

TRACKED STATE LEGISLATION REPORT (Attachment 2)

As of July 15, 2025

The Tracked State Legislation Report (Attachment 2) reflects the City's position on active bills being tracked during the current state legislative session.



City of Chino LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

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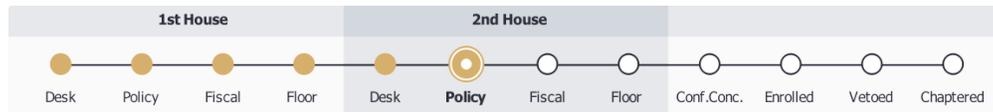
As of Wednesday, July 9, 2025 (July 15, 2025 Agenda) By Subject

Governance

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

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/27/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 05/14/2025 - Senate Judiciary

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. 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 extend the alternative teleconferencing procedures until January 1, 2030. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

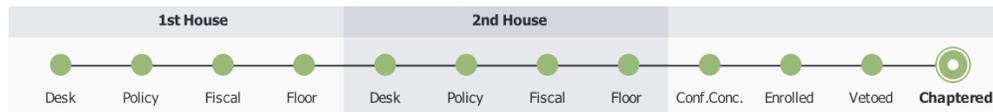
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Governance

ACR 44 (Pacheco, D) California Cities Week.

Current Text: 05/20/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/20/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 66, Statutes of 2025



Location: 05/20/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

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 05/20/2025 text)

Position: Support

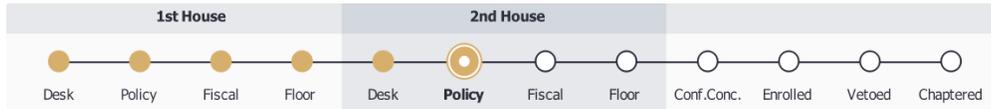
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Governance

SB 634 (Pérez, D) Local government: homelessness.

Current Text: 06/24/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 07/03/2025 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

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. This bill would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting a local ordinance, or enforcing an existing ordinance, that prohibits a person or organization from providing support services, as specified, to a person who is homeless or assisting a person who is homeless with any act related to basic survival. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. (Based on 06/24/2025 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: 07/08/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 07/08/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 06/09/2025 - Assembly Local Government

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. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, require an eligible legislative body, as defined, to comply with additional meeting requirements, including that, except as specified, all open and public meetings include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a 2-way telephonic service or a 2-way audiovisual platform, as defined, and that the eligible legislative body take specified actions to encourage residents to participate in public meetings, as specified. (Based on 07/08/2025 text)

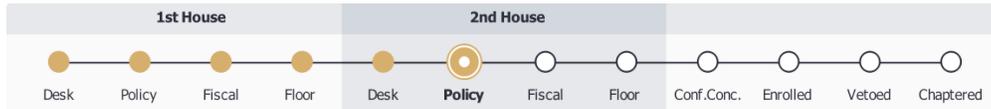
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Governance

SB 827 (Gonzalez, D) Local agency officials: training.

Current Text: 05/12/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 06/18/2025 - June 18 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 06/05/2025 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: Current law imposes ethics training on specified local agency officials. Current law requires each training to be 2 hours and requires the officials to receive each training every 2 years, and as described otherwise, with the first training within one year of commencing service. Current law requires the local agency to maintain records of the trainings, as prescribed. This bill would expand which local agency officials are required to complete the above-described ethics training to include department heads, or other similar administrative officers, and would instead require officials who commence service on or after January 1, 2026, to receive their initial training within 6 months of commencing service. The bill would require the local agency to publish the training records on its internet website, as specified. This bill would additionally require all local agency officials, as defined, to receive at least 2 hours of fiscal and financial training, as described.

The bill would require the training to be received at least once every 2 years, as provided. The bill would exempt from these requirements specified local agency officials if they are in compliance with existing education requirements specific to their positions. (Based on 05/12/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

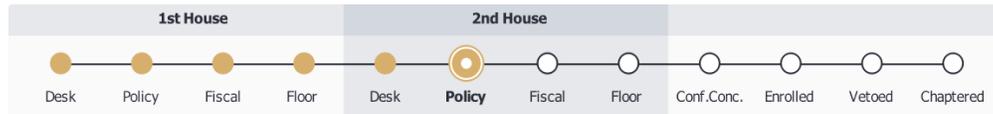
Subject: Governance

Human Resources

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

Current Text: 06/18/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/18/2025 - 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: 06/11/2025 - Senate L., P.E. & R.

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 60 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 06/18/2025 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: 06/25/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (June 25). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 06/25/2025 - Senate Judiciary

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

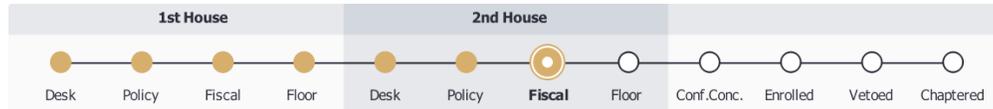
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources

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

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

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 2.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Appropriations

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

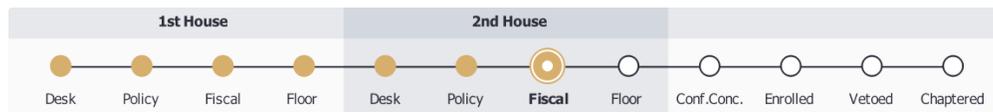
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources

SB 431 (Arreguín, D) Assault and battery: utility workers.

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Would make an assault or battery committed against a utility worker, as defined, who is engaged in the performance of their duties 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. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

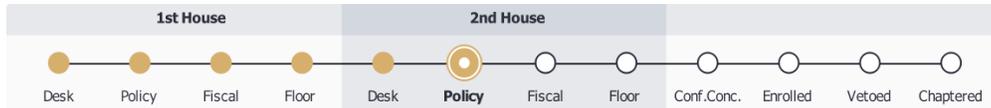
Subject: Human Resources

Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

SB 16 (Blakespear, D) Ending Street Homelessness Act.

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - July 2 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 06/09/2025 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: Current law requires each city, county, and city and county to revise its housing element according to a specified schedule, as provided. Current law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, and requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department 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, as provided. At least 2 years before a scheduled revision of the housing element, as specified, existing law requires each council of governments, or delegate subregion as applicable, to develop, in consultation with the department, a proposed methodology for distributing the existing and projected regional housing need to jurisdictions, as specified. Current law requires that the final allocation plan ensure that the total regional housing need, by income category, determined as specified, is maintained, and that each jurisdiction in the region receive an allocation of units for low- and very low income households. For the 7th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, current law also requires that the allocation to each region include an allocation of units for acutely low and extremely low income households. This bill, until January 1, 2032, would require the council of governments, or delegate subregion, as applicable, in developing the proposed allocation methodology that allocates each jurisdiction’s share of the regional housing need for acutely low income housing, to count any newly constructed interim housing, as specified, as meeting the needs of acutely low income households. By imposing additional duties on local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

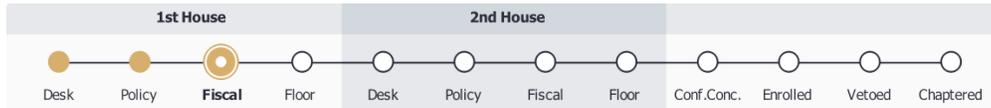
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

SB 38 (Umberg, D) Second Chance Program.

