

(c) Any person, who, acting in concert with one or more other persons, commits two or more thefts pursuant to Section 459.5 or 490.2 of retail property or merchandise having an aggregate value exceeding two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and unlawfully takes such property during a period of 180 days is guilty of organized retail theft.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 1170, paragraphs (2) and (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 1170.12, paragraphs (2) and (4) of subdivision (c) of Section 667, organized retail theft shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(e) For purposes of this section, the value of retail property stolen by persons acting in concert may be aggregated into a single count or charge, with the sum of the value of all of the retail merchandise being the values considered in determining the degree of theft.

(f) An offense under this section may be prosecuted in any county in which an underlying theft could have been prosecuted as a separate offense.

(g) This section does not prohibit a person or persons from being charged with any violation of law arising out of the same criminal transaction that violates this section.

#### SEC. 9. Amendments.

This act shall not be amended by the Legislature except by a statute that furthers the purposes, findings, and declarations of the act and is passed in each house by rollcall vote entered in the journal, three-fourths of the membership of each house concurring, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters.

#### SEC. 10. Severability.

If any provision of this act, or any part of any provision, or its application to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions and applications which can be given effect without the invalid or unconstitutional provision or application shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

#### SEC. 11. Conflicting Initiatives.

(a) In the event that this measure and another measure addressing parole consideration pursuant to Section 32 of Article I of the Constitution, revocation of parole and postrelease community supervision, DNA collection, or theft offenses shall appear on the same statewide ballot, the provisions of the other measure or measures shall be deemed to be in conflict with this measure. In the event that this measure receives a greater number of affirmative votes than a measure deemed to be in conflict with it, the provisions of this measure shall prevail in their

entirety, and the other measure or measures shall be null and void.

(b) If this measure is approved by voters but superseded by law by any other conflicting measure approved by voters at the same election, and the conflicting ballot measure is later held invalid, this measure shall be self-executing and given full force and effect.

## PROPOSITION 21

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Article II of the California Constitution.

This initiative measure amends sections of the Civil Code; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout~~ type and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

## PROPOSED LAW

### The Rental Affordability Act

The people of the State of California do hereby ordain as follows:

#### SECTION 1. Title.

This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the "Rental Affordability Act."

#### SEC. 2. Findings and Declaration.

The people of the State of California hereby find and declare the following:

(a) More Californians (over 17 million people) are renting housing than ever before. According to the state's figures, home ownership rates in California have fallen to their lowest level since the 1940s. One quarter of older millennials (25–34 years of age) still live with their parents (U.S. Census Bureau).

(b) Rental housing prices have skyrocketed in recent years. Median rents are higher in California than any other state in the country, and among all 50 states, California has the fourth highest increase in rents.

(c) As a result of rising rental housing prices, a majority of California renters are overburdened by housing costs, paying more than 30 percent of their income toward rent. One-third of renter households spend more than 50 percent of their income toward rent.

(d) According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, a Californian earning minimum wage would have to work 92 hours per week in order to afford renting an average one-bedroom apartment.

(e) Families faced with housing insecurity are often forced to decide between paying their rent and meeting other basic needs, which negatively impacts their health outcomes. Workers suffering from unstable housing and a deterioration in their health

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struggle to keep their jobs, pushing them into poverty and homelessness.

(f) Labor unions, such as the California Teachers Association, the California Nurses Association, and Service Employees International Union (SEIU), have made affordable housing a priority for their members. Teachers in California's urban centers are paying 40 percent to 70 percent of their salaries on housing, and many are being forced to live an hour or more from their jobs to afford a home.

(g) Even though the state represents only 12 percent of the total U.S. population, California is home to 22 percent of the nation's homeless population. (California Department of Housing and Community Development)

(h) According to a 2018 study in the UCLA Anderson Forecast, there is a strong link between higher median rents and the number of people living on the streets or in temporary shelters. When combined with individual at-risk factors, less affordable housing markets contribute to an increase in homelessness.

(i) Homelessness is a major public health issue. People who are homeless are three to four times more likely to die prematurely and are more likely to contract communicable diseases, according to the National Health Care for the Homeless Council.

(j) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention warn that vulnerable populations face lower life expectancy, higher cancer rates, and more birth defects when they are displaced from their homes due to gentrification of their neighborhoods.

(k) The increased cost of housing is worsening traffic congestion and harming the environment by forcing commuters to live farther away from their places of employment, increasing commute times. A report by the Pew Charitable Trusts noted that the number of Californians who commute more than 90 minutes each way increased by 40 percent between 2010 and 2015; the increase is a direct result of the lack of affordable housing near jobs.

(l) A growing body of evidence suggests that stabilizing rents can bring broad-based benefits to renters, the state's economy, the environment, and its public services.

