

Date of Hearing: April 15, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Juan Carrillo, Chair

AB 1693 (Zbur) – As Introduced February 3, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Accelerated retailer building plan approval: tenant improvements.

**SUMMARY:** Requires a local building department to allow a qualified professional certifier to certify compliance with applicable building, health, and safety codes for a tenant improvement relating to a retailer. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires, notwithstanding any other law, a local building department to allow, upon request from an applicant for a permit for a tenant improvement relating to a retailer, a qualified professional certifier to certify, at the applicant's expense, compliance with all applicable building, health, and safety codes, including, but not limited to, building standards approved by the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) and local building standards, for the tenant improvement.
- 2) Provides that a tenant improvement relating to a retailer certified pursuant to this bill shall comply with all applicable building, health, and safety codes, including, but not limited to, building standards approved by the California Building Standards Commission and local building standards, in effect at the time the application for a permit is submitted.
- 3) Requires a qualified professional certifier to prepare an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, attesting that the tenant improvement plans and specifications comply with all applicable building, health, and safety codes, including, but not limited to, building standards approved by the CBSC and local building standards.
- 4) Requires a qualified professional certifier or the applicant to prepare an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, attesting that the retailer for which the tenant improvement is constructed meets the requirements of the definition of "retailer" as provided pursuant to this bill.
- 5) Requires the local building department to approve or deny the application within 20 business days of receiving a complete application, including the affidavits required by this bill.
- 6) Requires, if the local building department does not approve or deny the application within 20 business days of receiving a complete application, including the affidavits required by this bill, a certified plan to be deemed approved for permitting purposes, provided that all fees and required documents have been submitted.
- 7) Allows, if a complete application is denied within the 20-business-day period described above, the applicant to resubmit corrected plans addressing the deficiencies identified in the initial denial. The local building department's review of each subsequent resubmission shall be limited to correcting the deficiencies identified in the initial denial. The local building department shall approve or deny each subsequent resubmission within 10 business days of receipt.

- 8) Requires each local building department to conduct a random audit of no less than 20 percent of all tenant improvements submitted per week for certification under this bill.
- 9) Requires audits to be initiated within five business days following permit issuance and to include a review of the submitted plans for compliance with all applicable building, health, and safety codes, including, but not limited to, building standards approved by the CBSC and local building standards.
- 10) Requires, if an audit reveals material noncompliance, the local building department to provide a plan check correction notice within 10 business days of the audit's initiation.
- 11) Provides that certification under this bill does not exempt a tenant improvement from other mandatory construction inspections, including, but not limited to, fire, health, and structural inspections conducted during or after construction.
- 12) Requires any false statement in a certification submission made under this bill to be grounds for disciplinary action by the California Architects Board or the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists, as specified.
- 13) Allows a city or county to adopt, by ordinance, additional qualifications or requirements for a qualified professional certifier, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
  - a) A requirement to register with the city or county prior to certifying plans pursuant to this chapter.
  - b) Training requirements that must be completed prior to certifying plans pursuant to this chapter.
  - c) Payment of fees not to exceed the reasonable cost of implementing this chapter.
  - d) Penalties that may include decertification as a qualified professional certifier in that jurisdiction or reasonable administrative fines for either of the following:
    - i) Willful noncompliance with the requirements of this chapter.
    - ii) Two or more instances in which the qualified professional certifier attested to certifying noncompliant plans pursuant to this chapter.
- 14) Provides that this bill does not prohibit a local building department from charging permit fees for applications utilizing a qualified professional certifier.
- 15) Requires qualified professional certifiers to be liable for any damages arising from negligent plan review pursuant to this bill.
- 16) Requires the applicant to indemnify the local agency from any property damage or personal injury arising from construction permitted pursuant to this bill.

