City of Chino
LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

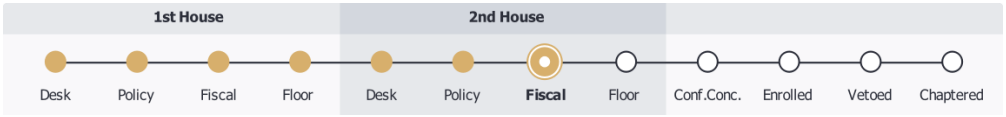
13220 Central Avenue, Chino, CA 91710 | 909.334.3250 | www.cityofchino.org

Friday, June 19, 2026
By Measure

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

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/11/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/09/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (act), approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of $10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Existing law authorizes certain regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act to be adopted as emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. Existing law requires the emergency regulations to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency. This bill, notwithstanding the above, would exempt the adoption of regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. The bill would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including, among other things, to develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines, to transmit copies of those guidelines to the fiscal committees and to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature, to hold a noticed public meeting on those guidelines, and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, except as provided. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

Position: Support

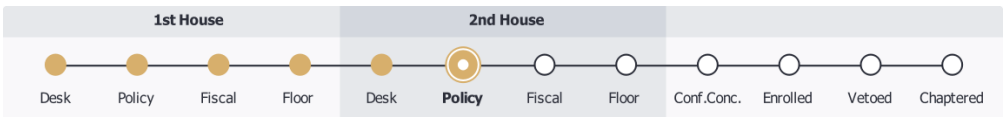
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

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

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/15/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 04/23/2025 - Senate Housing

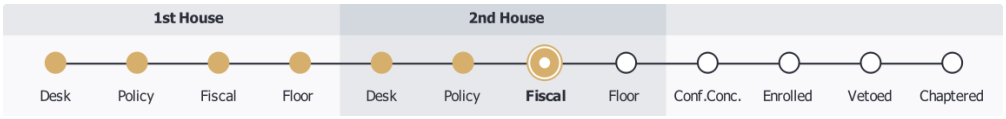
Summary: Existing law authorizes any person adversely affected by any regulation, rules, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of any state agency respecting the administration of any building standard to appeal the issue for resolution to the California Building Standards Commission. Existing law authorizes any local agency having authority to enforce a state building standard and any person adversely affected by any regulation, rule, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of that agency respecting that building standard to appeal to the commission, provided that both wish to appeal the issue for resolution to the commission. Existing law authorizes the commission to accept those appeals only if the commission determines that the issues involved in the appeal have statewide significance. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to expand the reasons for which a person can appeal to the commission to include, among other things, a request for approval to use an alternate material. The bill would modify the conditions under which the commission may accept an appeal by removing the requirement that both the local agency and the adversely affected person wish to appeal the issue, and by requiring that certain issues appealed have both statewide significance and that the person seeking the appeal has exhausted all local appeals procedures before appealing to the commission, subject to a certain exception. The bill would require the commission to review those appealed issues with specified stakeholders. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Position: Oppose
Priority: (3) Significant
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/09/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 9). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/09/2026 - Senate Appropriations

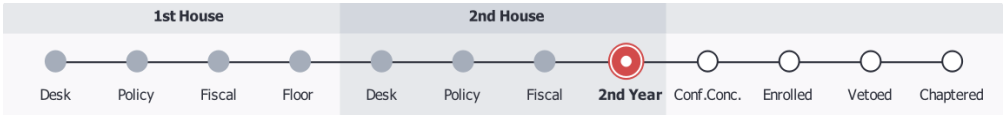
Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2030, authorizes the Counties of Alameda and Los Angeles to implement a program for the disposal of abandoned recreational vehicles. Current law imposes specified conditions on this authority, including, among other things, requiring a public agency, immediately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

Position: Oppose
Priority: (2) Priority
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 09/09/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

