



City of Chino LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

13220 Central Avenue, Chino, CA 91710 | 909.334.3250 | www.cityofchino.org

**As of Friday, April 4, 2025
Sorted by Subject**

Governance

AB 259 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

Current Text: 01/16/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing, as specified, and requires a legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing to comply with specified requirements, including that the local agency post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, and the legislative body complies with prescribed requirements. Current law requires a member to satisfy specified requirements to participate in a meeting remotely pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including that specified circumstances apply. Current law establishes limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including prohibiting such participation for more than 2 meetings per year if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less. This bill would remove the January 1, 2026, date from those provisions, thereby extending the alternative teleconferencing procedures indefinitely. (Based on 01/16/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Governance

AB 1060 (Ávila Fariás, D) Local government: legal fee disclosures.

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

Status: 03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

Summary: Current law requires the city attorney to advise the city officials in all legal matters pertaining to city business and to perform other legal services required from time to time by the legislative body. Current law requires a city attorney to receive compensation as is allowed by the legislative body. This bill would require all invoices for work by the city attorney, or by any other attorney who is seeking, or has sought, compensation from a city, to be made available, without redaction, to each member of the city council promptly upon that member's request. The bill would require a member of the city council who receives an invoice to maintain the confidentiality of any confidential information contained in the invoice. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Governance, Legal and Records Management

ACR 44 (Pacheco, D) California Cities Week.

Current Text: 02/27/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - From committee: Be adopted. Ordered to Third Reading. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 28).

Summary: Would proclaim the week of April 20, 2025 to April 26, 2025, to be California Cities Week, and would encourage all Californians to be involved in their communities and be civically engaged with their local government. (Based on 02/27/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Governance

SB 239 (Arreguín, D) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.

Current Text: 01/30/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 2).

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as specified. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes specified neighborhood city councils to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed, if, among other requirements, the city council has adopted an authorizing resolution and 2/3 of the neighborhood city council votes to use alternate teleconference provisions, as specified. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require the subsidiary body to post the agenda at the primary physical meeting location. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. (Based on 01/30/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Governance

SB 634 (Pérez, D) Homelessness: civil and criminal penalties.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

Summary: The California Constitution authorizes a county or city to make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. Current law establishes procedures for the enactment of ordinances by counties and cities and makes a violation of a county or city ordinance, as applicable, a misdemeanor unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. Current law also prohibits a state agency from adopting or enforcing any rule or a violation of which can result in the imposition of a fine or imprisonment, or both, unless a statute specifically authorizes the imposition of such fine or imprisonment, or both, for a violation of the rule or regulation. This bill would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting a local ordinance, or enforcing an existing ordinance, that imposes civil or criminal penalties on a person who is homeless for any act immediately related to homelessness or any act related to basic survival, or on a person who is assisting a person who is homeless with any act related to basic survival. The bill would similarly prohibit a state agency from adopting any regulation or issuing any policy or guidance, or enforcing an existing regulation, policy, or guidance, that imposes those civil or criminal penalties. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Governance, Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life, Public Safety

SB 707 (Durazo, D) Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 2).

Summary: Would, until January 1, 2030, require a city council or a county board of supervisors to comply with additional meeting requirements, including that all open and public meetings include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a two-way telephonic option or a two-way audiovisual platform, as defined, that a system is in place for requesting and receiving interpretation services for public meetings, as specified, and that good faith efforts are made to encourage residents to participate in public meetings, as specified. By imposing additional meeting requirements on city councils and county boards of supervisors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Governance

Human Resources

AB 339 (Ortega, D) Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.

Current Text: 01/28/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act contains various provisions that govern collective bargaining of local represented employees and delegates jurisdiction to the Public Employment Relations Board to resolve disputes and enforce the statutory duties and rights of local public agency employers and employees. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body, to give reasonable written notice, except in cases of emergency, as specified, to each recognized employee organization affected of any ordinance, rule, resolution, or regulation directly relating to matters within the scope of representation proposed to be adopted by the governing body or the designated boards and commissions. This bill would require the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body of a public agency, to give the recognized employee organization no less than 120 days' written notice before issuing a request for proposals, request for quotes, or renewing or extending an existing contract to perform services that are within the scope of work of the job classifications represented by the recognized employee organization. The bill would require the notice to include specified information, including the anticipated duration of the contract. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources, Public Safety

AB 340 (Ahrens, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education, prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of current law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by current law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources

AB 465 (Zbur, D) Local public employees: memoranda of understanding.

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations and defines various terms for these purposes. The act prohibits a public agency from, among other things, refusing or failing to meet and negotiate in good faith with a recognized employee organization. Current law states that the Legislature finds and declares that the duties and responsibilities of local agency employer representatives under the act are substantially similar to the duties and responsibilities required under existing collective bargaining enforcement procedures and therefore the costs incurred by the local agency employer representatives in performing those duties and responsibilities under that act are not reimbursable as state-mandated costs. This bill would require, on or after January 1, 2026, a memorandum of understanding between a public agency and a recognized employee organization to include specified provisions including, among other things, a provision providing for a system of progressive discipline that grants due process to an employee when they are disciplined, upon the request of the recognized employee organization. The bill would define "progressive discipline" and "due process" for this purpose. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources

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

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

Status: 03/13/2025 - Referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Existing 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 existing 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. The bill would further provide that this privilege may be waived in accordance with existing law and does not apply in criminal proceedings. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources

SB 431 (Arreguín, D) Assault and battery: public utility employees and essential infrastructure workers.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Existing law defines an assault as an unlawful attempt, coupled with present ability, to commit a violent injury upon the person of another. Existing law defines a battery as any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another. Under existing law, an assault or battery committed against specified professionals engaged in the performance of their duties, including peace officers, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would make an assault or battery committed against an employee of a public utility or a worker engaged in essential infrastructure work, as defined, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. By expanding the scope of these crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources

Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

SB 360 (Rubio, D) Land conservation: California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act: County of San Bernardino.

Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.

Summary: The California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act, an initiative measure approved by the voters in the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, provided bond funds for wildlife, coastal, and parkland conservation. Current law requires an applicant receiving state funds under the act to maintain any property acquired in perpetuity, as specified, and use the property only for the purposes stated in the act and to make no other use, sale, or other disposition of the property except as authorized by a specific act of the Legislature. Current law authorizes the County of San Bernardino to sell or exchange property it owns within the Chino Agricultural Preserve that was purchased with grant funds if it meets certain conditions. Among those conditions, existing law requires the county to preserve all lands and conservation easements acquired or dedicated as authorized by the act in perpetuity for open-space conservation purposes or agricultural preservation, and specifies that open-space conservation includes community gardens, agricultural heritage projects, agricultural and wildlife education or wildlife habitat. This bill would additionally authorize preservation of those lands or easements for park and recreational purposes, and would explicitly include, to the extent they are consistent with the purposes of the act, playgrounds, recreational venues, sporting venues, amphitheaters, and preservation of historical resources as appropriate purposes. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

SB 634 (Pérez, D) Homelessness: civil and criminal penalties.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

Summary: The California Constitution authorizes a county or city to make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. Current law establishes procedures for the enactment of ordinances by counties and cities and makes a violation of a county or city ordinance, as applicable, a misdemeanor unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. Current law also prohibits a state agency from adopting or enforcing any rule or a violation of which can result in the imposition of a fine or imprisonment, or both, unless a statute specifically authorizes the imposition of such fine or imprisonment, or both, for a violation of the rule or regulation. This bill would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting a local ordinance, or enforcing an existing ordinance, that imposes civil or criminal penalties on a person who is homeless for any act immediately related to homelessness or any act related to basic survival, or on a person who is assisting a person who is homeless with any act related to basic survival. The bill would similarly prohibit a state agency from adopting any regulation or issuing any policy or guidance, or enforcing an existing regulation, policy, or guidance, that imposes those civil or criminal penalties. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Governance, Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life, Public Safety

SR 15 (Ochoa Bogh, R) Relative to the “2-1-1” information and referral service.

Current Text: 02/28/2025 - Enrolled [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/27/2025 - Read. Adopted. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.)

Summary: Would resolve that he Senate hereby proclaims the month of February 2025 as 2-1-1 Month and the day of February 11, 2025 as 2-1-1 Day to promote and strengthen the 2-1-1 service in providing Californians with free and confidential referrals to needed resources. Resolved, That the Senate commits to supporting the 2-1-1 service and infrastructure so that all Californians have equitable access to this critical service that provides resource connections regarding support for poverty, housing, family and children, aging and disability, health equity, and disasters. Resolved, That the Senate encourages all Californians to be aware of the 2-1-1 service and look up their local 2-1-1 service provider on the internet at 211.org (Based on 02/28/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

Legal and Records Management

AB 538 (Berman, D) Public works: payroll records.

Current Text: 02/11/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law requires the Labor Commissioner to investigate allegations that a contractor or subcontractor violated the law regulating public works projects, including the payment of prevailing wages. Current law requires each contractor and subcontractor on a public works project to keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with the public work. Current law requires certified copies of records to be available upon request by the public and sets forth a process for the public to request the records either through the awarding body or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. Current law makes any contractor, subcontractor, agent, or representative who neglects to comply with the requirements to keep accurate payroll records guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would require the awarding body, if a request is made by the public through the awarding body and the body is not in possession of the certified records, to obtain those records from the relevant contractor and make them available to the requesting entity. The bill would authorize the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to enforce certain penalties if a contractor fails to comply with the awarding body's request within 10 days of receipt of the notice. (Based on 02/11/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Legal and Records Management

AB 712 (Wicks, D) Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/11/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law within the Planning and Zoning Law describes various reforms and incentives enacted by the Legislature to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. Current law within the Planning and Zoning Law, in certain civil actions or proceedings against a public entity that has issued specified approvals for a housing development, authorizes a court to award all reasonably incurred costs of suit to a prevailing public entity or nonprofit housing corporation that is a real party in interest and the permit applicant of the low- or moderate-income housing if the court makes specified findings. This bill, where the applicant for a housing development is a prevailing party in an action brought by the applicant to enforce a housing reform law against a public agency, would entitle an applicant for a housing development project to reasonable attorney's fees and costs and would require a court to impose fines on a local agency, as specified. The bill would prohibit a public agency from requiring the applicant to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless the public agency in any action alleging the public agency violated the applicant's rights or deprived the applicant of the benefits or protection provide by a housing reform law. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Legal and Records Management, Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1060 (Ávila Fariás, D) Local government: legal fee disclosures.

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

Status: 03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

Summary: Current law requires the city attorney to advise the city officials in all legal matters pertaining to city business and to perform other legal services required from time to time by the legislative body. Current law requires a city attorney to receive compensation as is allowed by the legislative body. This bill would require all invoices for work by the city attorney, or by any other attorney who is seeking, or has sought, compensation from a city, to be made available, without redaction, to each member of the city council promptly upon that member's request. The bill would require a member of the city council who receives an invoice to maintain the confidentiality of any confidential information contained in the invoice. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Governance, Legal and Records Management

Municipal Funding and Procurement

AB 262 (Caloza, D) California Individual Assistance Act.

Current Text: 04/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.M. Read second time and amended.