- 17) Provides that, notwithstanding Section 815.6, a public entity or public employee is not liable for an injury caused by their discretionary or ministerial acts or omissions relating to the issuance or denial of any permit pursuant to this bill.
- 18) Provides the following definitions for the purposes of this bill:
- a) “Qualified professional certifier” means an architect licensed pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 5500) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, or a professional engineer licensed pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 6700) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, who meets both of the following conditions:
    - i) Has at least five years of experience in commercial building design or plan review.
    - ii) Maintains professional liability insurance in an amount not less than two million dollars (\$2,000,000) per occurrence.
  - b) “Retailer” means any person that is engaged in the business of making retail sales direct to the general public.
  - c) “Tenant improvement” means a change to the interior of an existing building.
- 19) Finds and declares that retailers’ role in the state’s economy and tourism industry 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 3 of this act adding Chapter 15 (commencing with Section 66350) to Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code applies to all cities, including charter cities.
- 20) Provides that no reimbursement is required by this bill 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 bill or because costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this bill creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Defines an “architect” as a person who is licensed to practice architecture in this state. [Business and Professions Code (BPC) § 5500]
- 2) Defines a “professional engineer” as a person engaged in the professional practice of rendering service or creative work requiring education, training and experience in engineering sciences and the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical and engineering sciences in such professional or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning or design of public or private utilities, structures, machines, processes, circuits, buildings, equipment or projects, and supervision of construction for the purpose of securing compliance with specifications and design for any such work. (BPC § 6701)

- 3) Establishes the CBSC within the Department of General Services (DGS), and requires any building standard adopted or proposed by state agencies to be submitted to, and approved or adopted by, the CBSC prior to codification. [Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 18930]
- 4) Establishes the Permit Streamlining Act (PSA), which, among other things, establishes time limits within which state and local government agencies must either approve or disapprove permits to entitle a development. [Government Code (GOV) §§ 65920 - 65964.5]
- 5) Allows the governing body of a local agency to authorize its enforcement agency to contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform plan-checking functions, as specified. (HSC § 19837)
- 6) Requires a local agency to contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform plan-checking functions upon the request of an applicant for a nonresidential permit for the remodeling or tenant improvements of a building, as specified, where there is an “excessive delay” in checking the plans and specifications that are submitted as a part of the application. (HSC § 19837)
- 7) Generally defines, for a nonresidential permit for a building other than a hotel or motel that is three stories or less, “excessive delay” to mean the building department or building division of the local agency has taken more than 50 days after submitting a complete application to complete the structural building safety plan check of the applicant’s set of plans and specifications that are suitable for checking. (HSC § 19837)
- 8) Requires, pursuant to AB 671 (Wicks), Chapter 470, Statutes of 2025, a local building department or permitting department to allow a qualified professional certifier to certify compliance with applicable building, health, and safety codes for a tenant improvement relating to a restaurant, as specified. (GOV §§ 66345 - 66345.4)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** This bill is keyed fiscal and contains a state-mandated local program.

**COMMENTS:**

- 1) **Author’s Statement.** According to the author, “Brick-and-mortar retailers are essential to vibrant neighborhoods and local economic recovery, but too often businesses—especially small and family-owned ones—face months-long permitting delays just to make interior improvements to existing buildings. Those delays hurt workers, communities, and commercial corridors still recovering from the pandemic, recent fires, and prolonged vacancies. AB 1693 offers a commonsense solution. For interior improvement projects, it allows licensed architects or engineers to certify that plans meet all building and safety codes, while requiring local governments to act on complete applications within clear, predictable timelines—with full oversight intact. At a time when retailers are competing with online shopping and navigating real economic challenges, we owe them a permitting process that is fair, efficient, and predictable.”
- 2) **Police Power.** The California Constitution allows cities and counties to “make and enforce within its limits, all local, police, sanitary and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws.” It is from this fundamental power (commonly called the police power)

that cities and counties derive their authority to regulate behavior to preserve the health, safety, and welfare of the public—including land use authority.

