

# South Bay Cities Council of Governments

March 13, 2023

TO: SBCCOG Steering Committee

FROM: Jacki Bacharach, Executive Director  
David Leger, Senior Project Manager

RE: Bills to Monitor – Status following March 13, 2023 Steering Committee Action

Adherence to Strategic Plan:

Goal B: Regional Advocacy. Advocate for the interests of the South Bay

NOTE: **BOLD recommendation & status** indicates bill added since last Board meeting

BROADBAND			
<a href="#">AB 41</a> (Holden)	<p><b>Telecommunications: The Digital Equity in Video Franchising Act of 2023.</b> This bill would revise and recast the Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006 to, among other things: (1) rename the act as the Digital Equity in Video Franchising Act of 2023; (2) expand the definition of video service to include video programming provided as part of, and via, a service that enables users to access content, information, email, or other services offered over the public internet; (3) provide that the act does not authorize the commission to regulate the rates of video services; (4) authorize the commission to exercise all authority, jurisdiction, and powers authorized to be exercised by a franchise authority pursuant to certain federal law; (5) require a franchise applicant to submit a description of the households that are known to be unserved in the video service area footprint that is proposed by the applicant; (6) revise the revenues excluded from the definition of “gross revenue” for purposes of calculating the franchise fee for a local jurisdiction; (7) establish a policy of the state that subscribers and potential subscribers of a state video franchiseholder should benefit from equal access, as defined, to service within the service area, as specified; (8)</p>	<p>SUPPORT (3/13/23)</p> <p>LCC: SUPPORT</p>	<p>1/26/23 Referred to Assembly Committee on Communications &amp; Conveyance</p>

	expand the prohibition on certain cable operators or video service providers from discriminating against, or denying access to service to, any group of potential residential subscribers to include discrimination or denial of equal access because of any rationale, rather than only because of the income of the residents in the local area in which the group resides; (9) repeal the maximum amount of a fine that could be assessed for a violation of the equal access requirement; and (10) authorize the commission to enforce customer standards and conditions.		
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<a href="#">AB 9</a> (Muratsuchi)  <a href="#">SB 12</a> (Stern)	<b>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.</b> This bill would amend previous goals set in the legislation by requiring the State Air Resources Board to ensure statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 levels by no later than December 31, 2030 (was previously 40%).	MONITOR  LCC: WATCH	1/26/23 – AB 9 Referred to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources  3/15/23 – SB 12 Hearing in Senate Committee on Environmental Quality
<a href="#">AB 45</a> (Boerner Horvath)	<b>Coastal resources: coastal development permits: blue carbon demonstration projects: new development: greenhouse gas emissions.</b> This bill would authorize the Coastal Commission to authorize blue carbon demonstration projects, as defined, in order to demonstrate and quantify the carbon sequestration potential of these projects to help inform the state’s natural and working lands and climate resilience strategies. The bill would, among other things, authorize the commission to require an applicant with a project that impacts coastal wetland, subtidal, intertidal, or marine habitats or ecosystems to build or contribute to a blue carbon demonstration project. The bill would also require new development within the coastal zone minimize greenhouse gas emissions.	SUPPORT (3/13/23)  LCC: WATCH	1/26/23 Referred to Assembly Committee on Natural Resources
<a href="#">AB 340</a> (Fong)	<b>California Environmental Quality Act: grounds for noncompliance.</b> CEQA prohibits an action or proceeding from being brought in a court to challenge the approval of a project by a public agency unless the alleged grounds for noncompliance	MONITOR  LCC: WATCH	2/9/23 Referred to Assembly Committees on Natural Resources & Judiciary

