



# City of Chino LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

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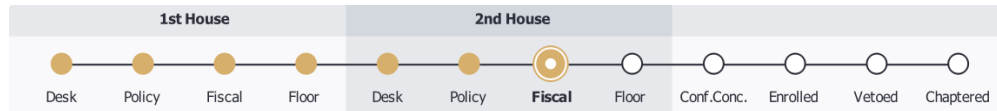
Wednesday, July 15, 2026  
By Subject

## Elections and Campaigns

### **SB 1164 (Cervantes, D) Elections.**

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** The California Voting Rights Act of 2001 (CVRA) prohibits a political subdivision from imposing or applying an at-large method of election for members of the political subdivision's governing body in a manner that impairs the ability of a protected class to elect candidates of its choice or its ability to influence the outcome of an election, as specified. Existing law requires courts to implement appropriate remedies, including the imposition of district-based elections, for violations of the CVRA. This bill, the California Voting Rights Act of 2026, would repeal and replace the CVRA. The bill would prohibit a political subdivision or state agency from implementing, imposing, or enforcing any election policy or practice, as defined, that results in, or is likely to result in, voter suppression. An election policy or practice would result in voter suppression if it (1) causes a material disparity in voter participation, access to voting opportunities, or the opportunity or ability to participate in the political process for members of a protected class, which is defined as any race, color, or language-minority group; or (2) based on the totality of circumstances, causes an impairment of the equal opportunity or ability of members of a protected class to participate in the political process. An election policy or practice would not violate the prohibition on voter suppression if the political subdivision or state agency demonstrates, by clear and convincing evidence, that the election policy or practice is necessary to significantly further a compelling and particularized governmental interest and there is no reasonable alternative that comparably furthers the governmental interest and results in a smaller disparity between members of a protected class and other members of the electorate. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose unless amended

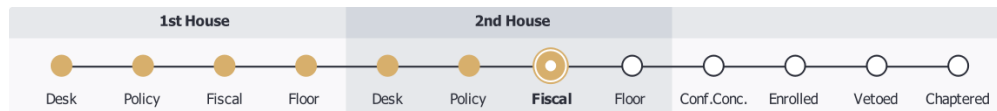
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Elections and Campaigns

### **SB 1414 (Reyes, D) County of San Bernardino Citizens Redistricting Commission.**

**Current Text:** 06/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law requires the board of supervisors of each county, following each decennial federal census, and using that census as a basis, to adjust the boundaries of any or all of the supervisorial districts of the county so that the districts are as nearly equal in population as possible and comply with applicable federal law, and specifies the procedures the board of supervisors must follow in adjusting those boundaries. Existing law establishes independent redistricting commissions in the Counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Fresno, and Sacramento, which are charged with adjusting the supervisorial district boundaries for their respective counties. This bill would establish the Citizens Redistricting Commission in the County of San Bernardino, which would be charged with adjusting the boundary lines of the districts of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino. The commission would consist of 14 commissioners who meet specified qualifications. This bill would

require the commission to adjust the boundaries of the supervisorial districts in accordance with specified criteria and adopt a redistricting plan in accordance with existing deadlines for the adoption of county supervisorial district boundaries. The bill would create specified procedures by which the commission may remove a commissioner. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

**Priority:** (3) Significant

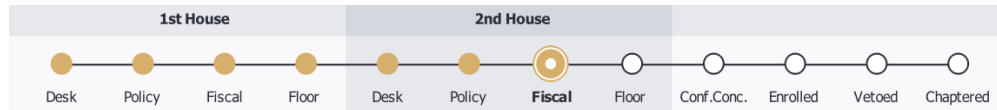
**Subject:** Elections and Campaigns, Governance

## Governance

### **SB 239 (Arreguín, D)** Crimes: criminal threats.

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, as specified. Under existing law, this crime is punishable as a misdemeanor or by imprisonment in state prison as a felony. Existing law, for the purposes of sentencing for a felony violation of these provisions, authorizes the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of a state constitutional officer, a Member of the Legislature, or a judge or court commissioner, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of an elections official of a city, county, city and county, or public district, or an elected local agency official, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (3) Significant