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



Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

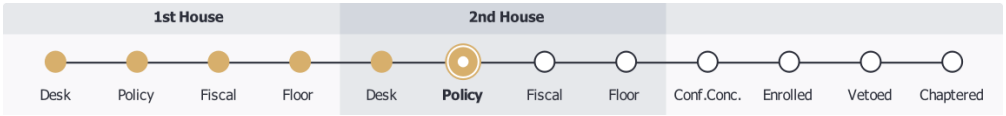
Summary: Current law, beginning January 1, 2026, prescribes various statewide warehouse design and build standards for any proposed new or expanded logistics use developments, as specified, including, among other things, standards for building design and location, parking, truck loading bays, landscaping buffers, entry gates, and signage. Current law defines various terms, including “21st century warehouse,” and “tier 1 21st century warehouse,” for purposes of those provisions as logistics uses that, among other

things, comply with specified building and energy efficiency standards, including requirements related to the availability of conduits and electrical hookups to power climate control equipment at loading bays, as specified. Current law, subject to specified exceptions, defines “logistics use” for these purposes to mean a building in which cargo, goods, or products are moved or stored for later distribution to business or retail customers, or both, that does not predominantly serve retail customers for onsite purchases, and heavy-duty trucks are primarily involved in the movement of the cargo, goods, or products. This bill would clarify that a 21st century warehouse and a tier 1 21st century warehouse are required to comply with those standards as are in effect at the time that the building permit for a development of a 21st century warehouse is issued and make other clarifying changes relating to permissibility of use of conduits and electrical hookups at loading bays at those locations. The bill would revise the definition of “logistics use” and instead define “logistics use development” for these purposes to mean a building that is primarily used as a warehouse for the movement or the storage of cargo, goods, or products that are moved to business or retail customers, or both, that does not predominantly serve retail customers for onsite purchases, and heavy-duty trucks are primarily involved in the movement of the cargo, goods, or products. (Based on 09/09/2025 text)

Priority: (2) Priority
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/15/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

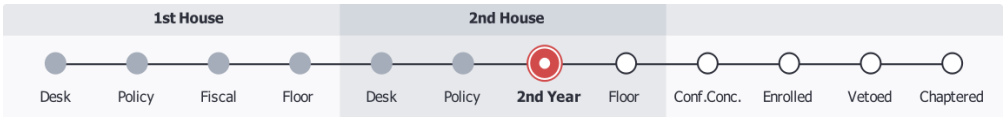


Location: 06/10/2026 - Senate Local Government
Summary: Existing law provides for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in single-family residential zones in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Existing law defines “common interest development” for purposes of the act to include, among other things, a planned development and a condominium project. Existing law makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use that meets the above-described standards and conditions for those units. This bill would expand the provision that makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development to include any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in an instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a common interest development. The bill would revise the provision governing prohibitions or restrictions on the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use to instead apply to the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned to allow single-family residential use. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Position: Oppose
Priority: (3) Significant
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

Position: Oppose

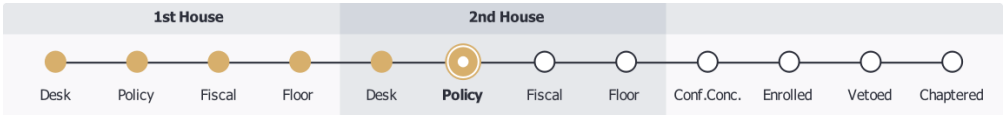
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources

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

Current Text: 05/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 05/13/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) to provide a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Existing law creates the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for purposes of PERS, including depositing employer and employee contributions. Under the California Constitution, assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, for service performed on and after January 1, 2027, would prohibit the pensionable compensation for calendar year 2027 used to calculate the defined benefit paid to a new member of a retirement system subject to PEPRA who retires from the system from exceeding specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. (Based on 05/13/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