Current Text: 04/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/23/2025 - May 23 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.



Location: 04/28/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Current law requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to administer a grant program to carry out the purposes of the Second Chance Program. Current law requires the grant program to, among other things, restrict eligibility to proposals that offer mental health services, substance use disorder treatment services, misdemeanor diversion programs, or a combination thereof. Current law also establishes the Second Chance Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, which is administered by the board. The Treatment-Mandated Felony Act makes it a crime for a person, who has 2 or more prior convictions for a felony or misdemeanor violation of specified controlled substances crimes, to possess a hard drug, as defined, unless it has been prescribed by a doctor, among others. Under current law, a defendant who has been charged with this crime can elect treatment, in lieu of a jail or prison sentence or probation, by pleading guilty or no contest and admitting the alleged prior convictions, waiving time for sentencing and the pronouncement of judgment, and agreeing to participate in, and complete, a detailed treatment program developed by a drug addiction expert and approved by the court. This bill would require the Second Chance grant program to authorize eligibility for proposals that offer mental health or behavioral health services and drug court or collaborative court programs, including the treatment program under the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act. By expanding the purpose of a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 04/09/2025 text)

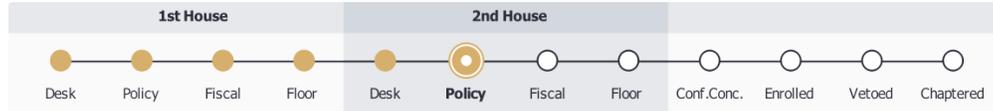
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: 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: 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 634 (Pérez, D) Local government: homelessness.

Current Text: 06/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 07/03/2025 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

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. This bill would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting a local ordinance, or enforcing an existing ordinance, that prohibits a person or organization from providing support services, as specified, to a person who is homeless or assisting a person who is homeless with any act related to basic survival. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. (Based on 06/24/2025 text)

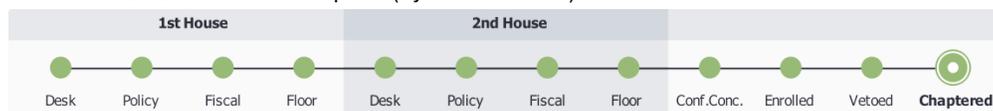
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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.)



Location: 02/27/2025 - Senate ADOPTED

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

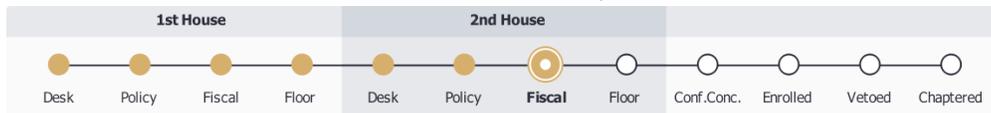
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

Legal and Records Management

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

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/07/2025 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 07/07/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 05/23/2025 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: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 05/21/2025 - Senate Judiciary

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 the public agency’s compliance with a housing reform law as applied to the applicant’s housing

development project, 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 extend any period of limitation for actions under any state law for a period of 60 days beginning on the date the applicant provides written notice to the local agency indicating its intent to commence an action. 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 07/03/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

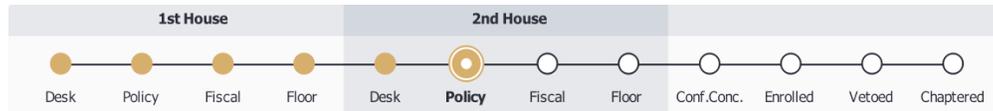
Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

Municipal Funding and Procurement

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

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/11/2025 - Referred to Com. on G.O.



Location: 06/11/2025 - Senate Governmental Organization

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 enact the California Individual Assistance Act to establish a grant program to provide financial assistance, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to local agencies, community-based organizations, and individuals for specified costs related to a disaster, as prescribed. The bill would require the director to allocate from the fund, subject to specified conditions, funds to meet the cost of expenses for those purposes. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

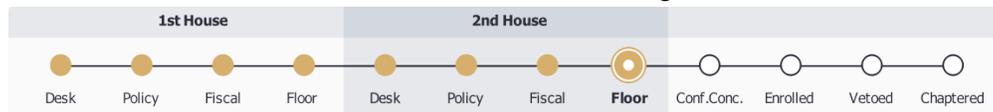
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Public Safety

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

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

Status: 07/08/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 07/08/2025 - Senate THIRD READING

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

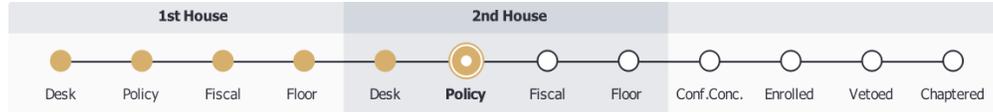
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

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

Current Text: 06/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Local Government

Summary: Current federal law, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, among other things, requires the federal Department of Health and Human Services to carry out a Low-Income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Emergency Assistance Program, which is also known as the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program, for making grants to states and Indian tribes to assist low-income households that pay a high proportion of household income for drinking water and wastewater services, as provided. 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 the above-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. (Based on 06/19/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

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

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

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

Status: 07/07/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 07/03/2025 - Assembly Judiciary

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 physical address, including 9-digit ZIP Code, of each short-term rental, as defined, during the reporting period. The bill would also authorize a local agency to request additional information, as provided, when the physical address is not sufficient for the local agency to identify a specific short-term rental. 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 07/07/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

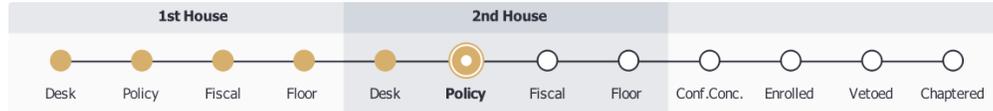
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 549 (Allen, D) Local government: Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act: Resilient Rebuilding Authority for the Los Angeles Wildfires.