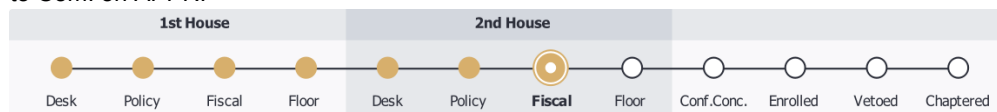
**Subject:** Governance

**Misc2:** League of Cities Sponsored

### **SB 1414 (Reyes, D)** County of San Bernardino Citizens Redistricting Commission.

**Current Text:** 06/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law requires the board of supervisors of each county, following each decennial federal census, and using that census as a basis, to adjust the boundaries of any or all of the supervisorial districts of the county so that the districts are as nearly equal in population as possible and comply with applicable federal law, and specifies the procedures the board of supervisors must follow in adjusting those boundaries. Existing law establishes independent redistricting commissions in the Counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Fresno, and Sacramento, which are charged with adjusting the supervisorial district boundaries for their respective counties. This bill would establish the Citizens Redistricting Commission in the County of San Bernardino, which would be charged with adjusting the boundary lines of the districts of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino. The commission would consist of 14 commissioners who meet specified qualifications. This bill would require the commission to adjust the boundaries of the supervisorial districts in accordance with specified criteria and adopt a redistricting plan in accordance with existing deadlines for the adoption of county supervisorial district boundaries. The bill would create specified procedures by which the commission may remove a commissioner. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Elections and Campaigns, Governance

## Human Resources

### **AB 1109 (Kalra, D) Evidentiary privileges: union agent-represented worker privilege.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings and generally provides a privilege as to communications made in the course of certain relations, including the attorney-client, physician-patient, and psychotherapist-patient relationship, as specified. Under current law, the right of any person to claim those evidentiary privileges is waived with respect to a communication protected by the privilege if any holder of the privilege, without coercion, has disclosed a significant part of the communication or has consented to a disclosure. This bill would establish a privilege between a union agent, as defined, and a represented employee or represented former employee to refuse to disclose any confidential communication between the employee or former employee and the union agent made while the union agent was acting in the union agent's representative capacity, except as specified. The bill would permit a represented employee or represented former employee to prevent another person from disclosing a privileged communication, except as specified. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

**Position:** Oppose

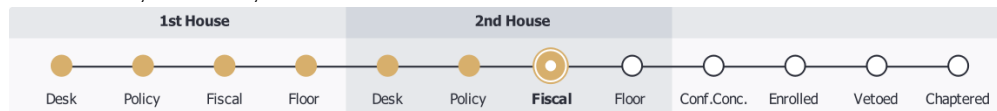
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Human Resources

### **AB 1383 (McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits.**

**Current Text:** 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/01/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) to provide a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Existing law creates the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for purposes of PERS, including depositing employer and employee contributions. Under the California Constitution, assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, for service performed on and after January 1, 2027, would prohibit the pensionable compensation for calendar year 2027 used to calculate the defined benefit paid to a new member of a retirement system subject to PEPRA who retires from the system from exceeding specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

**Priority:** (3) Significant

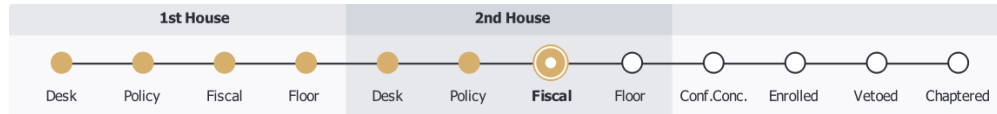
**Subject:** Human Resources, Public Safety

## Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

### **SB 866 (Blakespear, D)** Planning and zoning: annual report: emergency shelter.

**Current Text:** 06/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and each 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, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the agency's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs and the number of units approved and disapproved in the prior year. This bill, beginning with the first annual report submitted after the due date for the 7th cycle revision of the housing element, would require that annual report to additionally include specified information regarding the special housing needs of families and persons in need of emergency shelter. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

**Priority:** (3) Significant

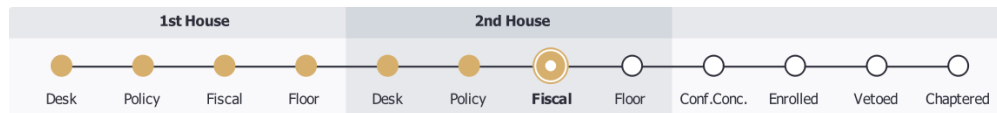
**Subject:** Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life, Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

## Legal and Records Management

### **AB 1821 (Pacheco, D)** California Public Records Act: agency response time.

**Current Text:** 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** The California Public Records Act requires each state or local agency, upon a request for a copy of records that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records, to make the records promptly available to any person upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication, or a statutory fee if applicable, except with respect to public records exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law. Existing law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Existing law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, as defined. This bill would instead require each agency to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person as described above within 10 business days of a request for a copy of records. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (2) Priority

**Subject:** Legal and Records Management

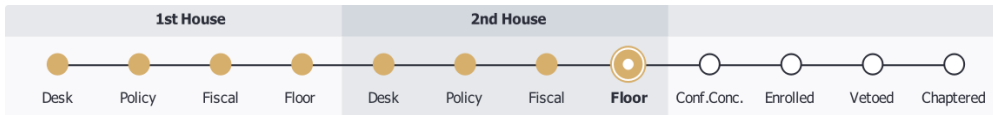
**Misc2:** CMCA Support

## Municipal Funding and Procurement

### **AB 2397 (Ta, R)** Local government: community facilities districts: financing.

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to consent calendar.