Summary: The California Disaster Assistance Act requires the Director of Emergency Services to provide financial assistance to local agencies for their personnel costs, equipment costs, and the cost of supplies and materials used during disaster response activities, incurred as a result of a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor, subject to specified criteria. The act continuously appropriates moneys in the Disaster Assistance Fund and its subsidiary account, the Earthquake Emergency Investigations Account, without regard to fiscal year, for purposes of the act. This bill would require the director, in administering that act, to prioritize local agencies that are not eligible for federal funding, pursuant to specified federal regulation, due to the agency's inability to meet minimum damage thresholds. This bill would also enact the California Individual Assistance Act to establish a grant program to provide financial assistance to local agencies, community-based organizations, and individuals for specified costs related to a disaster, as prescribed. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Public Safety

AB 330 (Rogers, D) Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act.

Current Text: 01/27/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/17/2025 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Referred to Rev. & Tax. suspense file.

Summary: The Local Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Collection Act, until January 1, 2026, suspends the authority of a city, county, or city and county to impose a utility user tax on the consumption of prepaid communications service and any charge that applies to prepaid mobile telephony service, as defined, on access to communication services or access to local "911" emergency telephone systems, and instead requires those taxes and charges to be applied during the period beginning January 1, 2016, and ending January 1, 2026, under any local ordinance to be at specified rates. The act requires that these local charges imposed by a city, county, or a city and county on prepaid mobile telephony services be collected from the prepaid consumer by a seller at the time of sale, as specified. Current law requires that all local charges be collected and paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration pursuant to the Fee

Collection Procedures Law and be deposited into the Local Charges for Prepaid Mobile Telephony Services Fund, and be transmitted to the city, county, or city and county, as provided. This bill would extend operation of the act until January 1, 2031. (Based on 01/27/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

AB 532 (Ransom, D) Water rate assistance program.

Current Text: 04/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Community Services and Development to administer the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program in this state, and to receive and expend moneys appropriated and allocated to the state for purposes of that program, pursuant to specified described federal law. The Low Income Household Water Assistance Program was only operative until March 31, 2024. This bill would repeal the above-described requirements related to the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program. The bill would instead require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Department of Community Services and Development to establish and administer the California Low Income Household Water Assistance Program to provide water rate assistance to residential ratepayers of community water systems, and urban retail water suppliers that serve disadvantaged communities, as specified. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

AB 905 (Pacheco, D) State general obligation bonds: disclosure requirements.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The State General Obligation Bond Law generally sets forth the procedures for the issuance and sale of bonds governed by its provisions and for the disbursal of the proceeds of the sale of those bonds. Current law requires any state bond measure approved on or after January 1, 2004, to be subject to an annual reporting process, with the head of the lead state agency administering the bond proceeds reporting certain information about the projects being funded to the Legislature and the Department of Finance. Current law allows this information to be provided on the agency's internet website or the state's open data portal under certain circumstances. This bill would require a bond act for any state general obligation bond measure that is approved by voters on and after January 1, 2026, to include specified information about the objectives of the bond expenditure and related data. The bill would also require the head of the lead state agency administering the bond to post on its internet website a notification that contains, among other information, details about the programs and projects authorized to be funded by the bond. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

SB 90 (Seyarto, R) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: grants: improvements to public evacuation routes: mobile rigid water storage: electrical generators.

Current Text: 03/12/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/12/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, 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. The act makes \$135,000,000 available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Office of Emergency Services for a wildfire mitigation grant program to provide, among other things, loans, direct assistance, and matching funds for projects that prevent wildfires, increase resilience, maintain existing wildfire risk reduction projects, reduce the risk of wildfires to communities, or increase home or community hardening. The act provides that eligible projects include, but are not limited to, grants to local agencies, state agencies, joint powers authorities, tribes, resource conservation districts, fire safe councils, and nonprofit organizations for structure hardening of critical community infrastructure, wildfire smoke mitigation, evacuation centers, including community clean air centers, structure hardening projects that reduce the risk of wildfire for entire neighborhoods and communities, water delivery system improvements for fire suppression purposes for communities in very high or high fire hazard areas, wildfire buffers, and incentives to remove structures that significantly increase hazard risk. This bill would include in the list of eligible projects grants to the above-mentioned entities for improvements to public evacuation routes in very high and high fire hazard severity zones, mobile rigid dip tanks, as defined, to support firefighting efforts,

prepositioned mobile rigid water storage, as defined, and improvements to the response and effectiveness of fire engines and helicopters. (Based on 03/12/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

SB 346 (Durazo, D) Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/20/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to regulate the occupancy of a room or rooms, or other living space, in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for a period of less than 30 days. This bill would authorize a local agency, defined to mean a city, county, or city and county, to enact an ordinance to require a short-term rental facilitator, as defined, to report, in the form and manner prescribed by the local agency, the assessor parcel number of each short-term rental, as defined, during the reporting period, as well as any additional information necessary to identify the property as may be required by the local agency. The bill would authorize the local agency to impose an administrative fine or penalty for failure to file the report, and would authorize the local agency to initiate an audit of a short-term rental facilitator, as described. The bill would require a short-term rental facilitator, in a jurisdiction that has adopted an ordinance, to include in the listing of a short-term rental any applicable local license number associated with the short-term rental and any transient occupancy tax certification issued by a local agency. (Based on 03/20/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

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

SB 549 (Allen, D) Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act.

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

Status: 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing May 7.

Summary: Current law authorizes the infrastructure financing plan to provide for the division of taxes levied on taxable property in the area included within the district, as specified, and authorizes the public financing authority to issue bonds by adopting a resolution containing specified provisions, including a determination of the amount of tax revenue available or estimated to be available for the payment of the principal of, and interest on, the bonds. This bill would revise NIFTI-2 to instead authorize, for resolutions adopted under that act's provisions on or after January 1, 2026, a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution, at any time before or after the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan for an enhanced infrastructure financing district, to allocate property tax revenues, and to remove the authorization for adoption of a resolution that allocates revenues derived from local sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or transactions and use taxes. The bill would also repeal the condition that the boundaries of the enhanced infrastructure financing district are coterminous with the city or county that established the district. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

SB 595 (Choi, R) Local government: financial reports: failure to timely submit.

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

Status: 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 30.

Summary: If an officer of a local agency fails or refuses to make and file their financial report within 20 days after receipt of a written notice of the failure from the Controller, existing law requires that officer or local agency to forfeit to the state a specified amount depending on the amount of total revenue of that local agency. This bill would instead require that forfeiture if the officer fails or refuses to make and file their financial report within 10 months after the end of the local agency's fiscal year. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

SB 696 (Alvarado-Gil, R) Sales and Use Tax Law: exemptions: firefighting equipment.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/18/2025 - Set for hearing May 14.

Summary: Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, on and after January 1, 2026, and before January

1, 2031, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, firefighting apparatus, equipment, or specialized vehicles purchased for use by a fire department, including an all-volunteer fire department, or a fire district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 11 (Lee, D) The Social Housing Act.

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law creates a housing authority in each county or city, which functions upon the adoption of a specified resolution by the relevant governing body. Current law authorizes these housing authorities, within their jurisdictions, to construct, reconstruct, improve, alter, or repair all or part of any housing project. Current law establishes various programs that provide housing assistance. This bill would enact the Social Housing Act and would create the California Housing Authority as an independent state body, the mission of which would be to ensure that social housing developments that are produced and acquired align with the goals of eliminating the gap between housing production and regional housing needs assessment targets and preserving affordable housing. The bill would prescribe a definition of social housing that would describe, in addition to housing owned by the authority, housing owned by other entities, as specified, provided that all social housing developed or authorized by the authority would be owned by the authority. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 39 (Zbur, D) General plans: Local Electrification Planning Act.

Current Text: 02/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/26/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive general plan for the city's or county's physical development that includes various elements, including, among others, a land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land in specified categories, and a circulation element that identifies the location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports and ports, and other local public utilities and facilities, as specified. This bill, the Local Electrification Planning Act, would require a each city, county, or city and county, on or after January 1, 2027, but no later than January 1, 2030, to prepare and adopt a specified plan, or integrate a plan in the next adoption or revision of the general plan, that includes locally based goals, objectives, policies, and feasible implementation measures that include, among other things, the identification of opportunities to expand electric vehicle charging, as specified, and includes policies and implementation measures that address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income households, and small businesses for equitable and prioritized investments in zero-emission technologies that directly benefit these groups. For these purposes, the bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to incorporate by reference into the general plan a previously adopted similar plan that meets the above-described requirements, as specified. (Based on 02/25/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 76 (Alvarez, D) Surplus land: exempt surplus land: sectional planning area.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current law defines terms for these purposes, including, among others, "surplus land" to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. Current law defines "exempt surplus land" to mean, among other things, land that is subject to a sectional planning area, as described, and meets specified requirements, including that at least 25% of the units are dedicated to lower income households, as specified, and that is developed at an average density of at least 10 units per acre calculated with respect to the entire sectional planning area. This bill would change those requirements so that at least 25% of units that are not designated for students, faculty, or staff of an academic institution must be dedicated to lower income households, as specified, and that the land must be developed at an average density of at least 10 units per acre, in accordance with certain requirements and calculated with respect to the entire sectional planning area and inclusive of housing designated for students, faculty, and staff of an academic institution. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 98 (Jackson, D) State property: Lake Perris Fairgrounds.

Current Text: 01/07/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on G.O.

Summary: Current law authorizes the Director of General Services to execute grants to real property belonging to the state in the name and upon behalf of the state, whenever the sale or exchange of real property is authorized or contemplated by law, if no other state agency is specifically authorized and directed to execute the grants. This bill would require the director to quitclaim to the City of Moreno Valley, at no cost to the city, all interests of the state in 11 parcels of land located within the Lake Perris Fairgrounds that consist mainly of undeveloped open-space land. The bill would require the City of Moreno Valley to use the land to conduct wildfire mitigation to ensure fire protection for residents and businesses, to increase open-space opportunities, and any other similar use the City of Moreno Valley deems necessary. (Based on 01/07/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 253 (Ward, D) California Residential Private Permitting Review Act: residential building permits.

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law authorizes a county's or city's governing body to prescribe fees for permits, certificates, or other forms or documents required or authorized under the State Housing Law. This bill, the California Residential Private Permitting Review Act, would require a county's or city's building department to prepare a residential building permit fee schedule and post the schedule on the county's or city's internet website, if the county or city prescribes residential building permit fees. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 306 (Schultz, D) Building regulations: state building standards.

Current Text: 03/12/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission (commission) within the Department of General Services. Current law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code (code). The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current law requires, among other things, the building standards adopted and submitted by the department for approval by the commission, as specified, to be adopted by reference, with certain exceptions. Current law authorizes any city or county to make changes in those building standards that are published in the code, including to green building standards. Current law requires the governing body of a city or county, before making modifications or changes to those green building standards, to make an express finding that those modifications or changes are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. This bill would, from June 1, 2025, until June 1, 2031, inclusive, prohibit a city or county from making changes that are applicable to residential units to the above-described building standards unless a certain condition is met, including that the commission deems those changes or modifications necessary as emergency standards to protect health and safety. (Based on 03/12/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 357 (Alvarez, D) Coastal resources: coastal development permit: exclusions.

Current Text: 01/30/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/18/2025 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: The Coastal Act of 1976, which is administered by the California Coastal Commission, requires a person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone to obtain a coastal development permit. Current law excludes a specified power facility from this provision. This bill would also include, as part of that exclusion, student housing projects and faculty and staff housing projects, as defined. (Based on 01/30/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 424 (Davies, R) Alcohol and other drug programs: complaints.