	<p>are presented to the public agency orally or in writing by a person during the public comment period provided by CEQA or before the close of the public hearing on the project before the issuance of the notice of determination. This bill would require the alleged grounds for noncompliance with CEQA presented to the public agency in writing be presented at least 10 days before the public hearing on the project before the issuance of the notice of determination. The bill would prohibit the inclusion of written comments presented to the public agency after that time period in the record of proceedings and would prohibit those documents from serving as basis on which an action or proceeding may be brought.</p>		
<p><a href="#">SB 49</a> (Becker)</p>	<p><b>Tax Incentives: solar canopies.</b> This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to provide tax incentives for the construction of solar canopies over large parking lots to boost the local generation of clean electricity in urban and suburban areas, as specified.</p>	<p>MONITOR LCC: WATCH</p>	<p>1/18/23 Referred to Senate Committee on Rules</p> <p>This is a spot bill. A future position may be recommended as the legislation is further defined.</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 511</a> (Blakespear)</p>	<p><b>Greenhouse gas emissions inventories.</b> This bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2028, to develop and publish, on its internet website, a report on greenhouse gas emission inventories for the calendar year 2025 for each city, county, city and county, and special district, as provided. The bill would require the state board, consistent with the preparation of the updates to the scoping plan and before January 1, 2033, and every 5 years thereafter, to update the inventories for the subsequent calendar years, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to solicit bids and enter into contracts for the development of the inventories. The bill would require the state board, before January 1, 2026, to establish a local government advisory committee to inform its development of the greenhouse gas emission inventories. The bill would allocate, upon appropriation by the Legislature, \$2,500,000 in the 2024–25 fiscal year for above-described purposes.</p>	<p>MONITOR  LCC: SUPPORT</p>	<p>3/7/23 Referred to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. Hearing set for March 29</p>

HOMELESSNESS			
<p><a href="#">AB 67</a> (Muratsuchi)</p>	<p><b>Homeless Courts Pilot Program.</b> This bill, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, would create the Homeless Courts Pilot Program, which would remain in effect until January 1, 2029, to be administered by the Judicial Council for the purpose of providing comprehensive community-based services to achieve stabilization for, and address the specific legal needs of, chronically homeless individuals who are involved with the criminal justice system. The bill would require programs seeking grant funds to provide a number of specified services or program components, including, but not limited to, a diversion program enabling participating defendants to have infraction or misdemeanor charges dismissed upon completion of a program, provision of supportive housing, as defined, during the duration of the program, and a dedicated county representative to assist defendants with housing needs. The bill would require an applicant for grant funding under the program to submit a plan for a new homeless court program or expansion of an existing homeless court program, and would require any funding awarded to an applicant to be used in accordance with that plan. The bill would also require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2027, to submit a report to the Legislature evaluating the programs funded and the success and challenges of those programs, along with recommendations for improving the programs. The bill would require the Judicial Council to establish performance-based outcome measures for each participating homeless court, including, among other things, information relating to the demographics of program participants, housing placements for all participants, and successful substance use disorder treatment rates.</p>	<p>SUPPORT (3/13/23)  LCC: PENDING SUPPORT</p>	<p>2/14/23 Referred to Assembly Committee on Judiciary</p>
HOUSING			
<p><a href="#">AB 529</a> (Gabriel)</p>	<p><b>Adaptive reuse projects.</b> The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes,</p>	<p>MONITOR  LCC: WATCH</p>	<p>2/17/23 Referred to Assembly Committees on Housing and Community</p>