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/25/2025 - July 2 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 06/05/2025 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: The Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act, or NIFTI-2, authorizes 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 tax revenues of that entity to the district, including 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 imposed in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, if certain conditions are met, including that the boundaries of the enhanced infrastructure financing district are coterminous with the city or county that established the district. 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 06/23/2025 text)

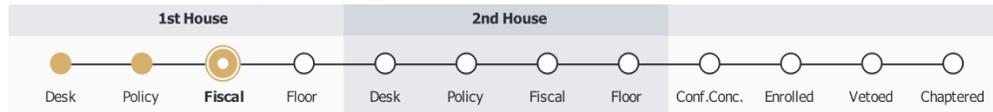
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

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

Current Text: 05/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/23/2025 - May 23 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.



Location: 05/19/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 July 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, as defined, purchased by a fire department, including an all-volunteer fire department, as defined, or a fire protection district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/08/2025 text)

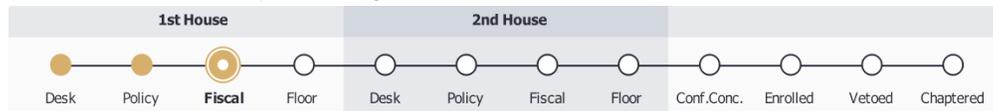
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

SB 789 (Menjivar, D) Taxation: information returns: vacant commercial real property.

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/23/2025 - May 23 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.



Location: 05/12/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Current statutory law, the Documentary Transfer Tax Act, authorizes the imposition of a tax by a county or city, as provided, with respect to specified instruments that transfer specified interests in real property. Current law establishes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for the purpose of administering various taxes. This bill would require a person, as defined, that owns commercial property, as defined, in this state to register with the department, as provided. The bill would require every person owning commercial real property in this state to file an information return each year by a date determined by the department, as provided. The bill would require the information return to include specified information, including, among other requirements, whether any buildings or portions of buildings were vacant in the previous calendar year. The bill would authorize extensions of the time for a person to file an information return under specified circumstances, including for good cause. The bill would impose on any person who fails or refuses to timely furnish a return required by its provisions a penalty of \$100 per commercial property that the person fails or refuses to timely furnish the information return. The bill would authorize the Director of Finance to make a loan from the General Fund to the department to implement those provisions, and would require any loan to be repaid from revenues from penalties imposed. (Based on 04/30/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

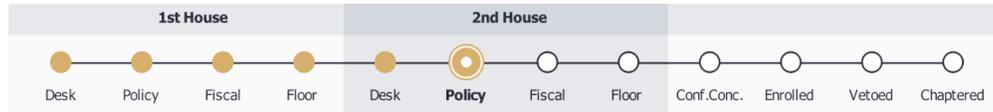
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Planning, Land Use, Housing

Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

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

Status: 06/26/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 06/11/2025 - Senate Housing

Summary: 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)

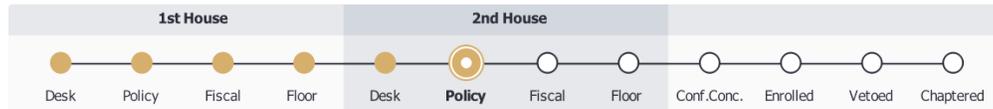
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U & C.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications

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 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 and other zero-

emission vehicle fueling infrastructure, 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. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

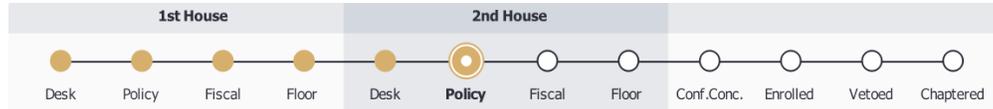
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/21/2025 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 05/21/2025 - Senate Local Government

Summary: Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Current law defines “exempt surplus land” to mean, among other things, land that is subject to a sectional planning area document, 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 a minimum, 25% of units that are proposed by the sectional planning area document as adopted prior to January 1, 2019, and 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 04/21/2025 text)

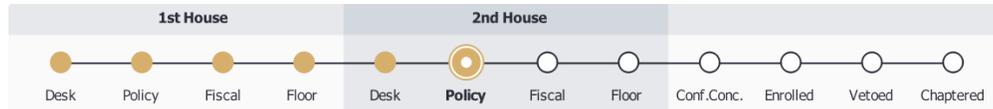
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 222 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Data centers: power usage effectiveness: cost shifts.

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

Status: 07/07/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Senate Judiciary

Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to biennially adopt an integrated energy policy report, as specified, and to make the reports accessible to state, local, and federal entities and to the general public. This bill would require the Energy Commission to establish a process for the owner of a data center, as defined, to submit the power usage effectiveness ratio, as defined, for the data center to the Energy Commission on a biannual basis, and require the owner of a data center to submit this information for the data center in the manner and timeframe specified by the Energy Commission. (Based on 07/07/2025 text)

Position: Support

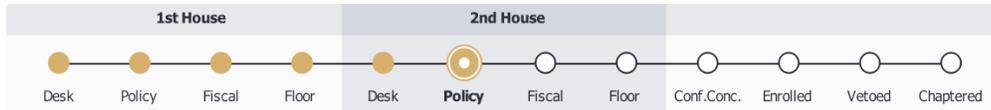
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Housing

Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. 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 or city 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 07/03/2025 text)

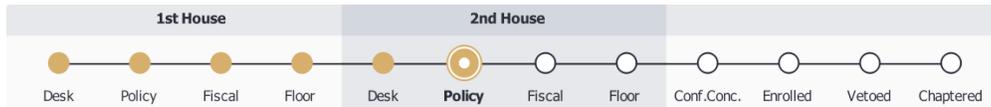
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 06/23/2025 - 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: 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 October 1, 2025, to 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 06/23/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

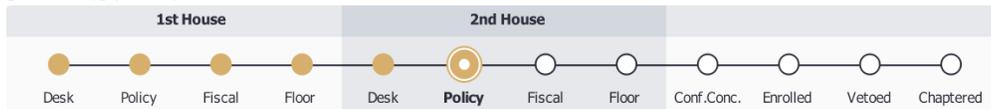
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 357 (Alvarez, D) Coastal resources: coastal development permit application: higher education housing project.

Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 07/08/2025 - VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Housing] (PASS)



Location: 07/08/2025 - Senate Housing

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. The act provides for the submission and approval of long-range land use development plans as an alternative to project-by-project review to promote greater efficiency for the planning of state

university or college or private university development projects and provides for amendments to those plans. The act places limits on the conditions the commission may impose on projects contained in a plan that has been certified by the commission. This bill would prohibit the commission from denying or imposing conditions on specified amendments to a long-range development plan submitted by a state university or college or private university for the purpose of developing a student housing project or faculty and staff housing project. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

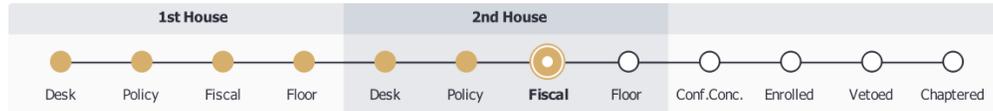
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

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

Status: 06/26/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (June 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/26/2025 - Senate Appropriations

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

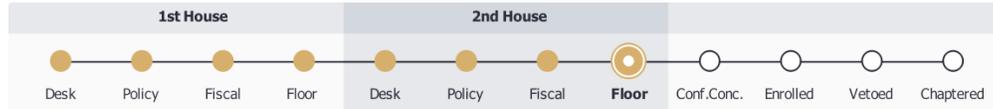
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

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

Status: 07/01/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Senate THIRD READING

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

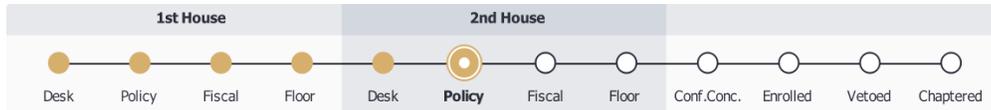
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Housing

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 07/03/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/11/2025 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 06/11/2025 - Senate Housing

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. 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 specifications and makes approval by these agencies the equivalent of department approval. 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 require plans or specifications of factory-built housing approved pursuant to these provisions to be approved by unit serial number and would authorize the approved plans or specifications to be used in subsequent development projects unless building standards relating to factory-built housing are modified, as specified. The bill would require the department and the design approval agencies to limit their review to the portions of a plan or specification that has not already received approval, as specified. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

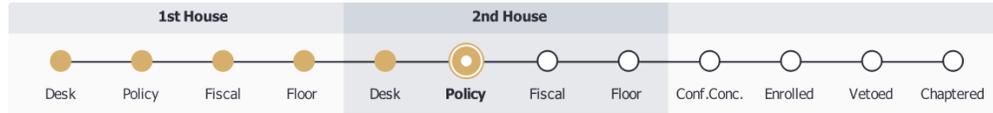
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

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

Status: 05/20/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/20/2025 - Senate Rules

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 relating to, for example, size, density, and location, including specific requirements for any housing on the project site located within 500 feet of a freeway. The bill would require a local government, as a condition of approval for the development, to require the development proponent to complete a specified environmental assessment regarding hazardous substance releases. If a recognized environmental condition is found, the bill would require the development proponent to complete a preliminary endangerment assessment and specified mitigation based on that assessment. 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 05/05/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

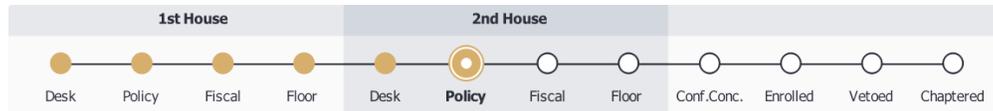
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 06/18/2025 - Senate Local Government

Summary: The Housing Element Law prescribes requirements for a city's or county's preparation of, and compliance with, its housing element, and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to review and determine whether the housing element substantially complies with the Housing Element Law, as specified. Current law provides that a housing element or amendment is considered substantially compliant with the Housing Element Law when the local agency has adopted a housing element or amendment, the department or a court of competent jurisdiction determines the adopted housing element or amendment to be in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law, and the department's compliance findings have not been superseded by subsequent contrary findings by the department or by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or the court's decision has not been overturned or superseded by a subsequent court decision or by statute. 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 potential and actual governmental constraints disclosure statement, as specified. The bill would also prohibit any new or amended covered potential or actual governmental constraint, as defined, or a more stringent revision of a covered potential or actual governmental constraint, from being adopted within 3 years from the date the housing element or amendment is considered in substantial compliance with the Housing Element Law unless, among other things, the local agency submits to the department a copy of the policy, standard, or ordinance that includes the covered potential or actual governmental constraint, or the more stringent revision of the covered potential or actual governmental constraint, within a specified timeframe, or it was both (1) included in the disclosure statement, and (2) the local government has completed all of the housing element program

commitments to address and, where appropriate and legally possible, remove covered 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. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

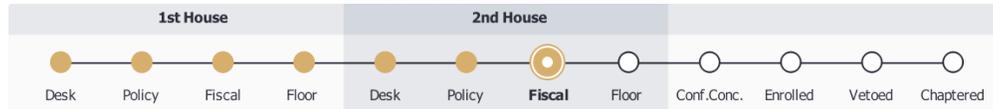
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: 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. Current law defines “affirmatively furthering fair housing,” as provided. 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 04/24/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Housing

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, except as specified. The bill would authorize a local agency to deny an application that is not compliant with the permit standards following 2 submittals. The bill would also authorize an applicant to request additional submittals of applications that are not compliant with the permit standards. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

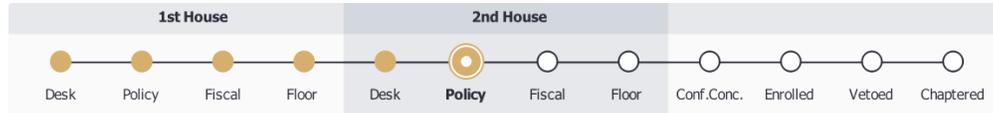
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 05/21/2025 - Senate Judiciary

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 the public agency’s compliance with a housing reform law as applied to the applicant’s housing development project, 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 extend any period of limitation for actions under any state law for a period of 60 days beginning on the date the applicant provides written notice to the local agency indicating its intent to commence an action. 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 07/03/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 06/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/27/2025 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 06/18/2025 - Senate Local Government

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. (Based on 06/25/2025 text)

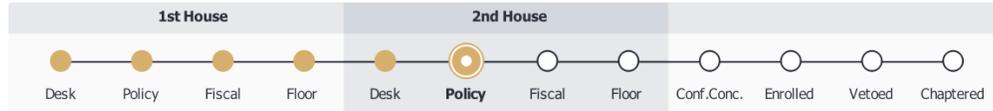
Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/04/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 06/04/2025 - Senate Rules

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 04/10/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 782 (Quirk-Silva, D) Subdivisions: security.