Current Text: 03/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/20/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on Health.

Summary: Would, when the Department of Health Care Services receives a complaint against a licensed alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility, or a complaint alleging that a facility is unlawfully operating without a license, from a member of the public, require the department to provide, within 30 10 days of the date of the complaint, notice to the person filing the complaint that the complaint has been received and to provide, upon closing the complaint, notice to the person filing the complaint that the complaint has been closed and whether the department found the facility to be in violation of the provisions governing facility licensure and regulation. (Based on 03/19/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 492 (Valencia, D) Alcohol and drug programs: licensing.

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Would require the State Department of Health Care Services, whenever it issues a license to operate an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility, to concurrently provide written notification of the issuance of the license to the city or county in which the facility is located. The bill would require the notice to include the name and mailing address of the licensee and the location of the facility. (Based on 02/10/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 507 (Haney, D) Adaptive reuse: streamlining: incentives.

Current Text: 02/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/24/2025 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards, including that the development is a multifamily housing development that contains two or more residential units. This bill would deem an adaptive reuse project a use by right in all zones, regardless of the zoning of the site, and subject to a streamlined, ministerial review process if the project meets specified requirements, subject to specified exceptions. In this regard, an adaptive reuse project, in order to qualify for the streamlined, ministerial review process, would be required to be proposed for an existing building that is less than 50 years old or meets certain requirements regarding the preservation of historic resources, including the signing of an affidavit declaring that the project will comply with the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation for, among other things, the preservation of exterior facades of a building that face a street, or receive federal or state historic rehabilitation tax credits, as specified. The bill would require an adaptive reuse project to meet specified affordability criteria. In this regard, the bill would require an adaptive reuse project for rental housing to include either 8% of the unit for very low income households and 5% of the units for extremely low income households or 15% of the units for lower income households. (Based on 02/10/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 557 (McKinnor, D) California Factory-Built Housing Law.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The California Factory-Built Housing Law requires all factory-built housing after a specified date that is sold or offered for sale to first users within the state to bear insignia of approval issued by the department, deems that housing to comply with the requirements of all ordinances or regulations enacted by any city, city and county, county, or district that may be applicable to the construction of housing, as specified, and prohibits a city, city and county, county, and

district from requiring submittal of plans for any factory-built housing manufactured, or to be manufactured pursuant to these provisions, as specified. The law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to enforce its provisions, except for in-plant inspections of the manufacture and installation of factory-built housing by local enforcement or inspection agencies, as specified. Current law requires the department to provide by regulation for the qualification and disqualification of design approval agencies to perform approval of factory-built housing plans and specification and of quality assurance agencies to perform inspections of factory-built housing. Current law makes approval by these agencies the equivalent of department approval. The law requires the department to adopt rules and regulations to interpret and make specific these provisions, as specified. The law provides that any person who violates any of these provisions and other specified law is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. This bill would expand the application of the California Factory-Built Housing Law to include the inspection and approval of factory-built developments, defined to mean any development project that uses factory-built housing for at least 50% of the residential square footage of the project. The bill would remove the inspection and enforcement duties on local governments and would require the department to provide by regulation for the qualification and disqualification of installation inspection agencies, as defined and specified. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 609 (Wicks, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: housing development projects.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements various projects, including, but not limited to, housing projects that meet certain requirements. This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA a housing development project, as defined, that meets certain conditions. The bill would require a local government, as a condition of approval for the development, to require the development proponent to complete a phase I environmental assessment, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a housing development project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 610 (Alvarez, D) Housing element: governmental constraints: disclosure statement.

Current Text: 02/13/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/18/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to include an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including, among others, locally adopted ordinances that directly impact the cost and supply of residential development. Current law also requires the analysis to demonstrate local efforts to remove governmental constraints that hinder the locality from meeting its share of the regional housing need. This bill would require the housing element to include, in addition to the above-described analysis, a governmental constraints disclosure statement, as specified. The bill would also prohibit any new or amended governmental constraint, or a more stringent revision of a governmental constraint, from being adopted during the planning, unless, among other things, it was both (1) included in the governmental constraints disclosure statement, and (2) the local government has completed all of the housing element program commitments to eliminate or mitigate governmental constraints contained in the prior and current planning periods, or the adoption of the measure is required by state or federal law and the local government has taken specified actions. By imposing new requirements upon local governments submitting a housing element, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/13/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 650 (Papan, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires a public agency to administer its programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing, and take no action that is materially inconsistent with its

obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. The Planning and Zoning Law requires that a housing element include, among other things, a program that sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to develop a standardized reporting format for programs and actions taken pursuant to the requirement to affirmatively further fair housing. This bill would require the department to develop the above-described standardized reporting format on or before December 31, 2026. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 660 (Wilson, D) Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency, as defined, to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information required from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined. Current law also establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application. If a local agency finds that a complete application is noncompliant, current law requires the local agency to provide the applicant with a list of items that are noncompliant and a description of how the application can be remedied by the applicant within specified time limits. Current law requires the time limits to be tolled, if the local agency requires review of the application by an outside entity, until the outside entity completes the review and returns the application to the local agency, as specified. This bill would prohibit the local agency from requiring or requesting more than 2 plan check and specification reviews in connection with an application for a building permit, as part of its review. If the local agency fails to make a determination about whether housing development project applications are compliant within specified timeframes contract after the application is deemed complete, the bill would authorize the applicant to contract with or employ a licensed professional engineer or architect to check the plans and specifications for compliance with the permit standards at the applicant's own expense. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 712 (Wicks, D) Housing reform laws: enforcement actions: fines and penalties.

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/11/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law within the Planning and Zoning Law describes various reforms and incentives enacted by the Legislature to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. Current law within the Planning and Zoning Law, in certain civil actions or proceedings against a public entity that has issued specified approvals for a housing development, authorizes a court to award all reasonably incurred costs of suit to a prevailing public entity or nonprofit housing corporation that is a real party in interest and the permit applicant of the low- or moderate-income housing if the court makes specified findings. This bill, where the applicant for a housing development is a prevailing party in an action brought by the applicant to enforce a housing reform law against a public agency, would entitle an applicant for a housing development project to reasonable attorney's fees and costs and would require a court to impose fines on a local agency, as specified. The bill would prohibit a public agency from requiring the applicant to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless the public agency in any action alleging the public agency violated the applicant's rights or deprived the applicant of the benefits or protection provide by a housing reform law. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Legal and Records Management, Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/27/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

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 21 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. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 736 (Wicks, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds 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. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 782 (Quirk-Silva, D) Subdivision Map Act: security.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: 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 of those maps. The act requires prescribed security from a developer if the act or a local ordinance authorizes or requires the furnishing of security in connection with the performance of any act or agreement. This bill would prohibit a local agency from requiring the furnishing of security in connection with the performance of any act or agreement related to an improvement that will be privately owned and maintained, and from conditioning the subdivision or any approval necessary for the development or construction of the project as a whole on the furnishing of that security related to an improvement that will be privately owned and maintained. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 818 (Ávila Fariás, D) Permit Streamlining Act: local emergencies.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency to determine whether an application for a development project is complete within specified time periods, as specified. The act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. The California Emergency Services Act among other things, authorizes a local emergency to be proclaimed by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, as specified, and grants political subdivisions various powers and authorities in periods of local emergency. This bill would prohibit, during the period of a local emergency, a local agency from denying an application for a permit necessary to rebuild or repair a residential property affected by a natural disaster unless the permit would result in the property being deemed a substandard building. The bill would require the local agency to approve or disapprove that application within 45 days of receipt of the application, and would require other expedited approvals. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 846 (Connolly, D) Endangered species: incidental take: wildfire preparedness activities.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on W. P., & W.

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) may authorize the take of listed species by certain entities through permits or memorandums of understanding for specified purposes. Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas.

Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, as provided. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or other local agency to submit to the department a wildfire preparedness plan to conduct wildfire preparedness activities on land designated as a fire hazard severity zone, as defined, that minimizes impacts to wildlife and habitat for candidate, threatened, and endangered species. The bill would require the wildfire preparedness plan to include, among other things, a brief description of the planned wildfire preparedness activities, the approximate dates for the activities, and a description of the candidate, endangered, and threatened species within the plan area. The bill would authorize the department to impose a fee on a local agency for the cost of reviewing a wildfire preparedness plan submitted by that local agency, as specified. The bill would require the department, if sufficient information is included in the wildfire preparedness plan for the department to determine if an incidental take permit is required, to notify the local agency within 90 days of receipt of the wildfire preparedness plan if an incidental take permit or other permit is needed, or if there are other considerations, exemptions, or streamlined pathways that the wildfire preparedness activities qualify for, including, but not limited to, the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's California Vegetation Treatment Program. The bill would require the department to provide the local agency, in its notification, with guidance that includes, among other things, a description of the candidate, endangered, and threatened species within the plan area and measures to avoid, minimize, and fully mitigate the take of the candidate, threatened, and endangered species, as provided. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 874 (Ávila Fariás, D) Mitigation Fee Act: waiver of fees: affordable rental housing.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/10/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes certain requirements on a local agency that imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project that is imposed to provide for an improvement to be constructed to serve the development project, or a fee for public improvements, as specified. The act also regulates fees for development projects and fees for specific purposes, including water and sewer connection fees, among others. The act, among other things, requires local agencies to comply with various conditions when imposing fees, extractions, or charges as a condition of approval of a proposed development or development project. The act prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except for utility service fees, as provided. This bill would require a local agency to waive fees or charges that are collected by a local agency to fund the construction of public improvements or facilities for residential developments subject to a regulatory agreement with a public entity, as provided, that includes certain income and affordability requirements. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 920 (Caloza, D) Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects: centralized application portal.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. Current law requires a city or county that has an internet website to, among other things, make a fee estimate tool that the public can use to calculate an estimate of fees and exactions for a proposed housing development project available on its internet website. This bill would require a city or county with a population of 150,000 or more that has an internet website to make a centralized application portal available on its website to an applicant for a housing development project. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 961 (Ávila Fariás, D) Hazardous materials: California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004.

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

Status: 03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004 provides, among other things, that an innocent landowner, bona fide purchaser, or contiguous property owner, as defined, qualifies for immunity from liability from certain state statutory and common laws for pollution conditions caused by a release or threatened release of a hazardous material if specified conditions are met, including entering into an agreement for a specified site assessment and

response plan. The act prohibits the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the State Water Resources Control Board, and a California regional water quality control board from requiring one of those persons to take a response action under certain state laws, except as specified. Existing law repeals the act on January 1, 2027. Current law provides that a person who qualifies for immunity under the act before January 1, 2027, shall continue to have that immunity on and after January 1, 2027. This bill would extend the repeal date of the act to January 1, 2037, and would provide that a person who qualifies for immunity under the act before January 1, 2037, shall continue to have that immunity on and after January 1, 2037, if the person continues to be in compliance with the requirements of the former act. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 996 (Pellerin, D) Public Resources: California Coastal Act of 1976: California Coastal Planning Fund.