- 3) **Building Codes.** The California Building Standards Code (Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) contains building standards and regulations as adopted by the CBSC. These standards include, among other requirements, structural standards for building safety (the Building Code), fire safety standards (the Fire Code), energy efficiency standards (the Energy Code), and standards for green buildings (CalGreen). The CBSC updates the Building Standards Code on a three-year cycle—the CBSC published new standards that went into effect on January 1, 2023. Once adopted at the state level, cities and counties in California then enact an ordinance to adopt the codes. Improvements to existing buildings must comply with the current building codes, and may trigger additional code upgrades for other parts of the building.
- 4) **Building Permit Approvals.** A builder may need a range of administrative permits from the local agency to actually complete the work to construct or modify a building. These permits can include building permits and other permits for: demolition; grading; excavation; electrical, plumbing, or mechanical work; encroachment in the public right-of-way; roofing; water and sewer connections or septic systems; fire sprinklers; and home occupations.

City and county building departments enforce the provisions of the State Housing Law, the California Building Standards Code, and local zoning codes that specify the allowable forms and uses of buildings within a city or county’s jurisdiction. Within building departments, the positions responsible for evaluating building permits for compliance include building officials, inspectors, plan checkers, and civil engineers. State Housing Law also allows local agencies to hire private entities on a temporary basis to perform plan checking services. Some agencies contract out a portion of their workload during especially busy times, or certain portions of the building permit review process, such as reviewing compliance with energy efficiency requirements. Other local agencies contract out nearly all plan checking functions to a private firm.

- 5) **The Permit Streamlining Act (PSA).** The PSA requires public agencies to act fairly and promptly on applications for development proposals. Under the PSA, public agencies have 30 days to determine whether applications for development projects are complete and request additional information; failure to act results in an application being “deemed complete.” The PSA applies to the discretionary approval phase of a development review process; this is the phase where the agency, in its discretion, decides whether it approves of the concept outlined in the development proposal. Because the local agency is exercising discretion, these approval decisions are subject to CEQA. Discretionary permits often apply to new developments, significant renovation, or changes in use that may impact the community. Tenant improvements may or may not require discretionary permits.
- 6) **Post-entitlement Permits.** A development proposal that does not require any discretionary approvals, or has been approved and entitled by a local agency, is still required to obtain approval for a range of post-entitlement permits, including building, health, and safety permits. This stage of the review process is often ministerial, as these post-entitlement permits are typically objective in nature.

In order to expedite this stage of the development approval process for housing developments, AB 2234 (Robert Rivas), Chapter 651, Statutes of 2022, established parameters for a local agency's review of non-discretionary post-entitlement phase permits, including requiring a local agency to determine whether an application for a post-entitlement building permit is complete within 15 days of the agency receiving the application. Post-entitlement building permits must be approved by local agencies within 30 days for small housing development projects and 60 days for large housing development projects.

AB 1114 (Haney), Chapter 753, Statutes of 2023, expanded the post-entitlement permits subject to the expedited review process and timelines established by AB 2234 to include all building permits and other permits issued under the California Building Standards Code, or any applicable local building code for the construction, demolition, or alteration of buildings, whether discretionary or nondiscretionary.

AB 301 (Schiavo and Rivas), Chapter 488, Statutes of 2025, extended these postentitlement phase permitting provisions to state agencies.

- 7) **Excessive Delays for Plan Checks.** Existing law requires a local agency to contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform plan-checking functions upon the request of an applicant when there is an "excessive delay" in checking the applicant's plans and specifications. Plan-checking includes items such as compliance with building, health, and safety codes.

For a nonresidential permit for the remodeling or tenant improvements of a building, "excessive delay" generally means the building department of the local agency has taken more than 50 days after receiving a complete application to check the applicant's plans and specifications. "Excessive delay" can also be claimed if the agency takes more than 60 days to check the initial application and check resubmitted corrected plans and specifications after the agency returned the plans to the applicant for correction.

- 8) **Local Fast-Tracking of Tenant Improvement Projects.** Some cities, including San Diego and Los Angeles, have developed programs to fast-track the permitting and approval process for tenant improvement projects. According to the Building Owners and Manufacturers Association of Greater Los Angeles (BOMA/GLA), "During the height of the crisis of the pandemic, Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS) met with the American Institute of Architects (AIA), BOMA/GLA, and the California Construction Authority (CCA) to identify a proactive approach to ensure that the private sector could more effectively and more expeditiously respond to the urgent need to reconfigure, retrofit, and/or reprogram existing workplaces, retail sites, and commercial office buildings to adapt to new market conditions and demands for healthy, safer, and more equitable interior spaces."