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development

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. Current law requires the Real Estate Commissioner to make an examination of any subdivision, and to, unless there are grounds for denial, issue to the subdivider a public report authorizing the sale or lease of the lots or parcels within the subdivision. Current law specifies the grounds for denial, including, among other things, the inability to demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for all offsite improvements included in the offering or the inability to demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for any community, recreational, or other facilities included in the offering. This bill would prohibit the Real Estate Commissioner, in issuing a public report for a residential development or project, from requiring the furnishing of a security in connection with the performance of any act or agreement related to an improvement if the Real Estate Commissioner determines that sufficient security has been furnished to a local agency for the same improvement pursuant to the provisions above requiring security under the Subdivision Map Act. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

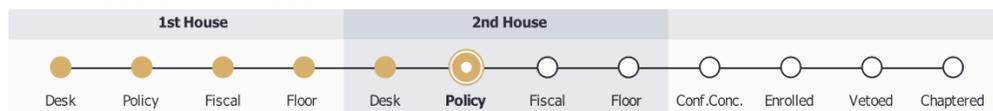
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 06/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HOUSING. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Housing

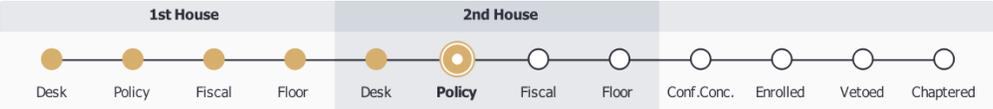
Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency to determine whether an application for a development project is complete within specified time periods, as specified. The act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within

specified time periods. The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the governing body of a city, county, or city and county to proclaim a local emergency under certain circumstances, as specified, and grants political subdivisions various powers and authorities in periods of local emergency. This bill would exempt projects related to the rebuilding or repair of an affected property, as defined, from specified requirements for solar panel installations, as provided. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to approve an application, within 10 business days of receipt of the application, for a building permit for any of the specified structures intended to be used by a person until the rebuilding or repair of an affected property is complete. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/25/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing
Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 07/07/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)
Status: 07/07/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.

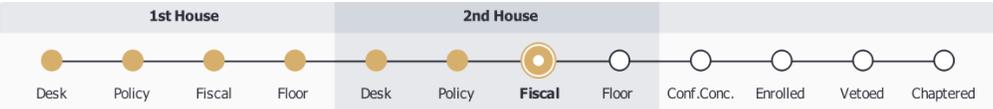


Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Housing
Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. Current law requires a city or county that has an internet website to, among other 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 persons to make a centralized application portal available on its internet website to applicants for housing development projects, as prescribed. The bill would, notwithstanding that provision, authorize a city or county described above to make a centralized application portal available on its internet website no later than January 1, 2030, if the legislative body of the city or county, on or before January 1, 2028, takes certain action, including initiating a procurement process to make a centralized application portal available on its internet website. The bill would require the centralized application portal to allow for tracking of the status of an application. The bill would specify that a city or county is not required to provide the status of any permit or inspection required by another local agency, a state agency, or a utility provider. (Based on 07/07/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing
Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)
Status: 07/08/2025 - VOTE: Do pass, but first be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] with the recommendation: To Consent Calendar (PASS)



Location: 07/08/2025 - Senate Appropriations
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

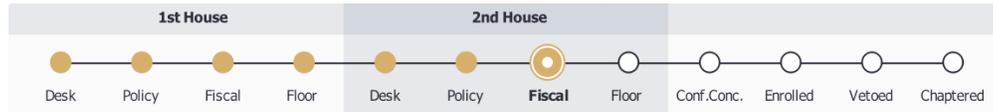
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

AB 996 (Pellerin, D) Public Resources: sea level rise plans.

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/07/2025 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 07/07/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Current law requires local governments lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission to, on or before January 1, 2034, develop a sea level rise plan with specified required content as part of a local coastal program that is subject to approval by the California Coastal Commission or the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. This bill would authorize the applicable commission, when approving a local coastal plan or an amendment to a local coastal plan, to deem existing sea level rise information or plans prepared by a local government to satisfy the content requirements for a sea level rise plan. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

AB 1026 (Wilson, D) Public utilities: electrical corporations: energization.

Current Text: 07/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/08/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Senate Housing

Summary: The Powering Up Californians Act requires the Public Utilities Commission, on or before September 30, 2024, to establish reasonable average and maximum target energization time periods, as defined, and a procedure for customers to report energization delays to the commission, as provided. The act requires the commission to require the electrical corporation to take remedial actions necessary to achieve the commission's targets and requires all reports to be publicly available. This bill would require the commission, in a new or existing proceeding, to require each large electrical corporation to compile a list of information needed to approve or deny an application for energization, to post an example of a complete, approved energization application and an example of a complete energization application for a housing development project, and to make those items available on its internet website by a date specified by the commission. The bill would also require the commission to require each large electrical corporation to determine if an application for energization is complete and provide notice or otherwise provide certain information under a specified procedure. (Based on 07/08/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

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

Status: 07/07/2025 - 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: 07/02/2025 - Senate Housing

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, and the development project includes residential uses permitted by state housing laws or local land use and zoning regulations and would make various conforming changes. The bill would additionally make these provisions applicable to covenants, conditions, restrictions, or private limits contained in a reciprocal easement agreement, as provided. (Based on 07/07/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

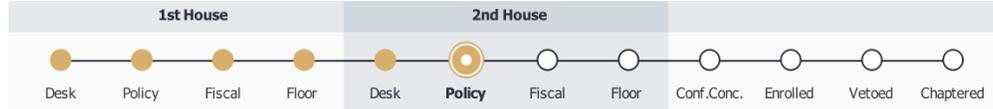
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/23/2025 - 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: 06/17/2025 - Senate Local Government

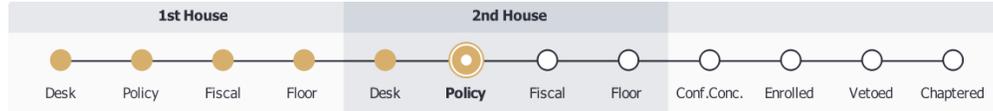
Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a county or city may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions 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, except as specified. With respect to ministerial review of a proposed 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 the development 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 06/23/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1154 (Carrillo, D) Junior accessory dwelling units.

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 05/07/2025 - Senate Local Government

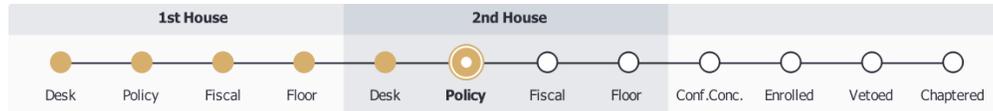
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, provides for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Current law requires an ordinance that provides for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit to, among other things, require owner-occupancy in the single-family residence in which the junior accessory dwelling unit is permitted. Under this bill, that owner-occupancy requirement would apply only if the junior accessory dwelling unit has shared sanitation facilities with the existing structure. The bill would require an ordinance that provides for the creation of a junior accessory dwelling unit to require that a rental of a junior accessory dwelling unit be for a term longer than 30 days. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

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

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

Current Text: 06/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/24/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 06/18/2025 - Senate Housing