### SEC. 3. Purposes and Intent.

The people of the State of California hereby declare the following purposes and intent in enacting this act:

(a) To allow California's cities and counties to develop and implement rent control policies that ensure renters can find and afford rental housing in their jurisdictions.

(b) To improve the quality of life for millions of California renters and reduce the number of Californians who face critical housing challenges and homelessness.

(c) To stem the tide of evictions and displacement affecting communities across California.

(d) To allow a city, county, or city and county to exercise any local law controlling the rental rates for residential property provided that it has been at least 15 years since the property received its certificate of occupancy.

(e) To allow local laws to control rental rates following a vacancy while permitting a landlord to increase the rental rates on a vacated unit by no more than 15 percent over the subsequent three years in addition to any other increase allowed under a local ordinance.

(f) To exempt the owners of one or two residential dwellings from any local rental control law.

SEC. 4. Section 1954.50 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1954.50. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the ~~Costa-Hawkins~~ Rental Housing Affordability Act.

SEC. 5. Section 1954.52 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1954.52. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an owner of residential real property may establish the initial and all subsequent rental rates for a dwelling or a unit about which ~~any~~ *either* of the following is true:

(1) ~~It has a certificate of occupancy issued after February 1, 1995 been issued its first residential certificate of occupancy within 15 years of the date on which the owner seeks to establish the initial or subsequent rental rate.~~

(2) ~~It has already been exempt from the residential rent control ordinance of a public entity on or before February 1, 1995, pursuant to a local exemption for newly constructed units:~~

~~(A) It is alienable separate from the title to any other dwelling unit or is a subdivided interest in a subdivision, as specified in subdivision (b), (d), or (f) of Section 11004.5 of the Business and Professions Code, and the owner is a natural person who owns no more than two residential dwelling or housing units.~~

(B) This paragraph does not apply to either of the following:

(i) A dwelling or unit where the preceding tenancy has been terminated by the owner by notice pursuant to Section 1946.1 or has been terminated upon a change in the terms of the tenancy noticed pursuant to Section 827.

(ii) A condominium dwelling or unit that has not been sold separately by the subdivider to a bona fide purchaser for value. The initial rent amount of the unit for purposes of this chapter shall be the lawful rent in effect on May 7, 2001, unless the rent amount is governed by a different provision of this chapter. However, if a condominium dwelling or unit meets the

criteria of paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a), or if all the dwellings or units except one have been sold separately by the subdivider to bona fide purchasers for value, and the subdivider has occupied that remaining unsold condominium dwelling or unit as his or her principal residence for at least one year after the subdivision occurred, then subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) shall apply to that unsold condominium dwelling or unit.

~~(C) Where a dwelling or unit in which the initial or subsequent rental rates are controlled by an ordinance or charter provision in effect on January 1, 1995, the following shall apply:~~

~~(i) An owner of real property as described in this paragraph may establish the initial and all subsequent rental rates for all existing and new tenancies in effect on or after January 1, 1999, if the tenancy in effect on or after January 1, 1999, was created between January 1, 1996, and December 31, 1998.~~

~~(ii) Commencing on January 1, 1999, an owner of real property as described in this paragraph may establish the initial and all subsequent rental rates for all new tenancies if the previous tenancy was in effect on December 31, 1995.~~

~~(iii) The initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit as described in this paragraph in which the initial rental rate is controlled by an ordinance or charter provision in effect on January 1, 1995, may not, until January 1, 1999, exceed the amount calculated pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 1954.53. An owner of residential real property as described in this paragraph may, until January 1, 1999, establish the initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit only where the tenant has voluntarily vacated, abandoned, or been evicted pursuant to paragraph (2) of Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure.~~

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply where the owner has otherwise agreed by contract with a public entity in consideration for a direct financial contribution or any other forms of assistance specified in Chapter 4.3 (commencing with Section 65915) of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the authority of a public entity that may otherwise exist to regulate or monitor the basis for eviction.

(d) This section does not apply to any dwelling or unit that contains serious health, safety, fire, or building code violations, excluding those caused by disasters for which a citation has been issued by the appropriate governmental agency and which has remained unabated for six months or longer preceding the vacancy.