**Location:** 06/30/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

**Summary:** The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 authorizes a local agency, as defined, to initiate proceedings to establish a community facilities district as an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services, especially in developing areas undergoing rehabilitation, only if it has first considered and adopted local goals and policies, as prescribed. Existing law authorizes a local agency to take any actions or make any determinations which it determines are necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the act and which are not otherwise prohibited by law. This bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from taking certain actions with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as defined, including abandoning the proposed establishment of the district, as specified, unless prior to taking the action it makes certain findings based upon substantial evidence, including that establishment of the district, levying the special taxes, or incurring bonded indebtedness, as applicable, would have a specific adverse impact upon the public interest. The bill would specify that these provisions do not require or prohibit the legislative body from taking any other action authorized by the act with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

**Position:** Pending

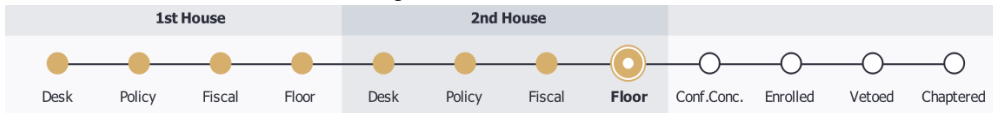
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Municipal Funding and Procurement, Planning, Land Use, Housing

### **SB 922 (Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.**

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.



**Location:** 07/02/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would explicitly state that a fee, charge, surcharge, or component thereof imposed upon the provider of, or ratepayer for, public services by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide those public services is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision described above. The bill would provide that nothing in the Vehicle Code prohibits a local agency from imposing or collecting this fee, charge, or surcharge. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (3) Significant

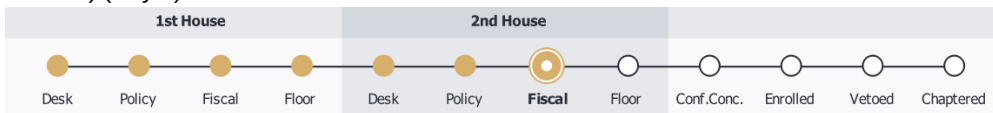
**Subject:** Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

## **Planning, Land Use, Housing**

### **AB 306 (Schultz, D) California Building Standards Commission: appeals: code interpretations.**

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes any person adversely affected by any regulation, rules, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of any state agency respecting the administration of any building standard to appeal the issue for resolution to the California Building Standards Commission. Existing law authorizes any local agency having authority to enforce a state building standard and any person adversely affected by any regulation, rule, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of that agency respecting that building standard to appeal to the commission, provided that both

wish to appeal the issue for resolution to the commission. Existing law authorizes the commission to accept those appeals only if the commission determines that the issues involved in the appeal have statewide significance. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to expand the reasons for which a person can appeal to the commission to include, among other things, a request for approval to use an alternate material. The bill would modify the conditions under which the commission may accept an appeal by removing the requirement that both the local agency and the adversely affected person wish to appeal the issue, and by requiring that certain issues appealed have both statewide significance and that the person seeking the appeal has exhausted all local appeals procedures before appealing to the commission, subject to a certain exception. The bill would require the commission to review those appealed issues with specified stakeholders. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

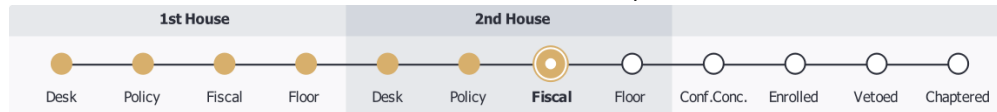
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

**AB 647 (González, Mark, D) Abandoned recreational vehicles.**

**Current Text:** 01/05/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



**Location:** 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2030, authorizes the Counties of Alameda and Los Angeles to implement a program for the disposal of abandoned recreational vehicles. Current law imposes specified conditions on this authority, including, among other things, requiring a public agency, immediately after removal of the recreational vehicle, to notify the Stolen Vehicle System of the Department of Justice of the removal. This bill would also authorize any public agency within the Counties of Alameda and Los Angeles or a state agency, as specified, to implement a program to dispose of these recreational vehicles within the County of Alameda or the County of Los Angeles and would extend this authorization until January 1, 2032. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