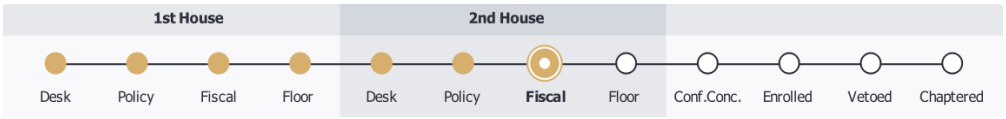
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources, Public Safety

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

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/18/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/17/2026 - Senate Appropriations

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

Position: Support

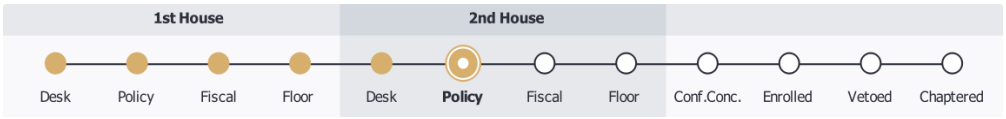
Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/17/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 06/15/2026 - Senate Housing

Summary: Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, contains various provisions requiring a local government that receives an application for certain types of qualified housing developments to review the application under a streamlined, ministerial approval process, depending on the type of housing development, as specified. Existing law, the Subdivision Map Act, vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Existing law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, among other things, requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, except as provided. This bill, the Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act, would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a townhome housing development project that is subject to a prescribed ministerial approval process if the development complies with certain procedural requirements and satisfies specified objective planning standards. The bill would also require a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a townhome development project that meets all of specified requirements, including that the proposed subdivision will result in parcels and residential units that will meet prescribed densities and that the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

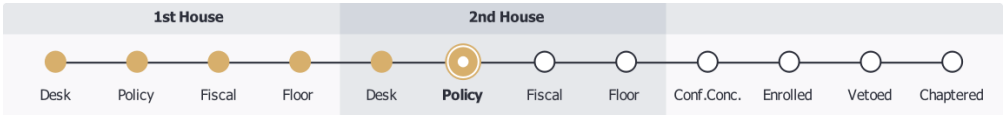
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/17/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 06/03/2026 - Senate Local Government

Summary: Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county to administratively approve an application to install an electric vehicle charging station through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit, and requires every local government to adopt an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations, as provided. Existing law requires fees charged by a local agency for specified purposes, including permits, to not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee charged in excess of this cost is submitted to, and approved by, 2/3 of the electors. Existing law, until January 1, 2034, prohibits a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for a solar energy system that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed $450 plus $15 per kilowatt for each kilowatt above 15kW for residential solar energy systems, and $1,000 plus $7 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus $5 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for commercial solar energy systems, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. This bill, until January 1, 2036, would prohibit a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for an electric vehicle charging station that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed $100 plus $15 per kilowatt for each kilowatt above 15kW for residential electric vehicle charging stations, and $500 plus $5 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus $2 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for commercial electric vehicle charging stations, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

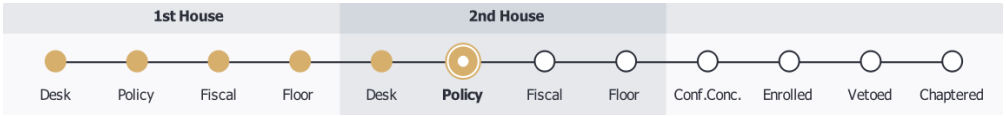
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1821 (Pacheco, D) California Public Records Act: methods of submission, fees, and agency response time.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/10/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 06/10/2026 - Senate Judiciary

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires each state or local agency, upon a request for a copy of records that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records, to make the records promptly available to any person upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication, or a statutory fee if applicable, except with respect to public records exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law. This bill would require an agency to designate a physical office location and a specified email address for the submission of requests, and authorize an agency to designate other reasonable methods for the submission of requests, including submission to a physical mailing address, subject to certain requirements, including that the agency accept upon receipt any request that is submitted at the designated physical office location or through the designated email address during the agency's normal business hours. If an agency designates any method for the submission of requests, the bill would deem a request as properly requested for purposes of specified provisions only if the request was submitted through a method of submission that was designated by the agency. If the agency finds that a request