*(e) In accordance with California law, a landlord's right to a fair rate of return on a property shall not be abridged by any local charter provision, ordinance, or regulation enacted by a city, county, or city and county.*

SEC. 6. Section 1954.53 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

1954.53. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, *and except as provided in Section 1954.52 and in subdivision (b) of this section, a city, county, or city and county may by local charter provision, ordinance, or regulation control the initial and all subsequent rental rates for residential real property. an owner of residential real property may establish the initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit, except where any of the following applies:*

~~(1) The previous tenancy has been terminated by the owner by notice pursuant to Section 1946.1 or has been terminated upon a change in the terms of the tenancy noticed pursuant to Section 827, except a change permitted by law in the amount of rent or fees. For the purpose of this paragraph, the owner's termination or nonrenewal of a contract or recorded agreement with a governmental agency that provides for a rent limitation to a qualified tenant, shall be construed as a change in the terms of the tenancy pursuant to Section 827.~~

~~(A) In a jurisdiction that controls by ordinance or charter provision the rental rate for a dwelling or unit, an owner who terminates or fails to renew a contract or recorded agreement with a governmental agency that provides for a rent limitation to a qualified tenant may not set an initial rent for three years following the date of the termination or nonrenewal of the contract or agreement. For any new tenancy established during the three-year period, the rental rate for a new tenancy established in that vacated dwelling or unit shall be at the same rate as the rent under the terminated or nonrenewed contract or recorded agreement with a governmental agency that provided for a rent limitation to a qualified tenant, plus any increases authorized after the termination or cancellation of the contract or recorded agreement.~~

~~(B) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to any new tenancy of 12 months or more duration established after January 1, 2000, pursuant to the owner's contract or recorded agreement with a governmental agency that provides for a rent limitation to a qualified tenant, unless the prior vacancy in that dwelling or unit was pursuant to a nonrenewed or canceled contract or recorded agreement with a governmental agency that provides for a rent limitation to a qualified tenant as set forth in that subparagraph.~~

~~(2) The owner has otherwise agreed by contract with a public entity in consideration for a direct financial contribution or any other forms of assistance specified in Chapter 4.3 (commencing with Section 65915) of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.~~

~~(3) The initial rental rate for a dwelling or unit whose initial rental rate is controlled by an ordinance or charter provision in effect on January 1, 1995, may~~

~~not until January 1, 1999, exceed the amount calculated pursuant to subdivision (c).~~

~~(b) Subdivision (a) applies to, and includes, renewal of the initial hiring by the same tenant, lessee, authorized subtenant, or authorized sublessee for the entire period of his or her occupancy at the rental rate established for the initial hiring.~~

~~(c) The~~

~~(b) In any jurisdiction that controls by charter provision, ordinance, or regulation the initial rental rate of a dwelling or unit, whose initial rental rate is controlled by ordinance or charter provision in effect on January 1, 1995, shall, until January 1, 1999, be established in accordance with this subdivision. Where if the previous tenant has voluntarily vacated, abandoned, or been evicted pursuant to paragraph (2) of Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an the owner of the dwelling or unit shall be permitted to residential real property may, no more than twice, establish the initial rental rate for a the vacant or abandoned dwelling or unit in an amount that provided that the initial rate established pursuant to this subdivision, in combination with any increases in the rental rate during the subsequent three year period, is no greater than 15 percent more than the rental rate in effect for the immediately preceding tenancy or in an amount that is 70 percent of the prevailing market rent for comparable units, whichever amount is greater.~~

~~The Any increase in the initial rental rate permitted by and established pursuant to this subdivision may be in addition to any may not substitute for or replace increases in rental rates otherwise authorized pursuant to local law.~~

~~(d) (1) Nothing in this section or any other provision of law shall be construed to preclude express establishment in a lease or rental agreement of the rental rates to be applicable in the event the rental unit subject thereto is sublet. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair the obligations of contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1996.~~

~~(2) If the original occupant or occupants who took possession of the dwelling or unit pursuant to the rental agreement with the owner no longer permanently reside there, an owner may increase the rent by any amount allowed by this section to a lawful sublessee or assignee who did not reside at the dwelling or unit prior to January 1, 1996.~~

~~(3) This subdivision does not apply to partial changes in occupancy of a dwelling or unit where one or more of the occupants of the premises, pursuant to the agreement with the owner provided for above, remains an occupant in lawful possession of the dwelling or unit, or where a lawful sublessee or assignee who resided at the dwelling or unit prior to January 1, 1996, remains in possession of the dwelling or unit. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed~~

~~to enlarge or diminish an owner's right to withhold consent to a sublease or assignment.~~

~~(4) Acceptance of rent by the owner does not operate as a waiver or otherwise prevent enforcement of a covenant prohibiting sublease or assignment or as a waiver of an owner's rights to establish the initial rental rate, unless the owner has received written notice from the tenant that is party to the agreement and thereafter accepted rent.~~

~~(e) (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any authority of a public entity that may otherwise exist to regulate or monitor the grounds for eviction.~~

~~(f) This section (d) Subdivision (b) does not apply to any dwelling or unit if all the following conditions are met:~~

~~(1) The dwelling or unit has been cited in an inspection report by the appropriate governmental agency as containing serious health, safety, fire, or building code violations, as defined by Section 17920.3 of the Health and Safety Code, excluding any violation caused by a disaster.~~

~~(2) The citation was issued at least 60 days prior to the date of the vacancy.~~

~~(3) The cited violation had not been abated when the prior tenant vacated and had remained unabated for 60 days or for a longer period of time. However, the 60-day time period may be extended by the appropriate governmental agency that issued the citation.~~

#### SEC. 7. Liberal Construction.

This act shall be broadly construed to accomplish its purposes.

