

ATTACHMENT F

TEXT FOR ASSEMBLY BILLS 1308, 2632 AND 2904

ASSEMBLY BILL 1308: PARKING FOR SINGLE-FAMILY ADDITIONS (QUIRK-SILVA) **Effective January 1, 2024**

SECTION 1.

Section 65863.3 is added to the Government Code, immediately following Section 65863.2, to read:

- (a) A public agency shall not increase the minimum parking requirement that applies to a single-family residence as a condition of approval of a project to remodel, renovate, or add to a single-family residence provided that the project does not cause the single-family residence to exceed any maximum size limit imposed by the applicable zoning regulations, including, but not limited to, height, lot coverage, and floor-to-area ratio.
- (b) For purposes of this section, “public agency” means the state or any state agency, board or commission, any city, county, city and county, including charter cities, or special district, or any agency, board, or commission of the city, county, city and county, special district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision.
- (c) The Legislature finds and declares that the imposition of mandatory parking minimums can increase the cost of housing, limit the number of available units, lead to an oversupply of parking spaces, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, this section shall be interpreted in favor of the prohibition of the imposition of mandatory parking minimums as outlined in this section.
- (d) This section shall not be construed to allow a local agency to impose parking restrictions that are more restrictive than the requirements a local agency is authorized to impose under Section 65852.2, if the single-family residence is on the same lot as an accessory dwelling unit.

SEC. 2.

The Legislature finds and declares that to lower the cost of housing production by reducing unnecessary parking requirements is a matter of statewide concern and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, Section 1 of this act adding Section 65863.3 to the Government Code applies to all cities, including charter cities.

SEC. 3.

No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of

service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

**ASSEMBLY BILL 2632: THRIFT/SECONDHAND STORES AND DONATION
FACILITIES (WILSON)**
Effective January 1, 2025

SECTION 1.

Article 10.11 (commencing with Section 65630) is added to Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code, to read:

**Article 10.11. Thrift Retail Stores
65630.**

- (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (1) The 2020 annual report, as published by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, found that California is falling far short of the state diversion goal of 75 percent in 2020.
 - (2) A significant portion of the waste stream into California landfills is composed of clothing and household goods that have not reached the end of their usefulness. Discarded clothing remains the largest source of textile waste in the world, with the average United States citizen throwing away 81 pounds of clothing each year, 95 percent of which could have been reworn or repurposed. Yet, 85 percent of this material ends up in landfills. According to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, one garbage truck of textiles is landfilled or incinerated every second.
 - (3) California faces a growing problem in siting and approving sufficient landfill space. Landfill siting and the expansion of current landfill facilities are controversial and landfills create the potential for significant adverse environmental impacts.
 - (4) Discarding still-usable clothing and household goods increase greenhouse gas emissions by stimulating production of replacement goods and adding greenhouse gas emissions along the continuum of product manufacture, transportation, warehousing, and delivery.
 - (5) Recent years have seen an increase in consumer interest in purchasing used clothing and smaller household items from retail establishments that specialize in selling such goods, commonly referred to as “thrifting” and “thrift” retail establishments. Thrift accounted for approximately 60 percent of the total secondhand market in 2021. As of June 2022, more than one in three shoppers in the United States, and nearly one-half of Canadian shoppers, surveyed reported caring more about the environmental impact of their apparel choices today than they did three years ago.
 - (6) Thrift retail establishments are identical to other retail establishments in terms of local impacts on traffic, parking, and other land use topics. In addition, given that thrift establishments divert reusable goods from landfills in furtherance of

important statewide policy, those establishments provide environmental benefits that nonthrift retail establishments do not.

- (b) Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that local governments be prohibited from classifying or otherwise treating thrift retail establishments differently than nonthrift retail establishments, subject to certain limitations contained in this article.

65631.

As used in this article, “thrift retail store” means a retail store and related donation facilities engaged primarily in the sale of secondhand clothing, shoes, apparel, toys, and standard household goods, such as furniture, fixtures, and small household appliances, and the collection of those goods for resale. “Thrift retail store” does not include the sale of large household appliances such as refrigerators or stoves and does not include the sale of cars or anything automotive-related.

65632.

- (a) A city, including a charter city, a county, or a city and county, shall not treat a thrift retail store differently from a nonthrift retail store for purposes of zoning, development standards, including, but not limited to, height, size, parking requirements, or setbacks from adjacent uses, or permitting. A city, county, or city and county may require that thrift retail stores meet certain aesthetic or design standards, including design review approval, provided those standards or design review, or both, are also required of nonthrift retail stores.
- (b) A city, including a charter city, a county, or a city and county, shall not prohibit a thrift retail store from receiving used and donated items for sale in the store or other thrift retail stores, or reuse or recycling, or both reuse and recycling, through other means.

SEC. 2.

The Legislature finds and declares that reducing the waste stream of discarded clothing and household goods to state landfills by facilitating the siting of thrift retail establishments is a matter of statewide concern and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, Section 1 of this act, adding Article 10.11 (commencing with Section 65630) to Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code, applies to all cities, including charter cities.

SEC. 3.

No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

ASSEMBLY BILL 2904: PUBLIC NOTICING (QUIRK-SILVA)
Effective January 1, 2025

SECTION 1.

Section 65854 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65854.

- (a) The planning commission shall hold a public hearing on the proposed zoning ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance.
- (b) -----
 - (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), notice of the hearing shall be given pursuant to Section 65090.
 - (2) If a proposed ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance affects the permitted uses of real property, notice of the hearing shall be given pursuant to Sections 65090 and 65091, except that the notice shall be published, posted, mailed, and delivered, or advertised, as applicable, at least 20 days before the hearing.

SEC. 2.

The Legislature finds and declares that ensuring sufficient notice of zoning ordinance changes that could affect property rights is a matter of statewide concern and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Therefore, Section 1 of this act amending Section 65854 of the Government Code applies to all cities, including charter cities.

SEC. 3.

If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.