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/11/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: Would establish the California Coastal Planning Fund in the State Treasury to help local governments adequately plan for the protection of coastal resources and public accessibility to the coastline. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, make moneys in the fund available to the commission for various state and local costs relating to local coastal program development and sea level rise plans and to administer the fund, as provided. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1007 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Land use: development project review.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove a development project within specified time periods. The act requires a public agency, other than the California Coastal Commission, that is a responsible agency for specified development projects to approve or disapprove the project within 90 days of the date on which the lead agency has approved the project or within 90 days of the date on which the completed application has been received and accepted as complete by the lead agency, whichever is longer. This bill would reduce the time period that a responsible agency is required to approve or disapprove a project, as described above, from 90 days to 45 days. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1026 (Wilson, D) Planning and zoning: housing development projects: postentitlement phase permits.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law relating to housing development approval requires a local agency to compile a list of information needed to approve or deny a postentitlement phase permit, to post an example of a complete, approved application and an example of a complete set of postentitlement phase permits for at least 5 types of housing development projects in the jurisdiction, as specified, and to make those items available to all applicants for these permits no later than January 1, 2024. Existing law defines "local agency" to mean any city, county, or city and county. Current law defines "postentitlement phase permit" to include all nondiscretionary permits and reviews that are required or issued by the local agency after the entitlement phase has been completed to begin construction of a development that is intended to be at least 2/3 residential, excluding discretionary and ministerial planning permits, entitlements, and certain other permits and reviews. Current law excludes from the definition of "postentitlement phase permit" permits required and issued by the California Coastal Commission, a special district, a utility that is not owned and operated by a local agency, or any other entity that is not a city, county, or city and county. This bill would modify the definition of "local agency" to additionally include any electrical corporation, as defined, thereby requiring these entities to comply with the above-described requirements relating to postentitlement phase permits. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1050 (Schultz, D) Unlawfully restrictive covenants: housing developments: reciprocal easement agreements.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law provides that specified recorded covenants, conditions, restrictions, or private limits on the use of land contained in specified instruments affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property are not enforceable against the owner of an affordable housing development, as defined, if an approved restrictive covenant affordable housing modification document has been recorded in the public record, as provided. As part of this process, current law requires the owner to submit to the county recorder a copy of the original restrictive covenant and any documents the owner believes necessary to establish that the property qualifies as an affordable housing development and requires the county counsel to determine, among other things, if the property qualifies as an affordable housing development and if a modification document may be recorded. Current law provides that these provisions do not authorize any development that is not otherwise consistent with local general plans, zoning ordinances, and any applicable specific plan. This bill would extend those provisions to any housing development that is owned or controlled by an entity or individual that has submitted a development project application to redevelop an existing commercial property that includes residential uses permitted by state housing laws or local land use and zoning regulations and would make various conforming changes. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1061 (Quirk-Silva, D) Housing developments: urban lot splits: historical resources.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a county or city may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. 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. Current law requires a local agency to consider ministerially a specified proposed housing development or to ministerially approve a parcel map for an urban lot split if the development or parcel meets specified requirements, including, that the development or parcel is not located within a historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory or within a site that is designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district pursuant to city or county ordinance, as specified. Current law authorizes a local agency to impose specified objective standards on the development or parcel created by an urban lot split, but prohibits a local agency from, among other things, requiring setback for an existing structure or structure constructed in the same location and to the same dimensions of an existing structure. With respect to ministerial review of a housing development under the above-described provisions, this bill would, if the other specified requirements are met, instead require a local agency to consider ministerially a proposed housing development or that is not located on a parcel individually listed as a historical resource included in the State Historical Resources Inventory, as specified, or within a property individually designated or listed as a city or county landmark under a city or county ordinance. The bill would additionally prohibit the development from demolishing more than 25% of the exterior wall area or affecting the character-defining exterior features of a contributing structure, as specified. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1154 (Carrillo, D) Accessory dwelling units: junior accessory dwelling units.

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

Status: 03/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation of accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing parking standards for an accessory dwelling unit under certain circumstances, whether or not the local agency has adopted a local ordinance pursuant to the above provisions. Under existing law, those circumstances include, among others, if the accessory dwelling unit is located within 1/2 of one mile walking distance of public transit or there is a car share vehicle located within one block of the accessory dwelling unit. This bill would additionally prohibit a local agency from imposing any parking standards if the accessory dwelling unit is 500 square feet or smaller. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1206 (Harabedian, D) Single-family and multifamily housing units: preapproved plans.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Would require each local agency, as defined and by July 1, 2026, to develop a program for the preapproval of single-family and multifamily residential housing plans, whereby the local agency accepts single-family and multifamily plan submissions for preapproval and approves or denies the preapproval applications, as specified. The bill would authorize a local agency to charge a fee to an applicant for the preapproval of a single-family or multifamily residential housing plan, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to post preapproved single-family or multifamily residential housing plans and the contact information of the applicant on the local agency's internet website. The bill would require a local agency to either approve or deny an application for a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit, both as defined, within 30 days if the lot meets certain conditions and the application utilizes either a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit plan preapproved within the current triennial California Building Standards Code rulemaking cycle or a plan that is identical to a plan used in an application for a single-family or multifamily residential housing unit approved by the local agency within the current triennial California Building Standards Code rulemaking cycle. The bill would also provide that its provisions do not prevent a local agency from voluntarily accepting or admitting additional plans at higher densities in additional zoning districts into the preapproved housing plan program, at the local agency's discretion. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1276 (Carrillo, D) Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project, as defined for purposes of the act, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. That act states that it shall not be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring a housing development project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need, except as provided. The act further provides that for its purposes, a housing development project or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project or emergency shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity. The act requires a housing development project to be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when a preliminary application, as specified, was submitted, except as otherwise provided. The act defines "ordinances, policies, and standards" to include general plan, community plan, specific plan, zoning, design review standards and criteria, subdivision standards and criteria, and any other rules, regulations, requirements, and policies of a local agency, as defined, including those relating to development impact fees, capacity or connection fees or charges, permit or processing fees, and other exactions. This bill would include in the definition of "ordinances, policies, and standards" materials requirements, postentitlement permit standards, and any rules, regulations, determinations, and other requirements adopted or implemented by other public agencies, as defined. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1294 (Haney, D) Planning and zoning: housing development: standardized application form.

Current Text: 03/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/18/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act requires a public agency that has received an application for a development project to determine in writing whether the application is complete within 30 calendar days and to immediately transmit the determination to the applicant of the development project. This bill would require that an application for a housing entitlement, as defined, be deemed complete upon payment of the permit processing fees and upon providing specified information, including, among other things, the information required in the above-described list provided by the public agency. The bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to adopt a standardized application form that applicants for a housing entitlement may use for the purpose of satisfying these requirements and would require a city, county, or city and county to accept an application submitted on the standardized application form. The bill would prohibit the city, county, or city and county from requiring submission of any other forms, beside the standardized application form, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from requiring certain information or approvals, including, among others, any requirement for preapplication submissions, approvals, reviews, meetings, consultations, public outreach notices, or any other preapplication requirements, as a condition of determining that an application for a

housing entitlement is complete. The bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from imposing a penalty or an additional fee, processing requirement, or submittal requirement as a consequence of an applicant using the standardized application form. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1308 (Hoover, R) Residential building permits: fees: inspections.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: Current law authorizes a county's or city's governing body to prescribe fees for permits, certificates, or other forms or documents required or authorized under the State Housing Law. Current law entitles a permittee to reimbursement of the permit fees if the county or city fails to conduct an inspection of the permitted work for which the permit fees have been charged within 60 days of receiving notice of completion of the permitted work. This bill would require a county's or city's building department to prepare a residential building permit fee schedule and post the schedule on the county's or city's internet website, if the county or city prescribes residential building permit fees. The bill would instead entitle a permittee to reimbursement of the permit fees if the county or city fails to conduct an inspection of the permitted work within 30 days of receiving the notice. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1407 (Wallis, R) Planning and Zoning Law: housing elements: rezoning.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Summary: Current law requires a city or county to prepare and adopt a general plan for its jurisdiction that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to identify adequate sites for housing. Current law requires the housing element to contain an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of these needs. Current law requires rezoning, as specified, when an inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of specified household income levels. If the local government fails to adopt a housing element that the Department of Housing and Community Development has found to be in substantial compliance with specified law within 120 days of the statutory deadline for adoption of the housing element, existing law requires the local government to complete this rezoning no later than one year from the statutory deadline for adoption of the housing element. This bill would extend the above-described one-year deadline to one year and 6 months. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 9 (Arreguín, D) Accessory Dwelling Units: owner-occupant requirements.

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/29/2025 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation of an accessory dwelling unit by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards. The law prohibits a local agency from imposing an owner-occupant requirement or any additional standards, except as specified, when evaluating a proposed accessory dwelling unit on a lot that includes a proposed or existing single-family dwelling. The law also prohibits a local agency from imposing parking standards for an accessory dwelling unit, as specified, whether or not the local agency has adopted a local ordinance pursuant to these provisions. This bill would additionally prohibit a local agency from imposing an owner-occupant requirement for a proposed or existing accessory dwelling unit whether or not the local agency has adopted a local ordinance pursuant to these provisions. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 73 (Cervantes, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions.

Current Text: 01/15/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/13/2025 - March 19 set for second hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a

project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements certain residential, employment center, and mixed-use development projects meeting specified criteria, including that the project is located in a transit priority area and that the project is undertaken and is consistent with a specific plan for which an environmental impact report has been certified. This bill would additionally exempt those projects located in a very low vehicle travel area, as defined. The bill would require that the project is undertaken and is consistent with either a specific plan prepared pursuant to specific provisions of law or a community plan, as defined, for which an EIR has been certified within the preceding 15 years in order to be exempt. (Based on 01/15/2025 text)

Priority: (3) Significant

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

SB 79 (Wiener, D) Planning and zoning: housing development: transit-oriented development.

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/12/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.

Summary: Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines "surplus land" for these purposes to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. Current law defines "agency's use" for these purposes to include land that is being used for agency work or operations, as provided. Current law exempts from this definition of "agency's use" certain commercial or industrial uses, except that in the case of a local agency that is a district, except a local agency whose primary purpose or mission is to supply the public with a transportation system, "agency's use" may include commercial or industrial uses or activities, as specified. This bill would additionally include land leased to support public transit operations in the definition of "agency's use," as described above. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 92 (Blakespear, D) Housing development: density bonuses: mixed-use developments.

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.

Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified percentages of units for lower income households or very low income households, and meets other requirements. Current law defines "housing development" to mean a development project for 5 or more residential units, including mixed-use developments, as specified. This bill would define "mixed-used developments" to mean mixed-used developments consisting of residential and nonresidential uses that meet specified conditions. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 326 (Becker, D) Wildfire safety: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.

Current Text: 02/11/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on N.R. & W. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of the State Fire Marshal in the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and establishes the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation within the office. Current law makes the deputy director responsible for fire preparedness and mitigation missions of the department, as provided. This bill would require the deputy director, on or before January 1, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter, to prepare a Wildfire Risk Mitigation Planning Framework sufficient to quantitatively evaluate wildfire risk mitigation actions, as provided. The bill would require the framework to allow for geospatial evaluation and comparison of wildfire risk mitigation actions, as defined, sufficient to direct coordinated mitigation efforts and long-term collaborative mitigation planning. The bill would require the deputy director to, each year the framework is completed, submit a copy of the framework to the Legislature, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, and the Public Utilities Commission for review and consideration. (Based on 02/11/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

SB 328 (Grayson, D) Hazardous waste generator permits: housing development projects.