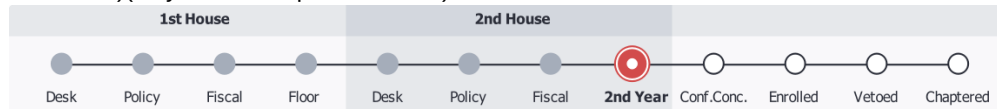
**Priority:** (2) Priority

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

**AB 735 (Carrillo, D) Planning and zoning: logistics use developments: truck routes.**

**Current Text:** 09/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law, beginning January 1, 2026, prescribes various statewide warehouse design and build standards for any proposed new or expanded logistics use developments, as specified, including, among other things, standards for building design and location, parking, truck loading bays, landscaping buffers, entry gates, and signage. Current law defines various terms, including “21st century warehouse,” and “tier 1 21st century warehouse,” for purposes of those provisions as logistics uses that, among other things, comply with specified building and energy efficiency standards, including requirements related to the availability of conduits and electrical hookups to power climate control equipment at loading bays, as specified. Current law, subject to specified exceptions, defines “logistics use” for these purposes to mean 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 onsite purchases, and heavy-duty trucks are primarily involved in the movement of the cargo, goods, or products. This bill would clarify that a 21st century warehouse and a tier 1 21st century warehouse are required to comply with those standards as are in effect at the time that the building permit for a development of a 21st century warehouse is issued and make other clarifying changes relating to permissibility of use of conduits and electrical hookups at loading bays at those locations. The bill would revise the definition of “logistics use” and instead define “logistics use development” for these purposes to mean a building that is primarily used as a warehouse for the movement or the storage of cargo, goods, or products that are moved to business or retail customers, or both, that does not predominantly serve retail customers for onsite purchases, and heavy-duty trucks are primarily involved in the movement of the cargo, goods, or products. (Based on 09/09/2025 text)



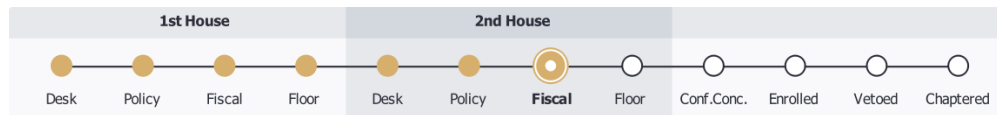
**Priority:** (2) Priority

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

**AB 956 (Quirk-Silva, D) Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.**

**Current Text:** 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law provides for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in single-family residential zones in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Existing law defines "common interest development" for purposes of the act to include, among other things, a planned development and a condominium project. Existing law makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use that meets the above-described standards and conditions for those units. This bill would expand the provision that makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development to include any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in an instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a common interest development. The bill would revise the provision governing prohibitions or restrictions on the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use to instead apply to the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned to allow single-family residential use. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

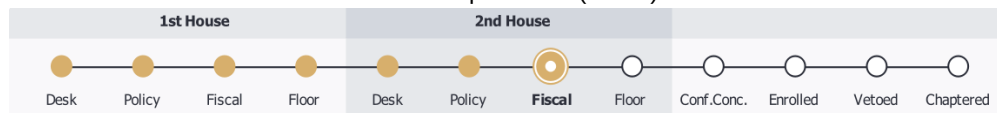
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

**AB 1567 (Ta, R) General plan: annual report: congregate and residential care for the elderly.**

**Current Text:** 06/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 06/29/2026 - VOTE: Placed on suspense file (PASS)



**Location:** 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning law requires each planning agency to prepare and the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan containing specified elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. Existing law requires each council of governments, or the Department of Housing and Community Development for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county and that furthers specified objectives. This bill would, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, authorize a planning agency to include in that report the number of units approved for congregate care for the elderly or residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined, for up to 15% of a jurisdiction's regional housing need allocation for any income category, if congregate housing for the elderly or residential care facilities is included in the regional housing need determination, as specified. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