#### SEC. 8. Amendment and Repeal.

Pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 10 of Article II of the California Constitution, the Legislature may amend this act to further its purposes by a statute passed in each house by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring, signed by the Governor. No statute restricting or eliminating the powers that have been restored by this act to a city, county, or city and county to establish residential rental rates shall become effective unless approved by a majority of the electorate.

#### SEC. 9. Severability.

If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

#### SEC. 10. Conflicting Measures.

If this act and any other measure addressing the authority of local government agencies to establish residential rental rates shall appear on the same

statewide election ballot, the provisions of the other measure or measures shall be deemed to be in conflict with this act. If this act receives a greater number of affirmative votes than another measure deemed to be in conflict with it, the provisions of this act shall prevail in their entirety, and the other measure or measures shall be null and void.

## PROPOSITION 22

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Article II of the California Constitution.

This initiative measure adds sections to the Business and Professions Code and amends a section of the Revenue and Taxation Code; therefore, new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

## PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 7448) is added to Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, to read:

*CHAPTER 10.5. APP-BASED DRIVERS AND SERVICES*

*Article 1. Title, Findings and Declarations, and Statement of Purpose*

*7448. Title. This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the Protect App-Based Drivers and Services Act.*

*7449. Findings and Declarations. The people of the State of California find and declare as follows:*

*(a) Hundreds of thousands of Californians are choosing to work as independent contractors in the modern economy using app-based rideshare and delivery platforms to transport passengers and deliver food, groceries, and other goods as a means of earning income while maintaining the flexibility to decide when, where, and how they work.*

*(b) These app-based rideshare and delivery drivers include parents who want to work flexible schedules while children are in school; students who want to earn money in between classes; retirees who rideshare or deliver a few hours a week to supplement fixed incomes and for social interaction; military spouses and partners who frequently relocate; and families struggling with California's high cost of living that need to earn extra income.*

*(c) Millions of California consumers and businesses, and our state's economy as a whole, also benefit from the services of people who work as independent contractors using app-based rideshare and delivery platforms. App-based rideshare and delivery drivers are providing convenient and affordable transportation for the public, reducing impaired and drunk driving, improving mobility for seniors and individuals with disabilities, providing new transportation options for*

*families who cannot afford a vehicle, and providing new affordable and convenient delivery options for grocery stores, restaurants, retailers, and other local businesses and their patrons.*

*(d) However, recent legislation has threatened to take away the flexible work opportunities of hundreds of thousands of Californians, potentially forcing them into set shifts and mandatory hours, taking away their ability to make their own decisions about the jobs they take and the hours they work.*

*(e) Protecting the ability of Californians to work as independent contractors throughout the state using app-based rideshare and delivery platforms is necessary so people can continue to choose which jobs they take, to work as often or as little as they like, and to work with multiple platforms or companies, all the while preserving access to app-based rideshare and delivery services that are beneficial to consumers, small businesses, and the California economy.*

*(f) App-based rideshare and delivery drivers deserve economic security. This chapter is necessary to protect their freedom to work independently, while also providing these workers new benefits and protections not available under current law. These benefits and protections include a healthcare subsidy consistent with the average contributions required under the Affordable Care Act (ACA); a new minimum earnings guarantee tied to 120 percent of minimum wage with no maximum; compensation for vehicle expenses; occupational accident insurance to cover on-the-job injuries; and protection against discrimination and sexual harassment.*

*(g) California law and rideshare and delivery network companies should protect the safety of both drivers and consumers without affecting the right of app-based rideshare and delivery drivers to work as independent contractors. Such protections should, at a minimum, include criminal background checks of drivers; zero tolerance policies for drug- and alcohol-related offenses; and driver safety training.*

*7450. Statement of Purpose. The purposes of this chapter are as follows:*

*(a) To protect the basic legal right of Californians to choose to work as independent contractors with rideshare and delivery network companies throughout the state.*

*(b) To protect the individual right of every app-based rideshare and delivery driver to have the flexibility to set their own hours for when, where, and how they work.*

*(c) To require rideshare and delivery network companies to offer new protections and benefits for app-based rideshare and delivery drivers, including minimum compensation levels, insurance to cover on-the-job injuries, automobile accident insurance, health care subsidies for qualifying drivers, protection*

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