Current Text: 03/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on REV. & TAX. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 2).

Summary: The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Current law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would establish time limits for completing reviews to determine whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined, is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 329 (Blakespear, D) Alcohol and drug recovery or treatment facilities: investigations.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Health Care Services. Current law prohibits operating an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility to provide recovery, treatment, or detoxification services within this state without first obtaining a current valid license. If a facility is alleged to be providing those services without a license, existing law requires the department to conduct a site visit to investigate the allegation. Current law also authorizes the department to conduct announced or unannounced site visits to licensed facilities for the purpose of reviewing them for compliance, as specified. This bill would require the department to assign a complaint under its jurisdiction regarding an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility to an analyst for investigation within 10 days of receiving the complaint. If the department receives a complaint that does not fall under its jurisdiction, the bill would require the department to notify the complainant, in writing, that it does not investigate that type of complaint. (Based on 03/28/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 346 (Durazo, D) Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.

Current Text: 03/20/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/20/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Summary: Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to regulate the occupancy of a room or rooms, or other living space, in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for a period of less than 30 days. This bill would authorize a local agency, defined to mean a city, county, or city and county, to enact an ordinance to require a short-term rental facilitator, as defined, to report, in the form and manner prescribed by the local agency, the assessor parcel number of each short-term rental, as defined, during the reporting period, as well as any additional information necessary to identify the property as may be required by the local agency. The bill would authorize the local agency to impose an administrative fine or penalty for failure to file the report, and would authorize the local agency to initiate an audit of a short-term rental facilitator, as described. The bill would require a short-term rental facilitator, in a jurisdiction that has adopted an ordinance, to include in the listing of a short-term rental any applicable local license number associated with the short-term rental and any transient occupancy tax certification issued by a local agency. (Based on 03/20/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

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

SB 358 (Becker, D) Mitigation Fee Act: mitigating vehicular traffic impacts.

Current Text: 02/12/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project. Current law requires a local agency that imposes a fee on a housing development for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts to set the rate for that fee to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation associated with such housing developments in comparison with housing developments without prescribed characteristics, unless the local agency adopts findings after a public hearing establishing that the housing development, even with those characteristics, would not generate fewer automobile trips than a housing development without those specified characteristics. For purposes of these provisions, current law specifies one of those characteristics is that the housing development provides either the minimum number of parking

spaces required by the local ordinance, or no more than one onsite parking space for zero- to 2-bedroom units, and 2 onsite parking spaces for 3 or more bedroom units, whichever is less. For purposes of a local agency setting the rate for a mitigating vehicular traffic impacts fee, this bill would delete the provision about adopting findings after a public hearing and would, instead, require the rate for housing developments that satisfy those specified characteristics be at least 50% less than the rate for housing developments without all of those characteristics. With regard to the above-described characteristic, the bill would, instead, specify that the housing development provides no more than one onsite parking space for zero- to 2-bedroom units, and 2 onsite parking spaces for 3 or more bedroom units. (Based on 02/12/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 415 (Reyes, D) Planning and zoning: logistics use: truck routes.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

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 21 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" for these purposes. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 445 (Wiener, D) Sustainable Transportation Project Permits and Cooperative Agreements.

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/26/2025 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and L. GOV.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA, until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements certain transportation-related projects if specified requirements are met. CEQA includes within these exempt transportation-related projects a public project for the institution or increase of bus rapid transit, bus, or light rail service, which will be exclusively used by low-emission or zero-emission vehicles, on existing public rights-of-way or existing highway rights-of-way. This bill would require a lead agency to provide a written notice with specified information to a third-party entity, defined by the bill to mean a local agency, electrical corporation, or private telecommunications provider, regarding its need to use, relocate, alter, change, or otherwise improve facilities, publicly owned and managed utilities, public spaces, or other publicly or privately owned facilities under the third-party entity's jurisdiction or ownership for the implementation of a sustainable transportation project. This bill would define "sustainable transportation project" to mean a project where the lead agency is a state agency, operator, or local agency that proposes the construction or modification of facilities meeting at least one of several specified criteria, including that it is exempt from CEQA pursuant to the above-described provisions. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

SB 456 (Ashby, D) Contractors: exemptions: muralists.

Current Text: 04/02/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.

Summary: Current law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to engage in the business, or act in the capacity, of a contractor without a license, unless exempted. Current law exempts from the Contractors State License Law, among other things, a nonprofit corporation providing assistance to an owner, as specified. This bill would exempt from that law an artist who draws, paints, applies, executes, restores, or conserves a mural, as defined, pursuant to an agreement with a person who could legally authorize the work. (Based on 04/02/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 489 (Arreguin, D) Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects.

Current Text: 03/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency to compile a list of the information required from an applicant for a development project, as provided, and, until January 1, 2030, specifies that a development project for purposes of this requirement includes a housing development project, as defined. The act defines various terms for its purposes, including, among others, a "development project," which is generally defined as any project undertaken for the purpose of development. This bill, until January 1, 2030, would require a public agency, for each approval issued in connection with a housing development project, to publish online the above-described list, including the criteria that the public agency will apply in order to determine the completeness of the development application and the name of the approval, as provided. The bill would revise the definition of "housing development project" for these purposes. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 549 (Allen, D) Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act.

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

Status: 03/24/2025 - Set for hearing May 7.

Summary: Current law authorizes the infrastructure financing plan to provide for the division of taxes levied on taxable property in the area included within the district, as specified, and authorizes the public financing authority to issue bonds by adopting a resolution containing specified provisions, including a determination of the amount of tax revenue available or estimated to be available for the payment of the principal of, and interest on, the bonds. This bill would revise NIFTI-2 to instead authorize, for resolutions adopted under that act's provisions on or after January 1, 2026, a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution, at any time before or after the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan for an enhanced infrastructure financing district, to allocate property tax revenues, and to remove the authorization for adoption of a resolution that allocates revenues derived from local sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or transactions and use taxes. The bill would also repeal the condition that the boundaries of the enhanced infrastructure financing district are coterminous with the city or county that established the district. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

SB 607 (Wiener, D) California Environmental Quality Act: categorical exemptions: infill projects.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Set for hearing April 23.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law defines "negative declaration" and "mitigated negative declaration" for these purposes. This bill would revise the definition of negative declaration to mean a written statement briefly describing the substantial evidence in the record that the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment, as specified. The bill would also revise the definition of mitigated negative declaration to mean that revisions would avoid or mitigate the effects on the environment, as determined by the public agency based upon substantial evidence in the record, as specified, and that there is substantial evidence that the project as revised will not have a significant effect on the environment, as provided. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 625 (Wahab, D) Housing developments: disasters: reconstruction of destroyed or damaged structures.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and JUD.

Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Current law makes any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that either 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, as specified, void and unenforceable. If the governing documents require association approval before a member may make a physical change to the member's separate interest or to the common area, current law requires an association to satisfy specified requirements, including to provide a fair, reasonable, and expeditious procedure for making its decision in reviewing and approving or disapproving a proposed physical change, as described above. This bill would make any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument, and any provision of a governing document, void and unenforceable to the extent that it prohibits, or includes conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, a substantially similar reconstruction of a residential structure, as specified, that is damaged or destroyed during a declared disaster or state of emergency, as defined. The bill would require a court to award reasonable attorney's fees to the proponent of a housing development proposal who prevails in an action to enforce the above-described provisions. This bill would require any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument, and any provision of a governing document that subjects a modification to a separate interest, including a housing development proposal, to review by a body, as defined, to be processed and approved, as specified. The bill would require the body to, among other things, determine whether an application is complete or incomplete and to provide written notice of this determination to the applicant no later than 15 business days after the body receives the application. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 627 (McGuire, D) Planning and zoning: housing: postentitlement phase permits.

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

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HOUSING with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 2). Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. Specifically, existing law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a post entitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified. Existing law requires a local agency, if a post entitlement phase permit is determined to be incomplete, denied, or noncompliant, to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency or, if there is no governing body, to the director of the agency, as provided by that agency. This bill would delete the provision for the applicant to appeal a decision to the director of the local agency, as described above, and, instead, would require a local agency to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency only. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 677 (Wiener, D) Housing development: streamlined approvals.

Current Text: 04/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/01/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone to be considered ministerially, without discretionary review or hearing, if the proposed housing development meets certain requirements. This bill would require ministerial approval for proposed housing developments containing no more than 2 residential units on any lot hosting a single-family home or zoned for 4 or fewer residential units, notwithstanding any covenant, condition, or restriction imposed by a common interest development association. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 710 (Blakespear, D) Property taxation: active solar energy systems: extension.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/18/2025 - Set for hearing May 14.

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits the maximum rate of ad valorem tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value of the property and defines “full cash value” for these purposes as the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. Pursuant to constitutional authorization, existing property tax law excludes from the definition of “newly constructed” for these purposes the construction or addition of any active solar energy system, as defined, through the 2025–26 fiscal year. Under existing property tax law, this exclusion remains in effect only until there is a subsequent change in ownership, but an active solar energy system that qualifies for the exclusion before January 1, 2027, will continue to receive the exclusion until there is a subsequent change in ownership. Existing law repeals these exclusion provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would, beginning with the 2026–27 fiscal year, extend the exclusion indefinitely, and would limit the exclusion to customer-sited active solar energy systems, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 786 (Arreguin, D) Planning and zoning: general plan: judicial challenges.

Current Text: 03/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on L. GOV., JUD., and APPR.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and of certain land outside its boundaries, and requires the general plan to contain specified mandatory elements. Current law specifies that these provisions generally do not apply to a charter city, but requires a charter city to adopt a general plan that contains the mandatory elements, among other things. Current law prescribes a process to challenge the validity of a general plan. Among other things, existing law requires a petitioner to request a hearing or trial, as specified. Current law requires a court to set a date for the hearing or trial to be heard no later than 120 days after the filing of the request, as specified. Current law authorizes a court to continue for a reasonable time the date of the hearing or trial upon written motion and finding of good cause. Current law requires a court to grant the petitioner temporary relief if the court grants a continuance to a respondent, as specified. This bill would apply to the above-described process to challenge the validity of a general plan to a charter city and state that this is declaratory of existing law. The bill would limit the period for which a court may continue a trial or hearing, as described above, to no more than 60 days and would additionally authorize a court to grant a continuance on the court’s own motion. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Public Safety

AB 15 (Gipson, D) Open unsolved murder: review and reinvestigation.

Current Text: 02/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/04/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 4). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law defines murder as the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice aforethought. This bill would require a law enforcement agency to review the casefile regarding an open unsolved murder upon written application by certain persons to determine if a reinvestigation would result in probative investigative leads, as specified. The bill would define an open unsolved murder as a murder committed after January 1, 1990, but no less than one year prior to the date of the application for case review, that was investigated by a law enforcement agency, for which all probative investigative leads have been exhausted and for which no suspect has been identified. If the review determines that a reinvestigation would result in probative investigative leads, this bill would require a reinvestigation, as specified. The bill would prohibit a reinvestigation from being conducted by a person who previously investigated the homicide at issue, as specified, and would allow only one reinvestigation from being undertaken at any one time with respect to the same victim. (Based on 02/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

AB 38 (Lackey, R) Crimes: serious and violent felonies.