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules and regulations by counties and cities and the implementation of those general plans as may be in effect in those counties or cities. In that regard, current law requires each local agency, by January 1, 2025, to develop a program for the preapproval of accessory dwelling unit plans. This bill 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 an application for preapproval to include a statement by the applicant that the applicant has sufficient authority, license, or ownership interest in the plan to submit the plan for preapproval and, if approved, posted as described above. The bill would prohibit the preapproval program from applying to single-family or multifamily residential housing plans intended for use in certain communities and developments, as specified. 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. (Based on 06/24/2025 text)

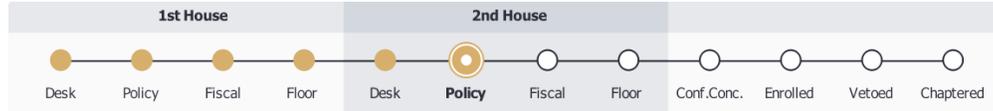
Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 06/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (July 1).
Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 06/04/2025 - Senate Local Government

Summary: The Planning and Zoning law, among other things, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards. 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 06/10/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

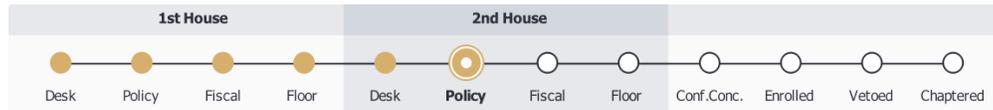
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 06/11/2025 - Senate Local Government

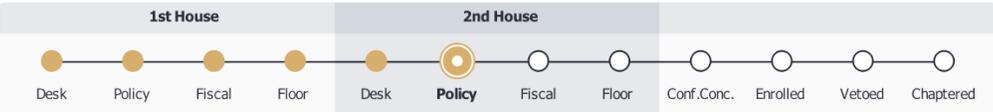
Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act requires a public agency that has received an application 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 completing specified requirements, when applicable, including, among other things, providing a description of the proposed housing development project and a list of the approvals requested by the applicant to the city, county, or city and county from which approval for the housing

entitlement is being sought. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, 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, on or after October 1, 2026, 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. The bill would authorize the city, county, or city and county to develop its own application forms or templates for different housing entitlements, subject to the requirements of this bill. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from requiring certain information or approvals, including, among others, any approval or determination by any official, body, department, or subdepartment of the city, county, or city and county as a condition of determining that an application for a housing entitlement is complete. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing
Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 06/04/2025 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and HOUSING.

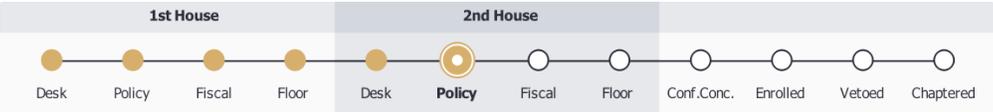


Location: 06/04/2025 - Senate Local Government
Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current law authorizes a county’s or city’s governing body to prescribe fees for permits, certificates, or other forms or documents 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. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing
Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

SB 9 (Arreguín, D) Accessory Dwelling Units: ordinances.

Current Text: 06/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 06/19/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 06/18/2025 - Assembly Local Government
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency to submit an accessory dwelling unit ordinance to the Department of Housing and Community Development within 60 days after adoption. The law authorizes the department to submit written findings to a local agency as to whether the ordinance complies with the standards. If the department finds that the ordinance does not comply with the standards, the law requires the department to provide a local agency reasonable time, no longer than 30 days, to respond to its findings. If the local agency does not amend its ordinance in response to those findings or does not adopt a resolution with findings explaining the reason the ordinance complies with the standards and addressing the department’s findings, the law requires the department to notify the local agency and authorizes the department to notify the Attorney General that the local agency is in violation of state law. This bill would invalidate the ordinance if the local agency fails to submit a copy of the ordinance to the

department within 60 days of adoption or fails to respond to the department's findings that the ordinance does not comply with the standards within 30 days, as described above. (Based on 06/19/2025 text)

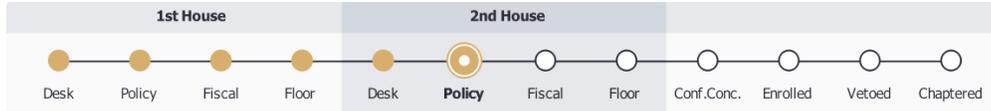
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 79 (Wiener, D) Housing development: transit-oriented development.

Current Text: 07/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/08/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Assembly Local Government

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 specified land outside its boundaries, that contains certain mandatory elements, including a land use element and a housing element. The Housing Accountability Act requires a local agency that proposes to disapprove a housing development project, as defined, or to impose a condition that the project be developed at a lower density to base its decision on written findings supported by a preponderance of the evidence that specified conditions exist if that project complies with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards and criteria in effect at the time that the application was deemed complete. The act authorizes the applicant, a person who would be eligible to apply for residency in the housing development project or emergency shelter, or a housing organization to bring an action to enforce the act's provisions, as provided, and provides for penalties if the court finds that the local agency is in violation of specified provisions of the act. This bill would require that a housing development project, as defined, within a specified distance of a transit-oriented development (TOD) stop, as defined, be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development on any site zoned for residential, mixed, or commercial development, if the development complies with applicable requirements, as specified. Among these requirements, the bill would establish requirements concerning height limits, density, and floor area ratio in accordance with a development's proximity to specified tiers of TOD stops, as provided. The bill would provide that, for the purposes of the Housing Accountability Act, a proposed development consistent with the applicable standards of these provisions shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with prescribed requirements, as specified. The bill would provide that a local government that denies a project meeting the requirements of these provisions located in a high-resource area, as defined, would be presumed in violation of the Housing Accountability Act, as specified, and immediately liable for penalties, as provided. The bill would specify that a development proposed pursuant to these provisions is eligible for streamlined, ministerial approval pursuant to specified law, except that the bill would exempt a project under these provisions from specified requirements and would specify that the project is required to comply with certain affordability requirements, under that law. (Based on 07/08/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 92 (Blakespear, D) Housing development: density bonuses.

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

Status: 07/07/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Assembly Local Government

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, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified units and meets other requirements. This bill would specify that a concession and incentive shall not result

in a proposed project, as prescribed, with a specified commercial floor area ratio. The bill would also specify that certain provisions of the Density Bonus Law do not require a city, county, or city and county to approve, grant a concession or incentive requiring approval of, or waive or reduce development standards otherwise applicable to, transient lodging as part of a housing development, except as specified. (Based on 07/07/2025 text)

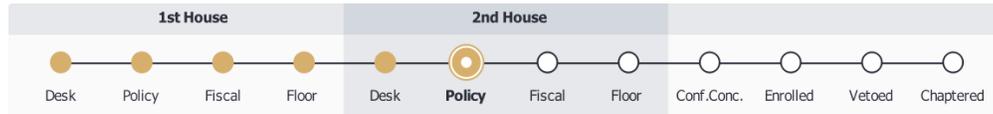
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 328 (Grayson, D) Hazardous waste generation and handling fees: Department of Toxic Substances Control oversight responses: housing development projects.