	<p>among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine whether the housing element is in substantial compliance with specified provisions of that law. Existing law, for award cycles commenced after July 1, 2021, awards a city, county, or city and county, that has adopted a housing element determined by the department to be in substantial compliance with specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law and that has been designated by the department as prohousing based upon their adoption of prohousing local policies, as specified, additional points in the scoring of program applications for housing and infrastructure programs pursuant to guidelines adopted by the department, as provided. This bill would add the expansion of adaptive reuse projects to the list of specified prohousing local policies.</p>		<p>Development &amp; Local Government</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1035</a> (Muratsuchi)</p>	<p><b>Mobilehome parks: rent caps.</b> This bill would prohibit the management of a mobilehome park from increasing the gross rental rate for a tenancy for a mobilehome space more than 3% plus the percentage change in the cost of living, as defined, over the course of any 12-month period, as specified. The bill would prohibit management from increasing the gross rental rate for a tenancy in more than 2 increments over a 12-month period, after the tenant maintains the tenancy over a 12-month period. The bill would prohibit management from imposing an increase in rent on a prospective purchaser or homeowner that purchases a mobilehome if the purchase qualifies as an in-place transfer, as specified. The bill would exempt specified mobilehome spaces from these provisions. The bill would specify that these provisions apply to rent increases for mobilehome spaces occurring on or after January 1, 2023. The bill would provide that in the event that management increased the rent by more than the amount specified above between January 1, 2023, and January 1, 2024, then the applicable rent on January 1, 2024, is the rent as of January 1, 2023, plus the maximum permissible increase, and that management is not liable to the homeowner for any corresponding rent overpayment. The bill would void any waiver of the rights provided under these provisions. The bill would</p>	<p>MONITOR  LCC: WATCH</p>	<p>3/2/23 Referred to Assembly Committee on Housing &amp; Community Development  This bill is being introduced in response to rental hikes in mobilehome parks in Torrance.</p>

	<p>authorize a local government to adopt or maintain an ordinance, rule, regulation, or initiative measure that establishes a maximum amount that may be charged for rent, or other regulations for a tenancy. The bill would not apply to a mobilehome park when a local government has adopted an ordinance, rule, regulation, or initiative measure prior to the effective date of the bill that establishes a maximum amount that may be charged by management for rent or otherwise regulates the rental rate for a mobilehome tenancy.</p>		
<p><a href="#">AB 1633</a> (Ting)</p>	<p><b>Housing Accountability Act: disapprovals: California Environmental Quality Act.</b> Existing law, the Housing Accountability Act, prohibits a local agency from disapproving a housing development project, as described, unless it makes certain written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. The act defines “disapprove the housing development project” as including any instance in which a local agency either votes and disapproves a proposed housing development project application, including any required land use approvals or entitlements necessary for the issuance of a building permit, or fails to comply with specified time periods. Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if the lead agency finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would define “disapprove the housing development project” as also including any instance in which a local agency fails to issue a project an exemption from CEQA for which it is eligible, as described, or fails to adopt a negative declaration or addendum for the project, to certify an environmental impact report for the project, or to approve another comparable environmental document, if certain conditions are satisfied. Among other conditions, the bill would require a housing development project subject to these provisions to be located within an urbanized area, as defined, and meet or exceed 15 dwelling units per acre. By imposing additional duties on local</p>	<p>MONITOR LCC: WATCH</p>	<p>2/18/23 May be heard in committee March 20</p>

	officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 2/17/2023)		
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>			
<a href="#">AB 6</a> (Friedman)	<b>Transportation planning.</b> This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require regional transportation agencies to prioritize and fund transportation projects, including those funded by a local sales tax measure, that significantly contribute towards the goals outlined in a region's sustainable communities strategy and the state's climate goals.	MONITOR  LCC: WATCH	12/6/22 May be heard in committee January 5  This is a spot bill, but the intention would be to remove local control in transportation projects. A future position may be recommended as the legislation is further defined.
<a href="#">AB 7</a> (Friedman)	<b>Transportation: funding: capacity projects.</b> This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would eliminate single occupancy vehicle freeway capacity projects, and allow capacity projects only for bus rapid transit, rail, active transportation purposes, projects that significantly add safety, and projects that significantly reduce congestion, without interfering with existing maintenance and rehabilitation needs.	OPPOSE (3/13/23)  LCC: WATCH	12/6/22 May be heard in committee January 5  This is a spot bill, but the intention would be to remove local control in transportation projects.
<a href="#">AB 241</a> (Reyes)	<b>Clean Transportation Program.</b> This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation related to the Clean Transportation Program.	MONITOR  LCC: WATCH	1/14/23 May be heard in committee February 13  This is a spot bill. A future position may be recommended as the legislation is further defined.