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/20/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: Current law classifies certain criminal offenses as a “violent felony” for the purposes of various provisions of the Penal Code, including sentencing enhancements for prior convictions, as well as numerous other provisions. Current law includes among the list of violent felonies rape accomplished against a person’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear, or rape accomplished against the victim’s will by threat of violent retaliation, but does not include rape of a person unable to give consent due to disability, rape under false pretenses, or rape accomplished by threat of incarceration, arrest, or deportation. This bill would also include specified crimes involving the rape or sexual assault of a minor who has a developmental disability in the list of violent felonies. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 47 (Nguyen, D) Elderly Parole Program.

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/24/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Summary: Current law establishes the Elderly Parole Program for the purpose of reviewing the parole suitability of inmates who are 50 years of age or older and who have served a minimum of 20 years of continuous incarceration on their sentence. Current law requires the Board of Parole Hearings, when considering the release of qualifying inmates, to give special consideration to whether certain criteria have reduced the elderly inmate’s risk for future violence. Current law excludes various persons from these provisions, including persons convicted of serious felonies or persons sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. This bill would additionally exclude persons required to register as sexual offenders, habitual sexual offenders, and persons convicted of various sexual offenses, including rape or sodomy. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Public Safety

AB 63 (Rodriguez, Michelle, D) Loitering with intent to commit prostitution.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2023, prohibited loitering in a public place with the intent to commit prostitution, as defined, and made that crime a misdemeanor. This bill would reinstate those provisions and would prohibit law enforcement, as defined, from making an arrest pursuant to these provisions solely based on the individual’s gender identity or sexual orientation. The bill would also require law enforcement, prior to making an arrest of the individual pursuant to these provisions, to document their attempts to offer the individual services. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 68 (Essayli,) School safety: armed school resource officers.

Current Text: 03/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: Would require a school district or charter school to hire or contract with at least one armed school resource officer, as defined, authorized to carry a loaded firearm to be present at each school of the school district or charter school during regular school hours and any other time when pupils are present on campus, phased in by certain grade spans, as provided. By imposing an additional requirement on school districts and charter schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/19/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 71 (Lackey, R) Ignition interlock devices.

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law, commencing January 1, 2019, made various changes to the law governing ignition interlock devices (IID), including, among other things, requiring a person who has been convicted of driving a motor vehicle under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, as specified, to install for a specified period of time as ordered by the court, an IID

on the vehicle they operate, provided however that installation of an IID is discretionary for a first offender, as specified; authorizing a person convicted of driving a motor vehicle under the influence, if all other requirements are satisfied, including the installation of an IID, to apply for a restricted driver's license without completing a period of license suspension or revocation; and requiring ignition interlock device manufacturers to be in compliance with specified provisions relating to payment for the costs of an ignition interlock device. Current law makes these changes operative until January 1, 2026. On January 1, 2026, current law, as it relates to these provisions, is generally reinstated to read as it read prior to January 1, 2019. Current law makes it a crime to violate certain provisions relating to IIDs and motor vehicles equipped with IIDs. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until January 1, 2033, and would instead reinstate the law to how it read prior to January 1, 2019, on January 1, 2033. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

AB 237 (Patel, D) Crimes: threats.

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/06/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, with the specific intent that the statement is to be taken as a threat that, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, is so unequivocal, unconditional, immediate, and specific as to convey to the person threatened a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, and thereby reasonably causes the threatened person to be in sustained fear for their own safety or the safety of their immediate family, as defined. Under current law, this crime is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for no more than one year for a misdemeanor, or by imprisonment in state prison for a felony. This bill would make it a crime for a person to willfully threaten, by any means, including, but not limited to, an image or threat posted or published on an internet web page, to commit a crime at specified locations, including a daycare and workplace, with specific intent that the statement is taken as a threat, even if there is no intent of actually carrying it out, if the threat, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made is so unequivocal, unconditional, immediate, and specific as to convey to the person or persons threatened a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, and if the threat causes a person or person to reasonably be in sustained fear for their own safety or the safety of others at the specified locations. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 262 (Caloza, D) California Individual Assistance Act.

Current Text: 04/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.M. Read second time and amended.

Summary: The California Disaster Assistance Act requires the Director of Emergency Services to provide financial assistance to local agencies for their personnel costs, equipment costs, and the cost of supplies and materials used during disaster response activities, incurred as a result of a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor, subject to specified criteria. The act continuously appropriates moneys in the Disaster Assistance Fund and its subsidiary account, the Earthquake Emergency Investigations Account, without regard to fiscal year, for purposes of the act. This bill would require the director, in administering that act, to prioritize local agencies that are not eligible for federal funding, pursuant to specified federal regulation, due to the agency's inability to meet minimum damage thresholds. This bill would also enact the California Individual Assistance Act to establish a grant program to provide financial assistance to local agencies, community-based organizations, and individuals for specified costs related to a disaster, as prescribed. (Based on 04/03/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Public Safety

AB 271 (Hoover, R) Crimes: looting.

Current Text: 01/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Summary: Current law defines the crime of burglary, which consists of entering specified buildings, places, or vehicles with the intent to commit grand or petty theft or a felony. Current law defines burglary of the first degree as any burglary of an inhabited building and makes burglary of the first degree punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 4, or 6 years. Current law defines all other burglary as burglary of the 2nd degree and makes it punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for one year or as a felony. Current law makes the theft of money, labor, or property petty theft punishable as a misdemeanor, whenever the value of the property taken does not exceed \$950. Under current law, if the value of the property taken exceeds \$950, the theft is grand theft, punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony. Current law defines any

2nd-degree burglary or grand theft, during and within an affected county in a state of emergency or local emergency, as specified, as looting, punishable by either imprisonment in a county jail for one year or as a felony. Current law makes petty theft committed during and within an affected county in a state of emergency or local emergency a misdemeanor and requires a minimum jail term of 90 days. Current law prohibits credibly impersonating a peace officer, firefighter, or employee of a state or local government agency, or a search and rescue team, as specified. This bill would make looting by the means of a 2nd-degree burglary or grand theft punishable instead as a felony. The bill would define a petty theft committed during and within an affected county in a state of emergency or local emergency as looting and make it punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for one year or as a felony. The bill would require any person who in the course of committing or attempting to commit the crime of looting impersonated a peace officer, firefighter, or employee of a state or local government agency, or a search and rescue team, subject to a penalty enhancement. (Based on 01/21/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

AB 339 (Ortega, D) Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.

Current Text: 01/28/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/19/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act contains various provisions that govern collective bargaining of local represented employees and delegates jurisdiction to the Public Employment Relations Board to resolve disputes and enforce the statutory duties and rights of local public agency employers and employees. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body, to give reasonable written notice, except in cases of emergency, as specified, to each recognized employee organization affected of any ordinance, rule, resolution, or regulation directly relating to matters within the scope of representation proposed to be adopted by the governing body or the designated boards and commissions. This bill would require the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body of a public agency, to give the recognized employee organization no less than 120 days' written notice before issuing a request for proposals, request for quotes, or renewing or extending an existing contract to perform services that are within the scope of work of the job classifications represented by the recognized employee organization. The bill would require the notice to include specified information, including the anticipated duration of the contract. (Based on 01/28/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources, Public Safety

AB 400 (Pacheco, D) Law enforcement: police canines.

Current Text: 02/04/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/11/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 11). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: Current law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy on the use of force, as specified. Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and charges it with, among other duties, developing uniform, minimum guidelines for adoption and promulgation by law enforcement agencies for use of force. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2027, every law enforcement agency, as defined, with a canine unit to maintain a policy for the use of canines by the agency that, at a minimum, complies with the most recent standards established by POST. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 476 (González, Mark, D) Metal theft.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.

Summary: Current law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk." Current law requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the place and date of each sale or purchase of junk, as defined. Current law requires the written record to include a statement indicating either that the seller of the junk is the owner of it, or the name of the person they obtained the junk from, as shown on a signed transfer document. Current law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous materials until the junk dealer or recycler obtains a copy of a valid driver's license of the seller or other specified identification. Existing

law requires a junk dealer or recycler to preserve the written record for at least 2 years. Current law makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. This bill, among other changes, would require junk dealers and recyclers to include additional information in the written record, including the time and amount paid for each sale or purchase of junk made, and the name of the employee handling the transaction. The bill would require the statement referenced above indicating ownership or the name of the person from whom the seller obtained the junk from to be signed and would require the statement to include specified information, including the legal name, date of birth, and place of residence of the seller. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1263 (Gipson, D) Firearms: ghost guns.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.

Summary: Existing law makes it a crime for a person to manufacture or cause to be manufactured specified firearms. Existing law prohibits a person, other than a state-licensed firearms manufacturer, from using a computer numerical control (CNC) milling machine or three-dimensional printer to manufacture a firearm. This bill would prohibit a person from knowingly or willfully causing another person to engage in the unlawful manufacture of firearms or knowingly or willfully aiding, abetting, prompting, or facilitating the unlawful manufacture of firearms, including the manufacture of assault weapons or .50 BMG rifles or the manufacture of any firearm using a three-dimensional printer or CNC milling machine, as specified. The bill would make a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. Existing law authorizes a civil action against a person who knowingly distributes or causes to be distributed any digital firearm manufacturing code to any person, except as specified. For these purposes, existing law defines "digital firearm manufacturing code" to mean any digital instructions in the form of computer-aided design files or other code or instructions that may be used to program a CNC milling machine, a three-dimensional printer, or a similar machine to manufacture or produce a firearm, including a completed frame or receiver or a firearm precursor part. Existing law authorizes the Attorney General, county counsel, or city attorney to bring an action against this person and seek a civil penalty, as specified, for each violation, as well as injunctive relief. This bill would include computer-aided manufacturing files as a digital instruction and include the manufacture or production of a machinegun and specified firearm components, including large-capacity magazines, as part of the definition of digital firearm manufacturing code. The bill would also authorize a person who has suffered harm in California as a result of a violation of these provisions to seek compensatory damages and injunctive relief. The bill would create a rebuttable presumption that a person violated the provision of unlawfully distributing or causing to be distributed any digital firearm manufacturing code if the person owns or participates in the management of an internet website that makes digital firearm manufacturing code available for purchase, download, or other distribution to individuals, and the internet website, under the totality of the circumstances, encourages individuals to upload, disseminate, or use digital firearm manufacturing code to manufacture firearms, as specified. Existing law establishes a firearm industry standard of conduct, which requires a firearm industry member, as defined, to establish, implement, and enforce reasonable controls, as defined, and to take reasonable precautions to ensure that the member does not sell, distribute, or provide a firearm-related product, as defined, to a downstream distributor or retailer of firearm-related products who fails to establish, implement, and enforce reasonable controls. For these purposes, existing law defines firearm accessory and firearm manufacturing machine. This bill would require, prior to completing the sale or delivery in California or to a California resident of a firearm barrel that is unattached to a firearm, firearm accessory, or a firearm manufacturing machine, a firearm industry member to comply with specified requirements, including providing a prospective purchaser with clear and conspicuous notice that specified conduct is generally a crime in California, including manufacturing firearms to be sold or transferred to an individual without a license to manufacture firearms. Existing law, subject to exceptions, provides that any person who has been convicted of certain misdemeanors may not, within 10 years of the conviction, own, purchase, receive, possess, or have under their custody or control any firearm and makes a violation of that prohibition a crime. This bill would also prohibit any person convicted of specified misdemeanor violations, including manufacturing an undetectable firearm or knowingly or willfully causing another person to engage in the unlawful manufacture of firearms, on or after January 1, 2026, from owning, purchasing, or receiving any firearm within 10 years of the conviction, and makes a violation of that prohibition a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail, a fine, or by both the fine and imprisonment. Because this bill would expand the application of a crime to a larger class of potential offenders, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make these provisions severable. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1284 (Committee on Emergency Management,) Emergency services: catastrophic plans: recovery frameworks.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/10/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.M.

