2841</u>	74
<u>AB 2589</u>	73	<u>AB 2842</u>	85
<u>AB 2597</u>	53	<u>AB 2854</u>	95
<u>AB 2599</u>	34	<u>AB 2859</u>	84
<u>AB 2618</u>	95	<u>AB 2866</u>	14
<u>AB 2620</u>	9	<u>AB 2871</u>	17
<u>AB 2621</u>	88	<u>AB 2873</u>	69
<u>AB 2629</u>	84	<u>AB 2875</u>	34
<u>AB 2631</u>	43	<u>AB 2879</u>	102
<u>AB 2632</u>	54	<u>AB 2897</u>	94
<u>AB 2642</u>	38	<u>AB 2898</u>	67
<u>AB 2643</u>	74	<u>AB 2900</u>	21
<u>AB 2645</u>	83	<u>AB 2902</u>	31
<u>AB 2655</u>	38	<u>AB 2904</u>	55
<u>AB 2661</u>	25	<u>AB 2907</u>	85
<u>AB 2664</u>	14	<u>AB 2917</u>	85
<u>AB 2667</u>	54	<u>AB 2922</u>	69
<u>AB 2669</u>	101	<u>AB 2926</u>	55
<u>AB 2678</u>	101	<u>AB 2939</u>	19
<u>AB 2684</u>	23, 54	<u>AB 2943</u>	89
<u>AB 2694</u>	54	<u>AB 2951</u>	38
<u>AB 2695</u>	88	<u>AB 2962</u>	34
<u>AB 2705</u>	41	<u>AB 2967</u>	62
<u>AB 2712</u>	69	<u>AB 2968</u>	84
<u>AB 2715</u>	48	<u>AB 2984</u>	79
<u>AB 2723</u>	14	<u>AB 2985</u>	79
<u>AB 2729</u>	66	<u>AB 2995</u>	18
<u>AB 2730</u>	78	<u>AB 2998</u>	18
<u>AB 2738</u>	41, 48	<u>AB 3007</u>	22
<u>AB 2739</u>	84	<u>AB 3012</u>	64
<u>AB 2750</u>	26	<u>AB 3024</u>	91
<u>AB 2759</u>	85	<u>AB 3025</u>	47

<u>AB 3035</u>	69	<u>SB 174</u>	8
<u>AB 3057</u>	58	<u>SB 175</u>	8
<u>AB 3064</u>	86	<u>SB 242</u>	14
<u>AB 3072</u>	86	<u>SB 268</u>	79
<u>AB 3083</u>	86	<u>SB 285</u>	79
<u>AB 3085</u>	79	<u>SB 310</u>	27
<u>AB 3090</u>	34	<u>SB 347</u>	56
<u>AB 3093</u>	16, 24, 55	<u>SB 379</u>	90
<u>AB 3116</u>	55	<u>SB 382</u>	66
<u>AB 3122</u>	56	<u>SB 393</u>	68
<u>AB 3134</u>	94	<u>SB 399</u>	41
<u>AB 3138</u>	92	<u>SB 400</u>	48, 88
<u>AB 3177</u>	64	<u>SB 440</u>	62
<u>AB 3184</u>	38	<u>SB 442</u>	79
<u>AB 3190</u>	43	<u>SB 450</u>	56
<u>AB 3197</u>	39	<u>SB 477</u>	58
<u>AB 3206</u>	73	<u>SB 479</u>	68
<u>AB 3209</u>	89	<u>SB 504</u>	87
<u>AB 3218</u>	19	<u>SB 549</u>	96
<u>AB 3223</u>	14	<u>SB 551</u>	31
<u>AB 3229</u>	11	<u>SB 554</u>	80
<u>AB 3233</u>	30	<u>SB 572</u>	70
<u>AB 3235</u>	79	<u>SB 583</u>	35
<u>AB 3259</u>	95	<u>SB 597</u>	35
<u>AB 3264</u>	26	<u>SB 675</u>	27
<u>AB 3265</u>	22	<u>SB 689</u>	24, 102
<u>AB 3277</u>	94	<u>SB 690</u>	80
<u>AB 3284</u>	39	<u>SB 691</u>	15
<u>AB 3285</u>	74	<u>SB 707</u>	31
<u>AB 3288</u>	94	<u>SB 708</u>	102
<u>ACR 86</u>	10	<u>SB 758</u>	86
<u>AJR 9</u>	16	<u>SB 764</u>	80
<u>AJR 12</u>	35	<u>SB 768</u>	102
<u>SB 7</u>	56	<u>SB 778</u>	97
<u>SB 53</u>	86	<u>SB 867</u>	24
<u>SB 108</u>	4	<u>SB 899</u>	86
<u>SB 109</u>	4	<u>SB 900</u>	67
<u>SB 136</u>	6	<u>SB 902</u>	87
<u>SB 153</u>	7	<u>SB 905</u>	89
<u>SB 154</u>	7	<u>SB 908</u>	80
<u>SB 155</u>	7	<u>SB 918</u>	88
<u>SB 156</u>	7	<u>SB 924</u>	68
<u>SB 159</u>	7	<u>SB 926</u>	80
<u>SB 163</u>	7	<u>SB 937</u>	64
<u>SB 164</u>	7	<u>SB 948</u>	47
<u>SB 167</u>	7	<u>SB 951</u>	70