Current Text: 06/25/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on REV. & TAX. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation

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, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, establishes time limits for a local agency, as defined, to complete reviews regarding whether to approve or deny an application, as specified, and makes any failure to meet these time limits a disapproval of the housing development project and a violation of specified law. Upon the department receiving a request for a housing development project seeking oversight of investigation, characterization, and remediation activities, this bill would require the department to provide written notice to the requestor within specified timelines regarding subsequent actions in the review process, as specified. The bill would require, for a housing development with 25 units or fewer, the department to provide the written notice within 60 business days of receiving the request. The bill would require, for a housing development with 26 units or more, the department to provide the written notice within 120 business days of receiving the request. The bill would make these provisions operative on July 1, 2028. (Based on 06/25/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

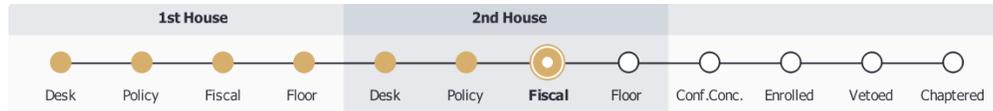
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

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

Status: 07/02/2025 - July 2 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

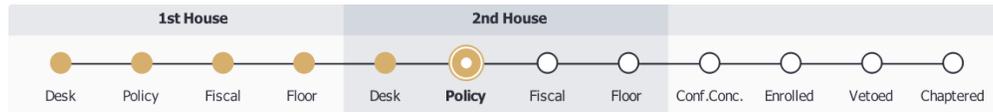
Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing
Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

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

Status: 07/07/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 07/03/2025 - Assembly Judiciary

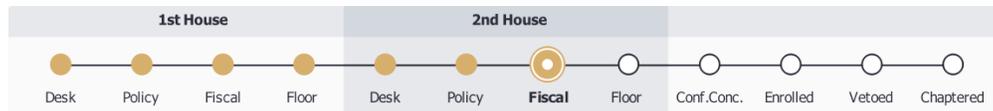
Summary: Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to regulate the occupancy of a room or rooms, or other living space, in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for a period of less than 30 days. This bill would authorize a local agency, defined to mean 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 physical address, including 9-digit ZIP Code, of each short-term rental, as defined, during the reporting period. The bill would also authorize a local agency to request additional information, as provided, when the physical address is not sufficient for the local agency to identify a specific short-term rental. 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 07/07/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Planning, Land Use, Housing
Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

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

Status: 07/07/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/03/2025 - Assembly Appropriations

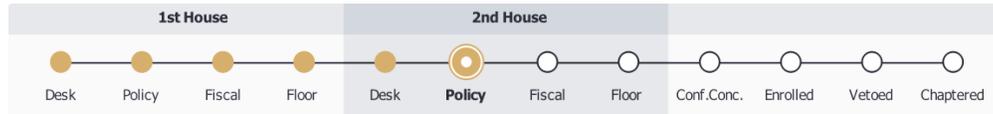
Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project. Current law requires a local agency that imposes a fee on a housing development for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts to set the rate for that fee, if the housing development satisfies all of certain prescribed characteristics, to reflect a lower rate of automobile trip generation associated with such housing developments in comparison with housing developments without the 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 characteristics. This bill would require those findings to be supported by substantial evidence in the record before or as part of the housing development project approval process. (Based on 07/07/2025 text)

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

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

Current Text: 06/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/26/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 06/09/2025 - Assembly Local Government

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. Existing 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 06/26/2025 text)

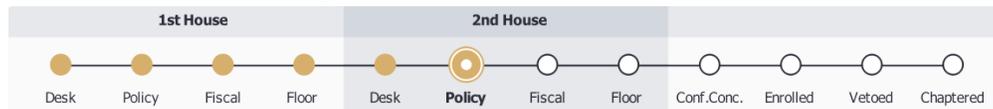
Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 445 (Wiener, D) Transportation: planning: Sustainable Transportation Project Delivery Reform Act.

Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 07/07/2025 - Assembly Rule 56 suspended.



Location: 06/30/2025 - Assembly Transportation

Summary: Would enact the Sustainable Transportation Project Delivery Reform Act. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to grant a waiver to a local agency, as defined, that is seeking to design and construct a sustainable transportation project, as defined, from any standards, criteria, specifications, requirements, or other conditions of a third party, as defined, applicable to the sustainable transportation project if the secretary determines that granting the waiver will assist the local agency in delivering the sustainable transportation project in a cost-efficient and timely manner. This bill would also require a third party, which is defined as a local agency or utility, to publish online by July 1, 2026, a list of every permit or approval that it may require for a facility rearrangement, as defined, and all objective standards, criteria, specifications, and requirements used in evaluating requests by lead agencies, as defined, for delivery of facility rearrangements, as specified. The bill would require the lead agency to provide a specified notice to each third party it reasonably expects it will need to get permits or approvals from or otherwise coordinate with to deliver the facility rearrangements. The bill would set forth a process for delivering the notice and responding to the notices, including by entering into a cooperative agreement or entering into a streamlined project delivery process, as described. The bill would, as part of the streamlined project delivery process, set forth timelines and specifications for submitting and responding to various information and documents for the facility rearrangements, among other things. (Based on 06/30/2025 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: 07/08/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (July 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/08/2025 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Contractors State License Law establishes the Contractors State License Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs and sets forth its powers and duties relating to the licensure and regulation of contractors. 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 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

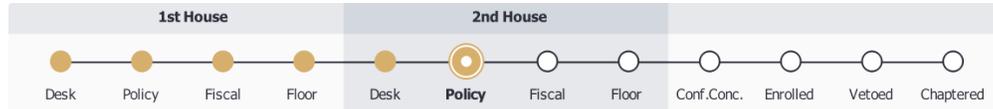
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 489 (Arreguín, D) Local agency formation commissions: written policies and procedures: Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects.

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 06/18/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 06/18/2025 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 governs the procedures for the formation and change of organization of cities and special districts and establishes a local agency formation commission in each county consisting of members appointed as provided. The act expresses the intent of the Legislature that each local agency formation commission, by January 1, 2002, establish written policies and procedures and exercise its powers in a way that encourages and provides planned, well-ordered, efficient urban development patterns, as specified. The act requires these written policies and procedures to include forms to be used for various submittals to the commission, as provided. The act requires each commission to provide access to notices and other information to the public on an internet website, as specified, including notice of all public hearings and commission meetings. This bill would require that each local agency formation commission establish the written policies and procedures described above. The bill would require that the written policies and procedures include any forms necessary for a complete application to the commission concerning a proposed change of organization or reorganization. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

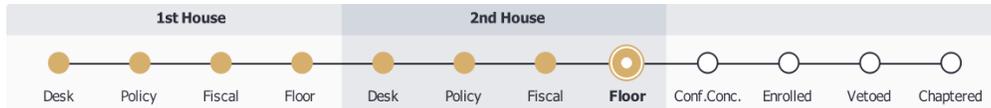
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

SB 499 (Stern, D) Residential projects: fees and charges: emergency services.