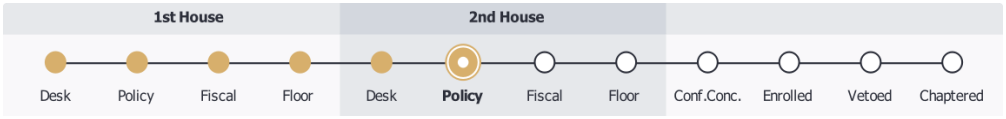
was not submitted through a method of submission that was designated by the agency, the bill would deem the request as not properly requested at the time of submission and not subject to specified timelines otherwise applicable to the request had it been properly requested, except as specified. The bill would require an agency to provide notice to the public of any updates or changes to any method for the submission of requests designated by the agency by posting the updates or changes on its internet website. (Based on 06/10/2026 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (2) Priority
Subject: Legal and Records Management
Misc2: CMCA Support

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

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/10/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HOUSING. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 10). Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 06/10/2026 - Senate Housing

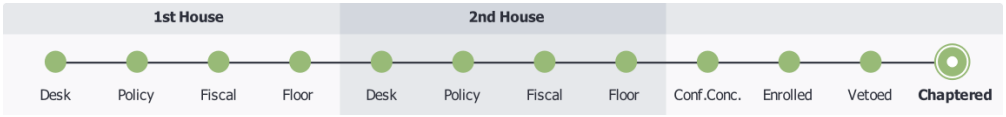
Summary: The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 authorizes a local agency, as defined, to initiate proceedings to establish a community facilities district as an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services, especially in developing areas undergoing rehabilitation, only if it has first considered and adopted local goals and policies, as prescribed. Existing law authorizes a local agency to take any actions or make any determinations which it determines are necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the act and which are not otherwise prohibited by law. This bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from taking certain actions with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as defined, including abandoning the proposed establishment of the district, as specified, unless prior to taking the action it makes findings based upon substantial evidence that, among other things, establishment of the district, levying the special taxes, or incurring bonded indebtedness, as applicable, would, among other things, have a specific adverse impact upon the public interest. The bill would specify that these provisions do not require or prohibit the legislative body from taking any other action authorized by the act with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as specified. (Based on 06/03/2026 text)

Position: Pending
Priority: (3) Significant
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 73 (Cervantes, D) Elections.

Current Text: 05/27/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**

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



Location: 05/27/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing state and federal law provides for the enforcement of laws related to elections. This bill would prohibit a peace officer from interfering with the administration of an election, as specified. This bill would authorize certain persons to enforce those prohibitions by filing a civil action, as specified. This bill would also prohibit any individual from permitting an agent of a law enforcement agency, as specified, to access, disrupt, modify, or take possession of rosters, combined rosters, or voter lists unless authorized by a court order or to investigate certain types of voting fraud. The bill would additionally require the Attorney General to provide guidance and information regarding how to respond to requests

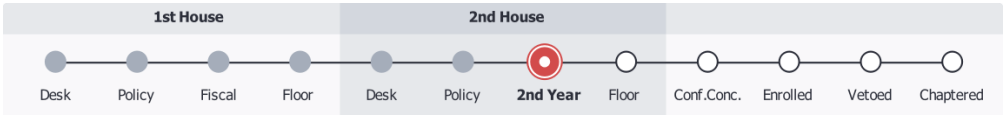
by law enforcement, as defined, to access areas where ballots are present. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/27/2026 text)

Priority: (3) Significant
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Transportation & Infrastructure

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

Current Text: 04/07/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

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



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

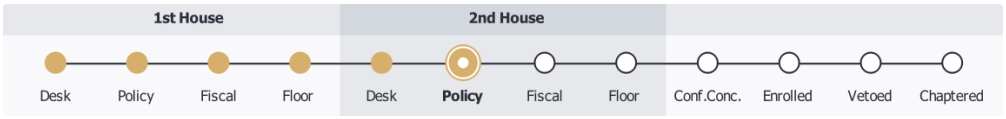
Summary: Current law establishes the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in the Governor's office for the purpose of serving the Governor and the Governor's cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research and constituting the comprehensive state planning agency. Current law authorizes a local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

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

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

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/17/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.