Summary: Would require the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to develop state recovery frameworks for California's catastrophic plans, as provided. The bill would also require the governing body of a political subdivision, as defined, to develop regional recovery frameworks for California's catastrophic plans and would require OES to provide technical assistance in this regard. This bill would require OES and the governing bodies of political subdivisions, in developing recovery frameworks, to incorporate lessons learned from recent major disasters. The bill would require the recovery frameworks to be consistent with guidance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and to address, at a minimum, specified recovery support functions, including economic recovery, health and social services, and infrastructure systems. The bill would require OES to use, to the greatest extent possible, federal preparedness grant funding to offset the state, local, and tribal government costs associated with developing recovery frameworks. The bill would require the state and regional recovery frameworks to be completed by January 15, 2027. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Public Safety

SB 6 (Ashby, D) Controlled substances: xylazine.

Current Text: 12/02/2024 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.

Summary: The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act categorizes controlled substances into 5 schedules and places the greatest restrictions on those substances contained in Schedule I. Under existing law, the substances in Schedule I are deemed to have a high potential for abuse and no accepted medical use while substances in Schedules II through V are substances that have an accepted medical use, but have the potential for abuse. Current law restricts the prescription, furnishing, possession, sale, and use of controlled substances, and makes a violation of those laws a crime, except as specified. Current law defines drug paraphernalia and prohibits, among other things, the manufacture, sale, and possession, as specified, of drug paraphernalia. Current law excludes from these prohibitions any testing equipment that is designed, marketed, used, or intended to be used to analyze a substance for the presence of fentanyl, ketamine, gamma hydroxybutyric acid, or any analog of fentanyl. This bill would add xylazine to the list of Schedule III substances, as specified. If an animal drug containing xylazine that has been approved under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is not available for sale in California, the bill would create an exception for a substance that is intended to be used to compound an animal drug, as specified. The bill would exclude from the prohibitions on paraphernalia any testing equipment to analyze a substance for the presence of xylazine. (Based on 12/02/2024 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

SB 19 (Rubio, D) Threats: schools and places of worship.

Current Text: 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.

Summary: Would make a person who willfully threatens to commit a crime which will result in death or great bodily injury to any person who may be on the grounds of a school or place of worship, with specific intent and under certain circumstances, and if the threat causes a person or persons reasonably to be in sustained fear for their own safety or the safety of another person, guilty of a misdemeanor or felony punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a specified term, except that if the person is under 18 years of age, the bill would make the person guilty of a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Public Safety

SB 48 (Gonzalez, D) Immigration enforcement: schoolsites: prohibitions on access and sharing information.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Summary: Current law prohibits, except as required by state or federal law or as required to administer a state- or federally supported educational program, school officials and employees of a school district, county office of education, or charter school from collecting information or documents regarding citizenship or immigration status of pupils or their family members. This bill would prohibit school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools and their personnel from granting permission to an immigration authority to access a schoolsite, producing a pupil for questioning by an immigration authority at a schoolsite, or consenting to a search of any kind at a schoolsite by an immigration authority, unless the immigration authority presents a valid judicial warrant or court order. The bill would require a local

educational agency and its personnel, when presented with a valid judicial warrant or court order to carry out the above-described actions, to (1) request valid identification and a written statement of purpose from the immigration authority and retain copies of those documents and (2), as early as possible, notify the designated local educational agency administrator of the request and advise the immigration authority that the local educational agency administrator is required to provide direction before access to the schoolsite or pupil may be granted. The bill would require a local educational agency and its personnel, if an immigration authority does not present a valid judicial warrant or court order, to (1), as early as possible, notify the designated local educational agency administrator of the request, (2) deny the immigration authority access to the schoolsite, and (3) make a reasonable effort to have the denial witnessed and documented. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

SB 277 (Weber Pierson, D) Criminal procedure: search of persons.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/27/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.

Summary: Current provisions of the United States and California Constitutions ensure the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against warrantless seizures and searches. Case law establishes exceptions to this right, including allowing a peace officer to conduct a limited search of a person for firearms or weapons if the peace officer reasonably concludes that the person detained may be armed and presently dangerous to the peace officer or others, or if the person consents to a search. This bill would authorize a peace officer to request consent to search an individual, their property, or their effects only if the officer is investigating a crime and has reasonable suspicion that the individual to be searched has an item in their possession that is evidence of criminal activity. The bill would require the officer to follow a specified procedure in a specified order, including advising the individual that their consent is voluntary, explaining to the individual the scope of the search, and recording the individual's consent. The bill would prohibit an officer from exceeding the scope of the search explained to the individual and would require the officer to discontinue the search if the individual withdraws their consent. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

Position: Pending

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Public Safety

SB 326 (Becker, D) Wildfire safety: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.

Current Text: 02/11/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on N.R. & W. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Summary: Current law establishes the Office of the State Fire Marshal in the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and establishes the Deputy Director of Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation within the office. Current law makes the deputy director responsible for fire preparedness and mitigation missions of the department, as provided. This bill would require the deputy director, on or before January 1, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter, to prepare a Wildfire Risk Mitigation Planning Framework sufficient to quantitatively evaluate wildfire risk mitigation actions, as provided. The bill would require the framework to allow for geospatial evaluation and comparison of wildfire risk mitigation actions, as defined, sufficient to direct coordinated mitigation efforts and long-term collaborative mitigation planning. The bill would require the deputy director to, each year the framework is completed, submit a copy of the framework to the Legislature, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, and the Public Utilities Commission for review and consideration. (Based on 02/11/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

SB 385 (Seyarto, R) Peace officers.

Current Text: 02/14/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.

Summary: Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to establish, among others, basic certificates for the purpose of fostering the education and experience necessary to perform general police service duties. Current law requires certificates to be awarded on the basis of a combination of training, education, experience, and other prerequisites, as determined by the commission. Current law requires the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, in consultation with specified entities, to develop a modern policing degree program and to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature by no later than June 1, 2023, outlining a plan to implement the program. Current law requires peace officers in this state to meet specified minimum standards, including age and education requirements. This bill would require a peace officer who is hired on or after January 1, 2029, to attain a modern policing degree, as

specified, or a bachelor's or other advanced degree from an accredited college or university within 36 months of commencing their employment as a peace officer. (Based on 02/14/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

SB 569 (Blakespear, D) Department of Transportation: homeless encampments.

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

Status: 03/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: The bill would require the Department of Transportation to develop a joint action plan for each district of the department in which homeless encampments are located on department property in collaboration with local governments located in the district. The bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to allocate funds to support collaborative efforts with local governments to address homeless encampments on department property. The bill would require the department to establish an advisory committee in each district for the purpose of providing advice on the implementation of these provisions. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing specified information and recommendations regarding homeless encampments on department property. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

SB 634 (Pérez, D) Homelessness: civil and criminal penalties.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.

Summary: The California Constitution authorizes a county or city to make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. Current law establishes procedures for the enactment of ordinances by counties and cities and makes a violation of a county or city ordinance, as applicable, a misdemeanor unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. Current law also prohibits a state agency from adopting or enforcing any rule or a violation of which can result in the imposition of a fine or imprisonment, or both, unless a statute specifically authorizes the imposition of such fine or imprisonment, or both, for a violation of the rule or regulation. This bill would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting a local ordinance, or enforcing an existing ordinance, that imposes civil or criminal penalties on a person who is homeless for any act immediately related to homelessness or any act related to basic survival, or on a person who is assisting a person who is homeless with any act related to basic survival. The bill would similarly prohibit a state agency from adopting any regulation or issuing any policy or guidance, or enforcing an existing regulation, policy, or guidance, that imposes those civil or criminal penalties. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Governance, Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life, Public Safety

SB 720 (Ashby, D) Automated traffic enforcement system programs.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: Current law authorizes the limit line, intersection, or other places where a driver is required to stop to be equipped with an automated traffic enforcement system if the governmental agency utilizing the system meets certain requirements, including identifying the system with signs and ensuring that the system meets specified criteria on minimum yellow light change intervals. Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2032, the Cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland, Glendale, and Long Beach, and the City and County of San Francisco to establish a speed safety system pilot program for speed enforcement that utilizes a speed safety system in specified areas, if the system meets specified requirements. Current law prescribes specified requirements for a notice of violation issued pursuant to these provisions, and requires a violation of a speed law that is recorded by a speed safety system to be subject only to a specified civil penalty. This bill would additionally authorize a city, county, or city and county to establish an automated traffic enforcement system program to use those systems to detect a violation of a traffic control signal, if the system meets specified requirements. The bill would require a violation of a traffic control signal that is recorded by an automated traffic enforcement system to be subject only to a \$100 civil penalty, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

State Budget Act

AB 227 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2025.

Current Text: 01/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on Budget.

Summary: Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2025–26 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/10/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: State Budget Act

ABX1 5 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2024.

Current Text: 01/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/03/2025 - Died on inactive file.

Summary: Would amend the Budget Act of 2024 by amending and adding appropriations and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/20/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: State Budget Act

SB 65 (Wiener, D) Budget Act of 2025.

Current Text: 01/10/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/13/2025 - Read first time.

Summary: Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2025–26 fiscal year. (Based on 01/10/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: State Budget Act

SBX1 3 (Wiener, D) Budget Act of 2024.

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Enrollment [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/23/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 2, Statutes of 2025

Summary: Would amend the Budget Act of 2024 by amending and adding appropriations and making other changes. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/23/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: State Budget Act

Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 476 (González, Mark, D) Metal theft.

Current Text: 03/27/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.

Summary: Current law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as “junk.” Current law requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the place and date of each sale or purchase of junk, as defined. Current law requires the written record to include a statement indicating either that the seller of the junk is the owner of it, or the name of the person they obtained the junk from, as shown on a signed transfer document. Current law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous materials until the junk dealer or recycler obtains a copy of a valid driver’s license of the seller or other specified identification. Existing law requires a junk dealer or recycler to preserve the written record for at least 2 years. Current law makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. This bill, among other changes, would require junk dealers and recyclers to include additional information in the written record, including the time and amount paid for each sale or purchase of junk made, and the name of the employee handling the transaction. The bill would require the statement referenced above indicating ownership or the name of the person from whom the seller obtained the junk from to be signed and would require the statement to include specified information, including the legal name, date of birth, and place of residence of the seller. (Based on 03/27/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

SB 71 (Wiener, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: transit projects.

Current Text: 03/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 8.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements active transportation plans, pedestrian plans, or bicycle transportation plans for the restriping of streets and highways, bicycle parking and storage, signal timing to improve street and highway intersection operations, and the related signage for bicycles, pedestrians, and vehicles. This bill would extend the operation of the above-mentioned exemption indefinitely. The bill would also exempt a transit comprehensive operational analysis, as defined, a transit route readjustment, or other transit agency route addition, elimination, or modification, from the requirements of CEQA. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a plan qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/25/2025 text)

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

SB 73 (Cervantes, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions.