<p><a href="#">AB 1447</a> (Flora)</p>	<p><b>Vehicles: motorized scooters.</b> This bill would classify motorized scooters into 3 classes. A class 1 motorized scooter would have a floorboard and a motor that ceases to provide power when the scooter reaches 15mph, a class 2 motorized scooter would have a floorboard or a seat and footrests, a wheel width of at least 6 inches, and a motor that ceases to provide power at 20mph, and may have headlights, turn signals, a speedometer, and brake and tail lights, and a class 3 motorized scooter would be similar to a class 2 motorized scooter except that the class 3 motorized scooter would be required to have one or more headlights, turn signals, a speedometer, and brake and tail lights, and the motor ceases to provide power at 28mph. This bill would require an operator of a class 3 motorized scooter to wear a helmet regardless of the age of the operator. The bill would prohibit an operator of a class 1 motorized scooter from operating the motorized scooter in excess of 15mph, a class 2 motorized scooter in excess of 20mph, and a class 3 motorized scooter in excess of 28mph. This bill would also make provisions of the Three Feet for Safety Act applicable to a drive of a motor vehicle overtaking a motorized scooter.</p>	<p>MONITOR LCC: WATCH</p>	<p>2/18/23 May be heard in committee March 20</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 301</a> (Portantino)</p>	<p><b>Vehicular air pollution: Zero-Emission Aftermarket Conversion Project.</b> This bill would require CARB to establish the Zero-Emission Aftermarket Conversion Project (ZACP) by allocating up to \$2,000,000 annually from the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project to provide an applicant who is a California resident with a rebate for an eligible vehicle that has been converted into a zero-emission vehicle. The bill would require the rebate issued pursuant to the ZACP to be limited to one per vehicle and have a value of up to \$2,000. The bill would also require the state board to establish guidelines for the program, as specified, and minimum eligibility criteria for an applicant to be eligible for the rebate. The bill would require that if any of the moneys allocated for this purpose are not expended by the end of each fiscal year, those moneys shall be repaid to the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project.</p>	<p>MONITOR LCC: WATCH</p>	<p>2/17/23 Referred to Senate Committees on Environmental Quality &amp; Transportation</p>



BALLOT MEASURES

<a href="#">21-0042A1</a>	<p><b>“The Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act”</b>. For new or increased state taxes currently enacted by two-thirds vote of Legislature, also requires statewide election and majority voter approval. Limits voters’ ability to pass voter-proposed local special taxes by raising vote requirement to two-thirds. Eliminates voters’ ability to advise how to spend revenues from proposed general tax on same ballot as the proposed tax. Expands definition of “taxes” to include certain regulatory fees, broadening application of tax approval requirements. Requires Legislature or local governing body set certain other fees. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: Lower annual state and local revenues, potentially substantially lower, depending on future actions of the Legislature, local governing bodies, voters, and the courts.</p>	<p>MONITOR LCC: OPPOSE</p>	<p>2/1/23 Eligible for November 2024 statewide ballot</p>
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**2023 State Legislative Calendar**

- March 30: Spring recess begins upon adjournment of this day’s session
- April 10: Legislature reconvenes from Spring recess
- April 28: Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees fiscal bills introduced in their house
- May 5: Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the floor non-fiscal bills introduced in their house
- May 12: Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 5
- May 19: Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house; Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to June 5
- May 30 – June 2: Floor Session Only. No committees, other than conference or Rules committees, may meet for any purpose
- June 2: for each house to pass bills introduced in that house
- June 5: Committee meetings may resume
- June 15: Budget must be passed by midnight
- July 14: Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills; Summer Recess begins upon adjournment of session provided Budget Bill has been passed.

- August 14: Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess
- September 1: Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills to the Floor
- September 5-14: Floor session only. No committees, other than conference or rules committees, may meet for any purpose
- September 8: Last day to amend on the floor
- September 14: Last day for each house to pass bills. Interim study recess begins at the end of this day's session
- October 14: Last day for governor to sign or veto bills passed by the legislature on or before September 14 and in his possession after September 14