**Position:** Support

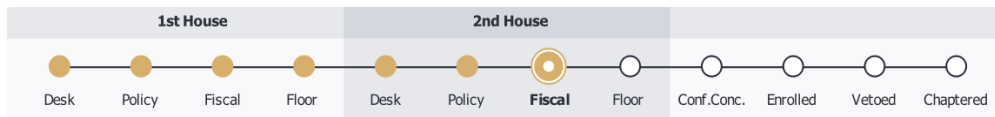
**Priority:** (2) Priority

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

**AB 1751 (Quirk-Silva, D) Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act.**

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, contains various provisions requiring a local government that receives an application for certain types of qualified housing developments to review the application under a streamlined, ministerial approval process, depending on the type of housing development, as specified. Existing law, the Subdivision Map Act, vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Existing law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, among other things, requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, except as provided. This bill, the Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act, would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a townhome development project that is subject to a prescribed ministerial approval process if the development complies with certain procedural requirements and satisfies specified objective planning standards. The bill would also require a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a tentative and final map for a townhome development project that meets specified requirements, including that the proposed subdivision complies with the requirements established by the bill for ministerial approval of a townhome development project, as described in the preceding sentence, and that the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

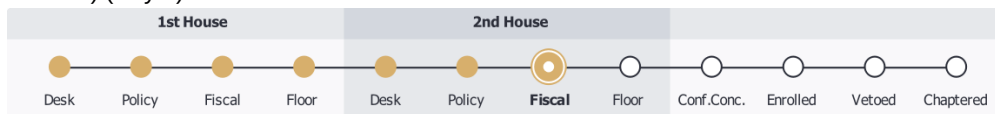
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

#### **AB 1820 (Schiavo, D) Electric vehicle charging stations: permit fees.**

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county to administratively approve an application to install an electric vehicle charging station through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit, and requires every local government to adopt an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations, as provided. Existing law defines "electric vehicle charging station" to mean any level of electric vehicle supply equipment station that is designed and built in compliance with specified provisions, and delivers electricity from a source outside an electric vehicle into a plug-in electric vehicle. Existing law requires fees charged by a local agency for specified purposes, including permits, to not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee charged in excess of this cost is submitted to, and approved by, 2/3 of the electors. Existing law, until January 1, 2034, prohibits a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for a solar energy system that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed \$450 plus \$15 per kilowatt for each kilowatt above 15kW for residential solar energy systems, and \$1,000 plus \$7 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus \$5 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for commercial solar energy systems, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. This bill, until January 1, 2036, would prohibit a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for an electric vehicle charging station that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed \$500 plus \$5 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus \$2 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for a level 2 electric vehicle charging station installed at a new or existing multifamily housing development, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

**Priority:** (3) Significant

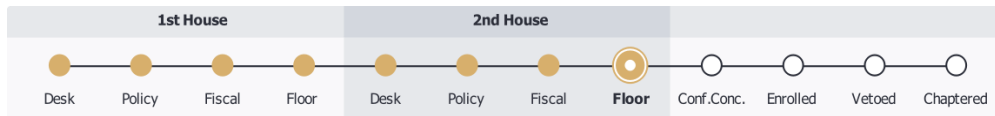


**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

**AB 2397 (Ta, R) Local government: community facilities districts: financing.**

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to consent calendar.



**Location:** 06/30/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

**Summary:** The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 authorizes a local agency, as defined, to initiate proceedings to establish a community facilities district as an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services, especially in developing areas undergoing rehabilitation, only if it has first considered and adopted local goals and policies, as prescribed. Existing law authorizes a local agency to take any actions or make any determinations which it determines are necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the act and which are not otherwise prohibited by law. This bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from taking certain actions with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as defined, including abandoning the proposed establishment of the district, as specified, unless prior to taking the action it makes certain findings based upon substantial evidence, including that establishment of the district, levying the special taxes, or incurring bonded indebtedness, as applicable, would have a specific adverse impact upon the public interest. The bill would specify that these provisions do not require or prohibit the legislative body from taking any other action authorized by the act with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

**Position:** Pending

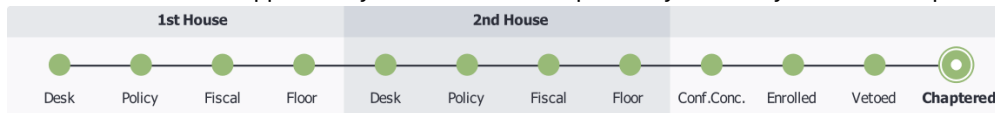
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Municipal Funding and Procurement, Planning, Land Use, Housing

**SB 73 (Cervantes, D) Elections.**

**Current Text:** 05/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 05/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 10, Statutes of 2026.