Los Angeles' Fast-Track Office Tenant Improvement Program and San Diego's Office Tenant Improvement Professional Certification Permit program require plans to be stamped and signed by a California licensed architect or engineer. The Los Angeles Program additionally requires that the project does not involve a change of use or additional floor area and does not require approval from other city or county departments. The San Diego program requires, among other things, that the project is not a first-generation tenant improvement, does not alter, remove, or add plumbing fixtures, does not make changes to the exterior of the building, does not alter or change stairways or stair vestibules, does not include new floor openings, does not reduce accessibility, and does not require special inspections. The Los

Angeles program has a goal of completing plan review within two business days of plan-check fees payment, while San Diego's program offers issuance of a permit within the same day that a virtual appointment is completed.

- 9) **AB 671 (Wicks) of 2026.** In an effort to expedite tenant improvements for restaurants, the Legislature approved AB 671 (Wicks), Chapter 470, Statutes of 2025, which required a local building or permitting department to allow an applicant to have a qualified professional certifier certify that the plans for a tenant improvement relating to a restaurant comply with applicable building, health, and safety codes. The bill applied to restaurants, defined as a retail food establishment that prepares, serves, and vends food directly to the consumer. Fast food restaurants were specifically excluded from the bill, as were tenant improvements subject to plan review requirements under the California Retail Food Code.

AB 671 required a qualified professional certifier to be a licensed engineer or architect that has specified liability insurance coverage and has five years of experience in commercial design or plan checking. The tenant improvements must comply with state and local building standards, and the professional certifier must prepare an affidavit attesting that the tenant improvement plans comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The certifier or the applicant must attest that the restaurant is eligible for the program.

AB 671 required the local building department to approve or deny an application within 20 business days of receiving it. If the local building department does not approve or deny the application within this time period, the certified plan is deemed approved for permitting purposes, provided that all fees and required documents have been submitted. The bill also allowed an applicant to resubmit corrected plans addressing deficiencies if denied. The local building department must approve or deny each subsequent resubmission within 10 business days of receipt, and review of each subsequent resubmission must be limited to correcting the deficiencies identified in the initial denial.

AB 671 allowed local building departments to charge permit fees for applications using a qualified professional certifier, and required random audits of no less than 20% of all tenant improvements submitted for self-certification every week.

AB 671 also established various enforcement measures. A city or county may adopt additional qualifications or requirements for a qualified professional certifier, including:

- a) A requirement to register with the city or county prior to certifying plans.
- b) Training requirements that must be completed prior to certifying plans.
- c) Payment of fees not to exceed the reasonable cost of implementing the requirements of the bill.
- d) Penalties that may include decertification as a qualified professional certifier in that jurisdiction or reasonable administrative fines for either willful noncompliance or two or more instances in which the qualified professional certifier attested to certifying noncompliant plans.

AB 671 provided that a qualified professional certifier is liable for any damages arising from negligent plan review, required the applicant to indemnify the local agency from any injury

arising from construction, and provided that a public entity or public employee is not liable for an injury caused by their actions related to a permit issued under the bill.

- 10) **Bill Summary.** This bill applies most of the same requirements and parameters that were established via AB 671 to retailers generally. It requires a local building department to allow a qualified professional certifier, defined as a professional architect or engineer who meets certain requirements, to certify compliance with applicable building, health, and safety codes for a tenant improvement relating to a retailer. The tenant improvement is required to comply with building standards approved by the CBSC and local building standards in effect at the time the application for a permit is submitted, and the applicant must bear the expense of the certification.

This bill requires the qualified professional certifier to prepare an affidavit under penalty of perjury attesting that the tenant improvement plans and specifications comply with all applicable building, health, and safety codes including CBSC-approved building standards and local building standards. The local building department must approve or deny the application within 20 business days of receiving a complete application. If this does not occur, the certified plan is deemed approved for permitting purposes, provided that all fees and required documents have been submitted. The bill allows an applicant to resubmit corrected plans if an application is denied, and limits review of resubmissions to correcting deficiencies identified in the denial. The building department must approve or deny resubmissions within 10 business days.