Location: 06/01/2026 - Assembly Public Safety

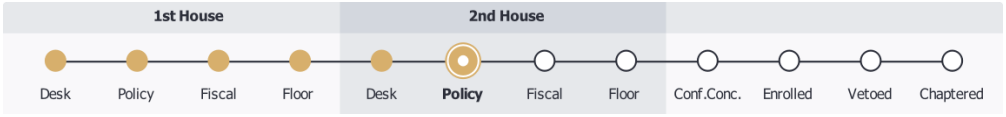
Summary: Existing law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, as specified. Under existing law, this crime is punishable as a misdemeanor or by imprisonment in state prison as a felony. Existing law, for the purposes of sentencing for a felony violation of these provisions, authorizes the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of a state constitutional officer, a Member of the Legislature, or a judge or court commissioner, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of an elections official of a city, county, city and county, or public district, or a local agency official, as specified. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant
Subject: Governance
Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on W. P., & W.

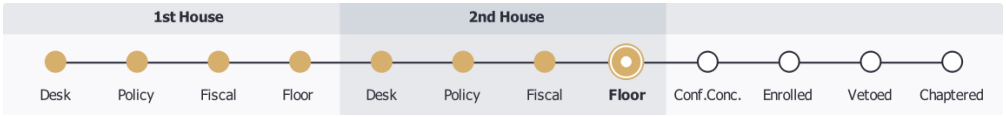


Location: 06/05/2025 - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife
Summary: (1)The California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act, an initiative measure approved by the voters in the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, provided bond funds for wildlife, coastal, and parkland conservation. The initiative measure authorizes the act to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendment is consistent with the purposes of the act. Existing law requires an applicant receiving state funds under the act to maintain any property acquired in perpetuity, as specified, to 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. Existing 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. 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, and preservation of historical resources as appropriate purposes. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (2) Priority
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

SB 417 (Cabaldon, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



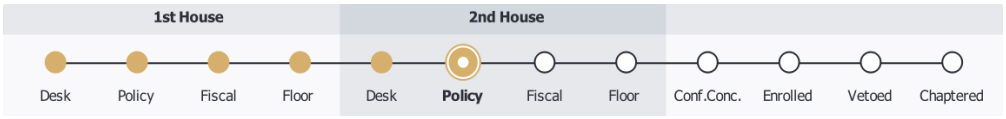
Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill 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 01/22/2026 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (3) Significant
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 677 (Wiener, D) Land use: housing development approvals: tax-exempt private activity bonds: subdivisions: tentative and final maps: appeals.

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/08/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 06/08/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act, among other things, prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project for very low, low-, or moderate-income households unless the local agency makes written findings as to one of certain sets of conditions, as specified. The act defines the term “disapprove the housing development project” for its purposes to include various actions, or inactions, by a local agency, as specified. This bill would expand the definition of “disapprove the housing development project” under the act to include, in the case of a housing development project that includes the issuance of tax-exempt private activity bonds, a local agency’s failure to take the actions required by certain federal tax regulations in connection with the issuance of those tax-exempt private activity bonds. The bill would specify that these provisions do not require a local agency to take any action that would result in it incurring any financial liability, debt, or obligation. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