**Location:** 05/27/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing state and federal law provides for the enforcement of laws related to elections. This bill would prohibit a peace officer from interfering with the administration of an election, as specified. This bill would authorize certain persons to enforce those prohibitions by filing a civil action, as specified. This bill would also prohibit any individual from permitting an agent of a law enforcement agency, as specified, to access, disrupt, modify, or take possession of rosters, combined rosters, or voter lists unless authorized by a court order or to investigate certain types of voting fraud. The bill would additionally require the Attorney General to provide guidance and information regarding how to respond to requests by law enforcement, as defined, to access areas where ballots are present. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/27/2026 text)

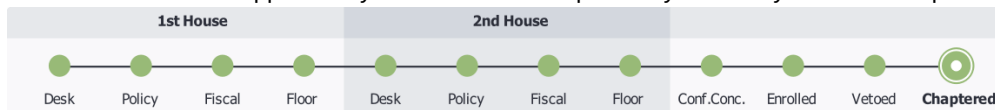
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing, Transportation & Infrastructure

**SB 417 (Limón, D) The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.**

**Current Text:** 06/25/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 06/25/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 16, Statutes of 2026.



**Location:** 06/25/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. Existing law, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018,

authorized, the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 to finance various existing housing programs, as well as infill infrastructure financing and affordable housing matching grant programs, as well as financing for a specified program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. This bill would enact the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$11,250,000,000, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Of the proceeds from the sale of these bonds, \$10,000,000,000 would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program, and \$1,250,000,000 would be used to provide additional funding for the above-described program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, as provided. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

**Position:** Support

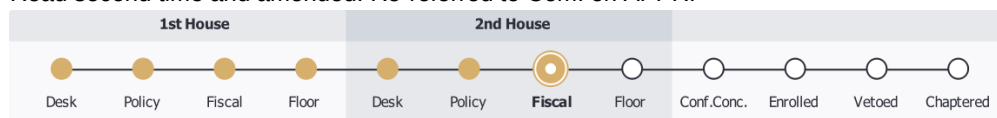
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

**SB 677 (Wiener, D)** Housing financing: joint powers agreements: bond approvals: subdivisions: tentative and final maps: appeals.

**Current Text:** 07/07/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/07/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law, for the purposes of that act, defines the term "public agency" to include various federal, state, local, and tribal entities. Existing law requires approval by the Department of General Services of certain joint powers agreements that include the state as a member, as provided. Existing law authorizes a joint powers authority to issue revenue bonds to pay the costs and expenses of acquiring, constructing, or conducting a program for, among other things, low-income housing projects owned or operated by a city, county, city and county, or housing authority. Existing law provides that the Treasurer and the Secretary of State are designated as elected representatives for federal tax purposes of a joint powers agency created to approve or certify the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the joint powers agency to the extent approval is required by federal tax law. This bill would, instead, provide that the Treasurer is designated as an applicable elected representative of a joint powers authority and may, at the discretion of the joint powers authority, approve the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the joint powers agency to the extent approval is required by federal tax law, as specified. (Based on 07/07/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

**Priority:** (2) Priority

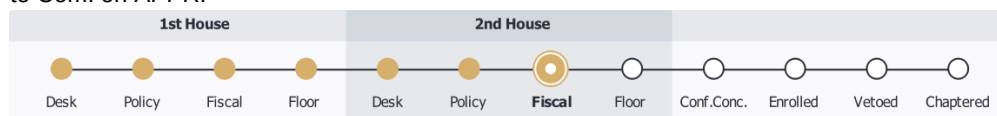
**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

**Misc2:** Fast Track Housing Package

**SB 866 (Blakespear, D)** Planning and zoning: annual report: emergency shelter.

**Current Text:** 06/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and each 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, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the agency's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs and the number of units approved and disapproved in the prior year. This bill, beginning with the first annual report submitted after the due date for the 7th cycle revision of the housing element, would require that annual report to

additionally include specified information regarding the special housing needs of families and persons in need of emergency shelter. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

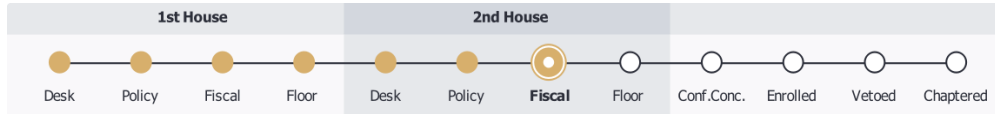
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life, Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

**SB 1117 (Cervantes, D) Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.**

**Current Text:** 07/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires fees charged for the construction of ADUs to be determined in accordance with specified provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act. Existing law prohibits a local agency, special district, or water corporation from imposing any impact fee upon the development of an ADU that has 750 square feet of interior livable space or less, and requires any impact fees charged for an ADU that has more than 750 square feet of interior livable space to be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit. This bill would require the charge for certain accessory dwelling units to be based only on the area in excess of 750 square feet of interior livable space. By changing the duties of local agencies with regard to calculating fees for ADUs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/08/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