<u>SB 958</u>	70	<u>SB 1190</u>	60
<u>SB 960</u>	103	<u>SB 1210</u>	65
<u>SB 965</u>	87	<u>SB 1211</u>	59
<u>SB 976</u>	81	<u>SB 1216</u>	103
<u>SB 981</u>	81	<u>SB 1221</u>	98
<u>SB 982</u>	90	<u>SB 1224</u>	74
<u>SB 989</u>	81	<u>SB 1226</u>	36
<u>SB 990</u>	84	<u>SB 1230</u>	19
<u>SB 1002</u>	87	<u>SB 1238</u>	11
<u>SB 1006</u>	26	<u>SB 1242</u>	90
<u>SB 1019</u>	87	<u>SB 1243</u>	46
<u>SB 1025</u>	81	<u>SB 1249</u>	9
<u>SB 1027</u>	45	<u>SB 1266</u>	29
<u>SB 1034</u>	48	<u>SB 1271</u>	104
<u>SB 1037</u>	57	<u>SB 1280</u>	32
<u>SB 1046</u>	32	<u>SB 1303</u>	97
<u>SB 1048</u>	57	<u>SB 1320</u>	11
<u>SB 1051</u>	68	<u>SB 1323</u>	81
<u>SB 1053</u>	32	<u>SB 1328</u>	39
<u>SB 1059</u>	95	<u>SB 1336</u>	70
<u>SB 1064</u>	75	<u>SB 1340</u>	44, 71
<u>SB 1072</u>	35	<u>SB 1342</u>	23
<u>SB 1077</u>	25, 58	<u>SB 1357</u>	70
<u>SB 1090</u>	41	<u>SB 1361</u>	16, 23
<u>SB 1098</u>	103	<u>SB 1371</u>	74
<u>SB 1100</u>	42	<u>SB 1381</u>	82
<u>SB 1101</u>	28	<u>SB 1382</u>	71
<u>SB 1109</u>	75	<u>SB 1385</u>	18
<u>SB 1111</u>	45	<u>SB 1386</u>	82
<u>SB 1112</u>	15	<u>SB 1395</u>	63
<u>SB 1123</u>	57	<u>SB 1400</u>	82
<u>SB 1130</u>	27	<u>SB 1406</u>	9
<u>SB 1136</u>	23	<u>SB 1408</u>	60
<u>SB 1137</u>	42	<u>SB 1414</u>	82
<u>SB 1140</u>	94	<u>SB 1416</u>	90
<u>SB 1143</u>	32	<u>SB 1418</u>	104
<u>SB 1144</u>	90	<u>SB 1420</u>	98
<u>SB 1147</u>	35	<u>SB 1441</u>	49
<u>SB 1152</u>	98	<u>SB 1450</u>	39
<u>SB 1158</u>	21	<u>SB 1465</u>	66
<u>SB 1162</u>	43	<u>SB 1488</u>	104
<u>SB 1174</u>	39	<u>SB 1493</u>	39
<u>SB 1181</u>	45	<u>SB 1498</u>	75
<u>SB 1184</u>	11	<u>SB 1500</u>	70
<u>SB 1187</u>	62	<u>SB 1512</u>	63
<u>SB 1188</u>	36	<u>SB 1514</u>	57

[SCA 1](#)..... 40