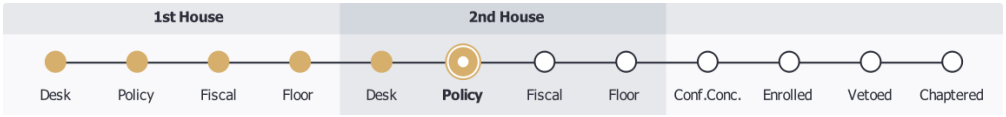
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

SB 866 (Blakespear, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: unhoused population.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/17/2026 - June 24 hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/04/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

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. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints that are relevant to meeting these needs. Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Existing law provides for the allocation of funding under the program among continuums of care, cities, counties, and tribes in 6 rounds, with rounds 1 to 5, inclusive, administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness and round 6 administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, as provided. Existing law establishes round 7 of the program and states the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that specifies the parameters, as specified. For a local government that does not receive HHAP funding, this bill would require the assessment to include, among other things, specified data regarding the population of individuals who are unhoused and a description of key actions that will be taken to reduce individuals who are unhoused based on the data. By imposing additional duties on local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.
(Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

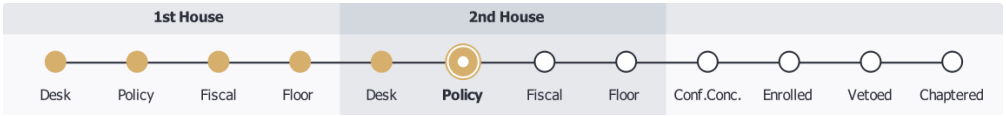
Priority: (3) Significant

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

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

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 05/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV. (Amended text released 6/17/2026)



Location: 05/26/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would expressly limit this prohibition to charges based on weight. The bill would also explicitly state that a fee, charge, surcharge, or component thereof imposed upon the provider of, or ratepayer for, public services by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide those public services is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision described above. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

Position: Support

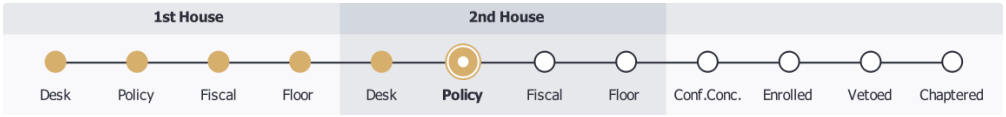
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

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

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/15/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 05/26/2026 - Assembly Transportation

Summary: Existing law prohibits a public agency, which includes the state, a city, a county, a city and county, or any agency or political subdivision of the state, a city, a county, or a city and county, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency, from selling, sharing, or transferring automated license plate recognition (ALPR) information, except to another public agency, and only as otherwise permitted by law. Existing law defines ALPR information as information or data collected through the use of an ALPR system. This bill would provide that “public agency” does not include a transportation agency, a public transit operator, or a local department of transportation or public works department, as specified. The bill would, beginning January 1, 2027, require new, updated, expansions of, or addendums of contractual agreements with ALPR vendors, manufacturers, or suppliers to mandate that no default access is provided to any national ALPR database and that an agency’s collected scans are by default not accessible to any other agency, and would impose new requirements on sharing between California state law enforcement agencies. The bill would authorize a law enforcement agency to use ALPR information only for purposes of locating vehicles or persons when either are reasonably suspected of being involved in the commission of a public offense or locating an individual who has been reported as missing to a law enforcement agency. The bill would prohibit a public agency from retaining ALPR information for more than 30 days after the date of collection. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Position: Oppose unless amended

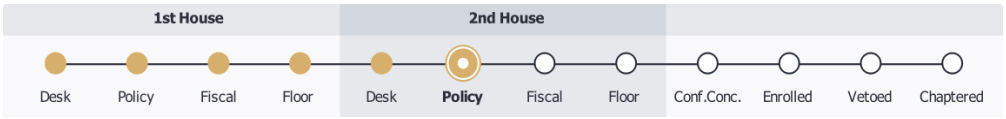
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Public Safety

SB 1109 (Alvarado-Gil, R) Short-term residential therapeutic programs.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/01/2026 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S.