**Priority:** (3) Significant

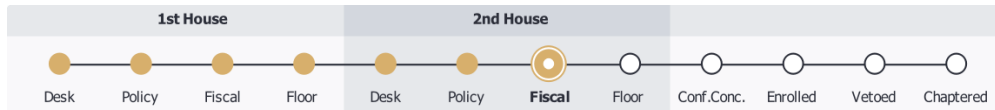
**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing

## Public Safety

**AB 1383 (McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits.**

**Current Text:** 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/01/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 06/24/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) to provide a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Existing law creates the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for purposes of PERS, including depositing employer and employee contributions. Under the California Constitution, assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, for service performed on and after January 1, 2027, would prohibit the pensionable compensation for calendar year 2027 used to calculate the defined benefit paid to a new member of a retirement system subject to PEPRA who retires from the system from exceeding specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

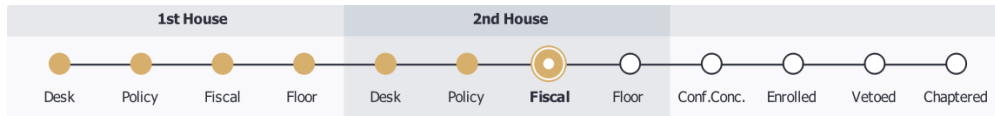
**Position:** Oppose

**Priority:** (3) Significant  
**Subject:** Human Resources, Public Safety

**SB 866 (Blakespear, D) Planning and zoning: annual report: emergency shelter.**

**Current Text:** 06/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** The Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and each 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, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the agency's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs and the number of units approved and disapproved in the prior year. This bill, beginning with the first annual report submitted after the due date for the 7th cycle revision of the housing element, would require that annual report to additionally include specified information regarding the special housing needs of families and persons in need of emergency shelter. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose

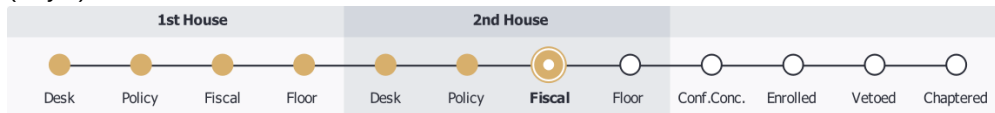
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life, Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

**SB 1013 (Cervantes, D) Automated license plate recognition systems.**

**Current Text:** 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits a public agency, which includes the state, a city, a county, a city and county, or any agency or political subdivision of the state, a city, a county, or a city and county, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency, from selling, sharing, or transferring automated license plate recognition (ALPR) information, except to another public agency, and only as otherwise permitted by law. Existing law defines ALPR information as information or data collected through the use of an ALPR system. This bill would provide that "public agency" does not include a transportation agency, a public transit operator, or a local department of transportation or public works department, as specified. The bill would, beginning January 1, 2027, require new, updated, expansions of, or addendums of contractual agreements with ALPR vendors, manufacturers, or suppliers to mandate that no default access is provided to any national ALPR database and that an agency's collected scans are by default not accessible to any other agency, and would impose new requirements on sharing between California state law enforcement agencies. The bill would authorize a law enforcement agency to use ALPR information only for purposes of locating vehicles or persons when either are reasonably suspected of being involved in the commission of a public offense or locating an individual who has been reported as missing to a law enforcement agency. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

**Position:** Oppose unless amended

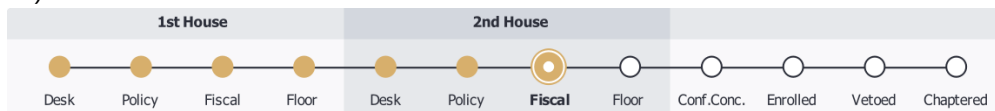
**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Public Safety

**SB 1373 (Grove, R) Diversion.**

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 30). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion to a defendant suffering from a mental disorder, on an accusatory pleading alleging the commission of a misdemeanor or felony offense, to allow the defendant to undergo mental health treatment. Existing law prescribes specified criteria for a defendant to be eligible for pretrial diversion and for a court to consider whether the defendant is suitable for pretrial diversion. Existing law authorizes a court to require the defendant to make a prima facie showing that they will meet the minimum requirements of eligibility for diversion and that the defendant and the offense are suitable for diversion and authorizes the court, if that showing is not made, to summarily deny diversion and grant alternate relief. This bill, if the court intends to summarily grant diversion or any other relief, would require the court to conduct an additional hearing if requested by either party. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