Current Text: 01/15/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/13/2025 - March 19 set for second hearing canceled at the request of author.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements certain residential, employment center, and mixed-use development projects meeting specified criteria, including that the project is located in a transit priority area and that the project is undertaken and is consistent with a specific plan for which an environmental impact report has been certified. This bill would additionally exempt those projects located in a very low vehicle travel area, as defined. The bill would require that the project is undertaken and is consistent with either a specific plan prepared pursuant to specific provisions of law or a community plan, as defined, for which an EIR has been certified within the preceding 15 years in order to be exempt. (Based on 01/15/2025 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: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 2).

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 to develop and construct infrastructure projects, as defined. 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 to the initial infrastructure's project's total cost. 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 03/24/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

SB 445 (Wiener, D) Sustainable Transportation Project Permits and Cooperative Agreements.

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/26/2025 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and L. GOV.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA, until January 1, 2030, exempts from its requirements certain transportation-related projects if specified requirements are met. CEQA includes within these exempt transportation-related projects a public project for the institution or increase of bus rapid transit, bus, or light rail service, which will be exclusively used by low-emission or zero-emission vehicles, on existing public rights-of-way or existing highway rights-of-way. This bill would require a lead agency to provide a written notice with specified information to a third-party entity, defined by the bill to mean a local agency, electrical corporation, or private telecommunications provider, regarding its need to use, relocate, alter, change, or otherwise improve facilities, publicly owned and managed utilities, public spaces, or other publicly or privately owned facilities under the third-party entity's jurisdiction or ownership for the implementation of a sustainable transportation project. This bill would define "sustainable transportation project" to mean a project where the lead agency is a state agency, operator, or local agency that proposes the construction or modification of facilities meeting at least one of several specified criteria, including that it is exempt from CEQA pursuant to the above-described provisions. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

SB 496 (Hurtado, D) Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 2).

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources. This bill would require the state board to establish the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation Appeals Advisory Committee by an unspecified date for purposes of reviewing appeals of denied requests for exemptions from the requirements of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. The bill would require the committee to include representatives of specified governmental and nongovernmental entities. The bill would require the committee to meet monthly and would require recordings of its meetings to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the committee to consider, and make a recommendation on, an appeal of an exemption request denial no later than 60 days after the appeal is made. The bill would require specified information relating to the committee's consideration of an appeal to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the state board to consider a recommendation of the committee at a public meeting no later than 60 days after the recommendation is made. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure, Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 569 (Blakespear, D) Department of Transportation: homeless encampments.

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

Status: 03/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Summary: The bill would require the Department of Transportation to develop a joint action plan for each district of the department in which homeless encampments are located on department property in collaboration with local governments located in the district. The bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to allocate funds to support collaborative efforts with local governments to address homeless encampments on department property. The bill would require the department to establish an advisory committee in each district for the purpose of providing advice on the implementation of these provisions. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing specified information and recommendations regarding homeless encampments on department property. (Based on 02/20/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

AB 436 (Ransom, D) Composting facilities: zoning.

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/25/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer an integrated waste management program. Current law establishes a goal that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 75% by 2025. This bill, on or before June 1, 2027, would require the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to develop and post on the office's internet website, a technical advisory, as provided, reflecting best practices to facilitate the siting of composting facilities to meet the organic waste reduction goals. The bill would require the office to consult with specified entities throughout the development of the technical advisory. (Based on 03/10/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

AB 532 (Ransom, D) Water rate assistance program.

Current Text: 04/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Community Services and Development to administer the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program in this state, and to receive and expend moneys appropriated and allocated to the state for purposes of that program, pursuant to specified described federal law. The Low Income Household Water Assistance Program was only operative until March 31, 2024. This bill would repeal the above-described requirements related to the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program. The bill would instead require, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Department of Community Services and Development to establish and administer the California Low Income Household Water Assistance Program to provide water rate assistance to residential ratepayers of community water systems, and urban retail water suppliers that serve disadvantaged communities, as specified. (Based on 04/01/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

AB 794 (Gabriel, D) California Safe Drinking Water Act: emergency regulations.

Current Text: 02/18/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/03/2025 - Referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The state board's duties include, but are not limited to, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (federal act) and adopting and enforcing regulations. Current law authorizes the state board to adopt as an emergency regulation, a regulation that is not more stringent than, and is not materially different in substance and effect than, the requirements of a regulation promulgated under the federal act, with a specified exception. This bill would provide that the authority of the state board to adopt an emergency regulation pursuant to these provisions includes the authority to adopt requirements of a specified federal regulation that was in effect on January 19, 2025, regardless of whether the requirements were repealed or amended to be less stringent. The bill would prohibit an emergency regulation adopted pursuant to these provisions from implementing less stringent drinking water standards, as provided, and would authorize the regulation to include requirements that are more stringent than the requirements of the federal regulation. (Based on 02/18/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

AB 1207 (Irwin, D) Climate change: market-based compliance mechanism: price ceiling.

Current Text: 03/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/18/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, until January 1, 2031, authorizes the State Air Resources Board to adopt a regulation establishing a system of market-based declining aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit greenhouse gases (market-based compliance mechanism) that meets certain requirements. Current law requires the state board, in adopting the regulation to, among other things, establish a price ceiling for emission allowances sold by the state board. Current law requires the state board, in establishing the price ceiling, to consider specified factors, including the full social cost associated with emitting a metric ton of greenhouse

gases. This bill would require the state board to instead consider the full social cost associated with emitting a metric ton of greenhouse gases, as determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in November 2023. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 45 (Padilla, D) Recycling: beverage containers: tethered plastic caps.

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/28/2025 - Set for hearing April 7.

Summary: The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is established to promote beverage container recycling. The act defines "beverage container" to mean the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, carton, or other receptacle, however denominated, in which a beverage is sold, and that is constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination of these materials, but does not include cups or other similar open or loosely sealed receptacles. A violation of the act is a crime. Current law authorizes the department, subject to the availability of funds, to pay a quality incentive payment of up to \$180 per ton to qualified recyclers for thermoform plastic containers diverted from curbside recycling programs, as provided. This bill would delete that authorization. The bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2027, if a beverage is subject to the act and offered for sale in a plastic beverage container with a plastic cap, beverage manufacturers to ensure that the container to have has a cap that is tethered to the container that prevents the separation of the cap from the container when the cap is removed from the container by the consumer. The bill would exempt, until January 1, 2028, any type of beverage container with a recycling rate of better than 70% for calendar years 2022 and 2023, as determined by the department, from compliance with that requirement. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 454 (McNerney, D) State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations] with the recommendation: To Consent Calendar (PASS)

Summary: Existing law designates the State Water Resources Control Board as the agency responsible for administering specific programs related to drinking water, including, among others, the California Safe Drinking Water Act and the Emerging Contaminants for Small or Disadvantaged Communities Funding Program. This bill would create the PFAS Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury and would authorize the fund to be expended by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of these provisions. The bill would authorize the state board to seek out and accept nonstate, federal, and private funds, require those funds to be deposited into the PFAS Reduction Account within the PFAS Mitigation Fund, and continuously appropriate the moneys in the account to the state board for purposes of these provisions, thereby making an appropriation. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 466 (Caballero, D) Drinking water: hexavalent chromium: civil liability: exemption.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Coms. on E.Q. and JUD.

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of drinking water in the State of California. The act requires the state board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water based upon specified criteria, and requires a primary drinking water standard to be established for hexavalent chromium. Existing law authorizes the state board to grant a variance from primary drinking water standards to a public water system. This bill would prohibit a public water system from being held liable in any civil action related to hexavalent chromium in drinking water while implementing a state board-approved hexavalent chromium maximum contaminant level (MCL) compliance plan, or during the period between when it has submitted a hexavalent chromium MCL compliance plan for approval to the state board and action on the proposed compliance plan by the state board is pending, except as specified. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 496 (Hurtado, D) Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.

Current Text: 02/19/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 2).

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources. This bill would require the state board to establish the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation Appeals Advisory Committee by an unspecified date for purposes of reviewing appeals of denied requests for exemptions from the requirements of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. The bill would require the committee to include representatives of specified governmental and nongovernmental entities. The bill would require the committee to meet monthly and would require recordings of its meetings to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the committee to consider, and make a recommendation on, an appeal of an exemption request denial no later than 60 days after the appeal is made. The bill would require specified information relating to the committee's consideration of an appeal to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the state board to consider a recommendation of the committee at a public meeting no later than 60 days after the recommendation is made. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure, Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 501 (Allen, D) Household Hazardous Waste Producer Responsibility Act.

Current Text: 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 2).

Summary: (1)Under existing law, as part of the hazardous waste control laws, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) generally regulates the management and handling of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Existing law authorizes a public agency, as defined, to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility under permit from DTSC. This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and would require a producer responsibility organization (PRO) to ensure the safe and convenient collection and management of covered products at no cost to consumers or local governments. The bill would define "covered product" to mean a consumer product that is ignitable, toxic, corrosive, or reactive, or that meets other specified criteria. The bill would require a producer of a covered product to register with the PRO, which would be required to develop and implement a producer responsibility plan for the collection, transportation, and the safe and proper management of covered products. The bill would require DTSC to adopt regulations to implement the program with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2028. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 682 (Allen, D) Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Health] (PASS)

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, on or before January 1, 2029, to adopt regulations to enforce specified covered perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) restrictions, which include prohibitions on the distribution, sale, or offering for sale of certain products that contain specified levels of PFAS. Current law requires the department, on and after July 1, 2030, to enforce and ensure compliance with those provisions and regulations, as provided. Current law requires manufacturers of these products, on or before July 1, 2029, to register with the department, to pay a registration fee to the department, and to provide a statement of compliance certifying compliance with the applicable prohibitions on the use of PFAS to the department, as specified. Current law authorizes the department to test products and to rely on third-party testing to determine compliance with prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as specified. Current law requires the department to issue a notice of violation for a product in violation of the prohibitions on the use of PFAS, as provided. Current law authorizes the department to assess an administrative penalty for a violation of these prohibitions and authorizes the department to seek an injunction to restrain a person or entity from violating these prohibitions, as specified. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2027, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a covered product that contain intentionally added PFAS, as defined, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would define "covered product" to include cleaning products, cookware, dental floss, juvenile products, food packaging, and ski wax, as specified. (Based on 02/21/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 840 (Limón, D) Greenhouse gases: report.

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/02/2025 - Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board, in adopting rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 levels no later than December 31, 2030. The act requires the Legislative Analyst's Office, until January 1, 2030, to annually submit to the Legislature a report on the economic impacts and benefits of those greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. The act, until January 1, 2031, establishes the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and requires the committee to annually report to the state board and the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies on the environmental and economic performance of the regulations establishing the market-based compliance mechanism and other relevant climate change policies. This bill would extend indefinitely the requirement for the Legislative Analyst's Office to annually submit to the Legislature the report on the economic impacts and benefits of those greenhouse gas emissions targets. The bill would require the committee, at a public hearing, to review the annual report by the Legislative Analyst's Office. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

Total Measures: 111

Total Tracking Forms: 111