This bill requires a local building department to conduct a random audit of at least 20% of all tenant improvements submitted per week within five business days of permit issuance. If non-compliance is found, the local building department must provide a correction notice within 10 business days of the audit's initiation.

This bill provides that certification for a tenant improvement via a qualified professional certifier does not exempt a tenant improvement from other mandatory construction inspections during or after construction. It also makes qualified professional certifiers subject to disciplinary action by their respective licensing boards for false statements in a certification submission.

This bill allows cities or counties to adopt additional qualifications or requirements for a qualified professional certifier via ordinance, including such items as prior registration, training requirements, payment of fees, and penalties or fines for willful noncompliance or two or more instances in which the certifier attested to noncompliant plans. The bill also specifies that it does not prohibit a local building department from charging permit fees for applications that use a qualified professional certifier.

This bill also requires qualified professional certifiers to be liable for damages arising from negligent plan review, and requires the applicant to indemnify the local agency from property damage or personal injury arising from construction permitted pursuant to the bill. It also specifies that a public entity or public employee is not liable for an injury caused by their discretionary or ministerial acts or omissions relating to the issuance or denial of any permit pursuant to this bill.

This bill is sponsored by the California Retailers Association.

- 11) **Policy Consideration and Committee Amendments.** This bill creates a new chapter in the Government Code separate from the chapter that was added via AB 671. Given current language in the bill, this new chapter could effectively cancel out the provisions of AB 671, rendering them moot and eliminating some of the protections in AB 671 crafted specifically for restaurants. To ensure that the provisions of AB 671 remain intact, the Committee may wish to adopt the following amendments:

Amend 66350.1. (b) as follows:

“Retailer” means any person that is engaged in the business of making retail sales ~~direct~~ **directly** to the general public. **“Retailer” does not include a retail food establishment that prepares, serves, and vends food directly to the consumer, or a fast food restaurant, as that term is defined in Section 1474 of the Labor Code.**

Amend 66350.2. (a) (1) as follows:

~~Notwithstanding any other law, Unless otherwise provided in Chapter 14 (commencing with Section 66345),~~ a local building department shall allow, upon request from an applicant for a permit for a tenant improvement relating to a retailer, a qualified professional certifier to certify, at the applicant’s expense, compliance with all applicable building, health, and safety codes, including, but not limited to, building standards approved by the California Building Standards Commission and local building standards, for the tenant improvement.

- 12) **Related Legislation.** AB 2418 (Mark González) requires, until January 1, 2037, local agencies to contract with or employ, or allow an applicant to retain, a private provider to check plans and specifications for specified nonresidential buildings if there is an excessive delay in the local agency’s estimate or performance of this function; specifies requirements for fees that local agencies may prescribe for nonresidential building permits; and, requires inspections of specified nonresidential buildings or structures to be conducted within 10 business days of a notice of completion of permitted work for those projects. AB 2418 is pending in this Committee.

AB 1621 (Wilson) makes several changes to law governing the approval and issuance of postentitlement phase permits by state and local agencies for housing development projects. AB 1621 is pending in the Appropriations Committee.

- 13) **Previous Legislation.** AB 253 (Ward), Chapter 487, Statutes of 2025, allowed, until January 1, 2036, an applicant for specified residential building permits to contract with or employ a private professional provider to check plans and specifications if the county or city estimates a timeframe for this plan-checking function that exceeds 30 days, or does not complete this plan-checking function within 30 days.

AB 301 AB 301 (Schiavo), Chapter 488, Statutes of 2025, established specific timeframes for state departments to review and approve any required permits and approvals in the post-entitlement phase for housing development projects.

AB 660 (Wilson) would have various changes to the time limits and procedures for local agency review and approval of post-entitlement permits. AB 660 was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 671 (Wicks), Chapter 470, Statutes of 2025, required a local building department or permitting department to allow a qualified professional certifier to certify compliance with applicable building, health, and safety codes for a tenant improvement relating to a restaurant.

AB 1007 (Blanca Rubio), Chapter 502, Statutes of 2025, expedited timelines for approval or disapproval by a public agency acting as the "responsible agency" for residential and mixed-use development projects.