**Position:** Support

**Priority:** (3) Significant

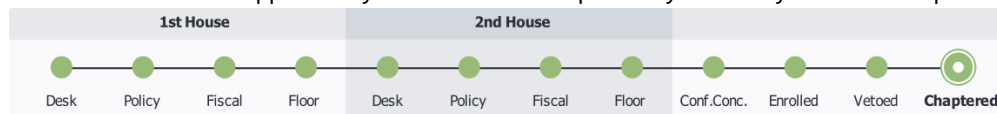
**Subject:** Public Safety

## Transportation & Infrastructure

### **SB 73 (Cervantes, D) Elections.**

**Current Text:** 05/27/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 05/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 10, Statutes of 2026.



**Location:** 05/27/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing state and federal law provides for the enforcement of laws related to elections. This bill would prohibit a peace officer from interfering with the administration of an election, as specified. This bill would authorize certain persons to enforce those prohibitions by filing a civil action, as specified. This bill would also prohibit any individual from permitting an agent of a law enforcement agency, as specified, to access, disrupt, modify, or take possession of rosters, combined rosters, or voter lists unless authorized by a court order or to investigate certain types of voting fraud. The bill would additionally require the Attorney General to provide guidance and information regarding how to respond to requests by law enforcement, as defined, to access areas where ballots are present. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/27/2026 text)

**Priority:** (3) Significant

**Subject:** Planning, Land Use, Housing, Transportation & Infrastructure

### **SB 74 (Seyarto, R) Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation: Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program.**

**Current Text:** 04/07/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/2/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in the Governor's office for the purpose of serving the Governor and the Governor's cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research and constituting the comprehensive state planning agency. Current law authorizes a local agency to finance infrastructure projects through various means, including by authorizing a city or county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits to the district or the surrounding community. This bill would require the office, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Infrastructure Gap-Fund Program to provide grants to local agencies for the development and construction of infrastructure projects, as defined, facing unforeseen costs after starting construction. The bill would authorize the office to provide funding for up to 20% of a project's additional projected cost, as defined, after the project has started construction, subject to specified conditions, including, among other things, that the local agency has allocated existing local tax revenue for at least 45% of the initially budgeted total cost of the infrastructure project. When applying to the program, the bill would require the local agency to demonstrate challenges with completing the project on time and on budget and how the infrastructure project helps meet state and local goals, as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

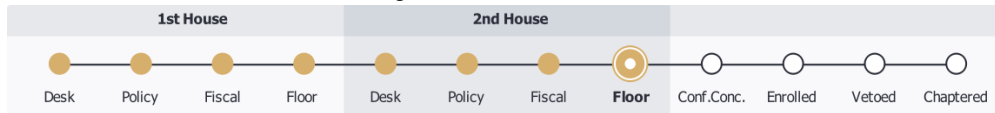


**Position:** Support  
**Priority:** (3) Significant  
**Subject:** Transportation & Infrastructure  
**Misc2:** League of Cities Sponsored

**SB 922 (Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.**

**Current Text:** 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (July 1). Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.



**Location:** 07/02/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would explicitly state that a fee, charge, surcharge, or component thereof imposed upon the provider of, or ratepayer for, public services by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide those public services is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision described above. The bill would provide that nothing in the Vehicle Code prohibits a local agency from imposing or collecting this fee, charge, or surcharge. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

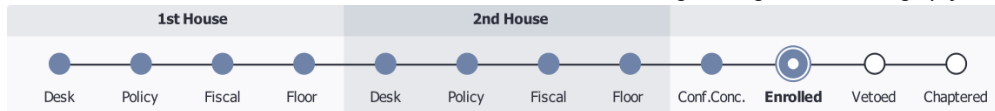
**Position:** Support  
**Priority:** (3) Significant  
**Subject:** Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

## Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

**AB 35 (Alvarez, D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.**

**Current Text:** 07/07/2026 - Enrolled [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 07/02/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 68. Noes 0.).



**Location:** 07/02/2026 - Assembly ENROLLMENT

**Summary:** The Administrative Procedure Act sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (act), approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Existing law authorizes certain regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act to be adopted as emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. Existing law requires the emergency regulations to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency. This bill, notwithstanding the above, would exempt the adoption of regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. The bill would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including, among other things, to develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines, to transmit copies of those guidelines to the fiscal committees and to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature, to hold a noticed public meeting on those guidelines, and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, except as provided. (Based on 07/07/2026 text)

**Position:** Support  
**Priority:** (3) Significant  
**Subject:** Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources



Total Measures: 24  
Total Tracking Forms: 24