Location: 06/01/2026 - Assembly Human Services

Summary: The California Community Care Facilities Act provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including short-term residential therapeutic programs, by the State Department of Social Services, and defines a short-term residential therapeutic program as a residential facility licensed by the department and operated by any public agency or private organization that provides an integrated program of specialized and intensive care and supervision, services and supports, treatment, and short-term, 24-hour care and supervision to children that is trauma-informed. Under the act, the department is authorized to issue citations for violations of these provisions. This bill would, notwithstanding any law and commencing January 1, 2027, require licenses for short-term residential therapeutic programs to be renewed annually if the licensee has a total of 5 or more specified citations in the past 12 months. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

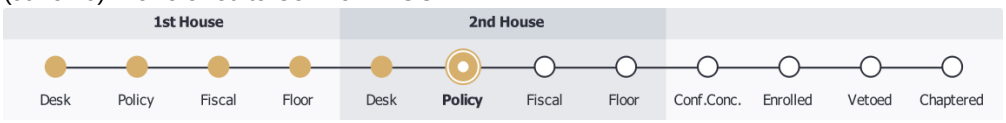
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources

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

Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/10/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 10). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 06/10/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law requires fees charged for the construction of ADUs to be determined in accordance with specified provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act. Current law prohibits a local agency, special district, or water corporation from imposing any impact fee upon the development of an ADU that has 750 square feet of interior livable space or less, and requires any impact fees charged for an ADU that has more than 750 square feet of interior livable space to be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit. This bill would additionally require the charge to be based only on the area in excess of 750 square feet of interior livable space. By changing the duties of local agencies with regard to calculating fees for ADUs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

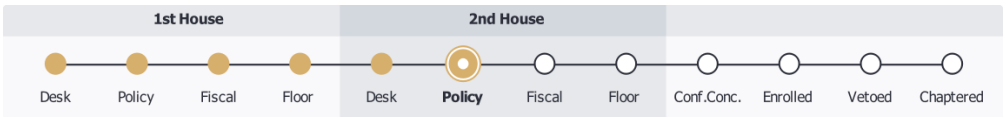
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 1373 (Grove, R) Mental health diversion.

Current Text: 06/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/16/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.



Location: 06/04/2026 - Assembly Public Safety

Summary: Existing law authorizes the court to grant pretrial diversion to a defendant diagnosed with a mental disorder if the defendant satisfies certain eligibility requirements and if the court determines that the defendant is suitable for diversion. Existing law provides that a defendant is eligible for diversion if

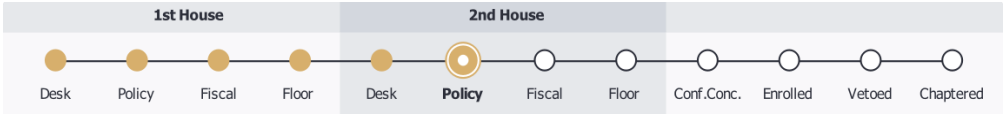
they have been diagnosed with certain mental disorders and the court finds that the mental disorder was a significant factor in the commission of the charged offense, unless there is clear and convincing evidence that the disorder was not a motivating, causal, or contributing factor to the defendant's involvement in the alleged offense. Existing law excludes a defendant from diversion for specified charged offenses, including, among others, murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, or continuous sexual abuse of a child, as specified. The bill would instead make the defendant suitable for diversion if they do not pose a substantial and undue risk to the physical safety of another person and would add to the list of things the court may specifically consider in making that determination. (Based on 06/16/2026 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (3) Significant
Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 06/18/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 06/17/2026 - Assembly Local Government

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

Position: Oppose
Priority: (3) Significant
Subject: Elections and Campaigns, Governance

Total Measures: 25
Total Tracking Forms: 25