AB 1308 (Hoover), Chapter 509, Statutes of 2025, required the building department of every city or county to conduct an inspection of permitted work within 10 business days of receiving notice of the completion of permitted work authorized by a building permit issued for specified housing projects.

AB 2433 (Quirk-Silva) of 2024 would have required a local agency to complete plan checking services for a building permit within 30 business days of a request from an applicant or employ a private professional to perform plan checking services. AB 2433 was held in the Senate Local Government Committee.

AB 281 (Grayson and Robert Rivas), Chapter 735, Statutes of 2023, required special districts to comply with specified timeframes, similar to those for cities and counties, when reviewing and approving postentitlement phase permit applications from housing developers.

AB 1114 (Haney), Chapter 753, Statutes of 2023, expanded the scope of postentitlement phase permits subject to mandated processing timelines and other requirements to include discretionary permits.

AB 2234 (Robert Rivas), Chapter 651, Statutes of 2022, required local agencies to process non-discretionary permits within 30 days for small housing development projects and 60 days for large housing development projects.

- 14) **Arguments in Support.** The California Retailers Association, sponsor of this measure, writes, "CRA members have conveyed to us that permit turnaround times for tenant improvements routinely stretch into multiple months across California counties, with average processing times around 12 weeks and maximums reaching as high as 31 weeks in some jurisdictions. Retailers continue to experience recurring challenges, including extended review periods, multiple rounds of comments, use of third-party reviewers, portal outages, and unanticipated intake requirements. These lengthy review periods significantly delay basic interior buildouts, store openings, and remodels, forcing retailers to carry rent and financing costs for many additional months before they can generate revenue or hire workers.

"Throughout the state, the retail industry faces unpredictable local permitting processes for tenant improvements that create significant hardship, such as increased project costs, delayed business operations, and stagnant economic activity. Current law (AB 671, Chapter 470, California Statutes 2025) creates a streamlined approval process for restaurants seeking these types of projects, establishing a similar model for retail projects will be essential for small businesses to thrive in California.

"AB 1693 helps address this by requiring local building departments to allow a licensed architect or engineer serving as a qualified professional certifier to review tenant

improvements and certify those improvements for applicable building, health, and safety code. The bill would require the local building department to approve or deny the tenant improvement permit application within 20 business days of receiving a complete application and would deem the plan approved for permitting purposes if the local building department does not approve or deny the application within that timeframe.

“This legislation is critical as reducing these permitting delays will promote economic activity within California’s small business community while maintaining appropriate safety and compliance standards.”

- 15) **Arguments in Opposition.** The California Building Officials, in opposition, state, “By way of background, California Building Officials (CALBO) is the organization of local building departments. CALBO members are primarily responsible for enforcing building code requirements in an estimated 95% of the buildings constructed in California. Accordingly, we have a solid understanding of building and life safety codes, their applicability, and overall enforcement of such standards. We see ourselves as an integral part of local government and seek to promote the best for California communities.

“As you know, AB 1693 has been composed in a similar ‘spirit’ to last year’s AB 671, which we were also unable to support. While we understand that AB 1693 is limited in scope to retail tenant- improvements, in the name of public safety, the person designing the plans should not be the one offering final approval.

“We appreciate the perimeters and limitations you have outlined with your measure, but self-certification is an unsavory practice that leads to large-scale concerns in the short- and long-term life of a commercial structure. Local jurisdictions, at a minimum, need to offer approvals and assurances that state and local building, fire, and life safety codes have been met. Allowing someone who has been hired to draw plans with an economic incentive for their expedited approval is not a responsible practice – regardless of the scale of the development project.

“For the aforementioned reasons, we are unable to support AB 1693. We appreciate having the opportunity to share our professional perspective relative to the measure.”

- 16) **Double-Referral.** This bill is double-referred to the Business and Professions Committee.

#### **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

##### **Support**

California Retailers Association [SPONSOR]  
California Chamber of Commerce  
Construction Employers' Association  
South Pasadena Residents for Responsible Growth

##### **Opposition**

California Building Officials

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