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

Status: 07/08/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 07/08/2025 - Assembly THIRD READING

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. If a local agency imposes any fees or charges on designated residential developments for the construction of public improvements or facilities, current law imposes various conditions on the fees and charges. Among these conditions, existing law prohibits the local agency from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date the first certificate of occupancy or first temporary certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except as specified. Current law authorizes a local agency to require the payment of those fees or charges earlier if the local agency determines, among other things, that the fees or charges will be collected for other types of public improvements or facilities, public improvements or facilities related to providing fire, public safety, and emergency services to the residential development. This bill would specify that the public improvements or facilities related to providing fire, public safety, and emergency services for which a local agency may require the earlier payment of fees and charges under the above-described provisions include parkland and recreational facilities identified in the local agency’s safety element or local hazard mitigation plan for an emergency purpose, as specified. (Based on 07/07/2025 text)

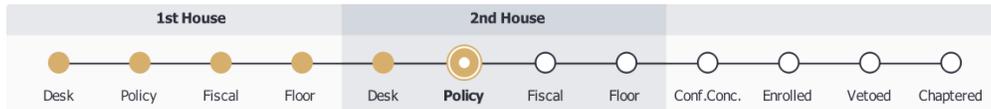
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

SB 549 (Allen, D) Local government: Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act: Resilient Rebuilding Authority for the Los Angeles Wildfires.

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/25/2025 - July 2 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 06/05/2025 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: The Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act, or NIFTI-2, authorizes 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 tax revenues of that entity to the district, including 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 imposed in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, if certain conditions are met, including that the boundaries of the enhanced infrastructure financing district are coterminous with the city or county that established the district. 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 06/23/2025 text)

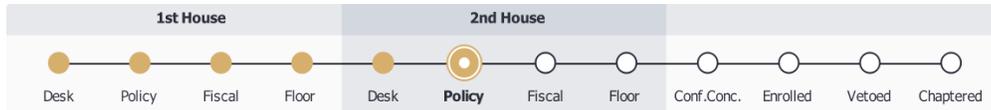
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

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

Current Text: 07/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/08/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.



Location: 06/16/2025 - Assembly REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE

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 current 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, continues to receive the exclusion until there is a subsequent change in ownership. Current law repeals these exclusion provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would extend the exclusion to lien dates occurring on or after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2031, and would limit the exclusion to qualified active solar energy systems, as defined. (Based on 07/08/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

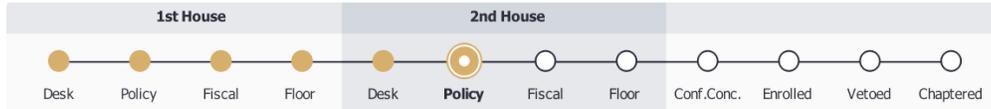
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Assembly Judiciary

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 05/01/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

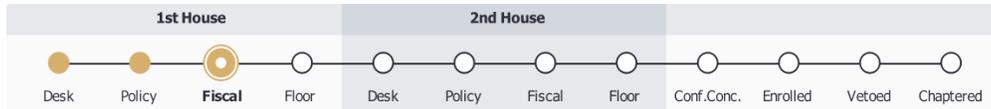
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

SB 789 (Menjivar, D) Taxation: information returns: vacant commercial real property.

Current Text: 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/23/2025 - May 23 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.



Location: 05/12/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Current statutory law, the Documentary Transfer Tax Act, authorizes the imposition of a tax by a county or city, as provided, with respect to specified instruments that transfer specified interests in real property. Current law establishes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for the purpose of administering various taxes. This bill would require a person, as defined, that owns commercial property, as defined, in this state to register with the department, as provided. The bill would require every person owning commercial real property in this state to file an information return each year by a date determined by the department, as provided. The bill would require the information return to include specified information, including, among other requirements, whether any buildings or portions of buildings were vacant in the previous calendar year. The bill would authorize extensions of the time for a person to file an information return under specified circumstances, including for good cause. The bill would impose on any person who fails or refuses to timely furnish a return required by its provisions a penalty of \$100 per commercial property that the person fails or refuses to timely furnish the information return. The bill would authorize the Director of Finance to make a loan from the General Fund to the department to implement those provisions, and would require any loan to be repaid from revenues from penalties imposed. (Based on 04/30/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

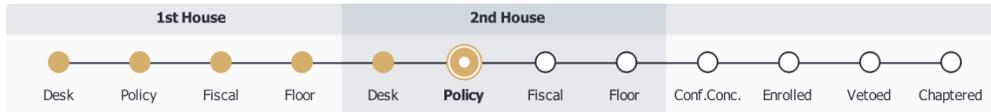
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Planning, Land Use, Housing

Public Safety

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

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/18/2025 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.



Location: 06/18/2025 - Senate Public Safety

Summary: 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 3 years 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 allow only one reinvestigation from being undertaken at any one time with respect to the same victim. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

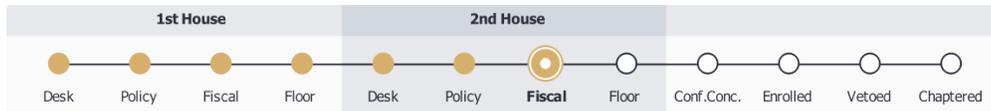
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

AB 237 (Patel, D) Crimes: threats.

Current Text: 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Senate Appropriations

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 be 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 07/03/2025 text)

Position: Support

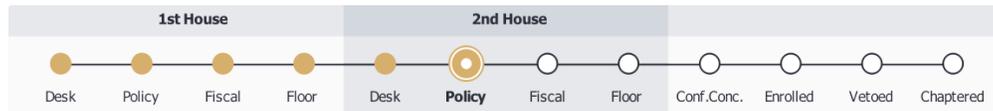
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/11/2025 - Referred to Com. on G.O.



Location: 06/11/2025 - Senate Governmental Organization

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 enact the California Individual Assistance Act to establish a grant program to provide financial assistance, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to local agencies, community-based organizations, and individuals for specified costs related to a disaster, as prescribed. The bill would require the director to allocate from the fund, subject to specified conditions, funds to meet the cost of expenses for those purposes. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Public Safety

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

Current Text: 06/18/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/18/2025 - 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: 06/11/2025 - Senate L., P.E. & R.

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 60 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 06/18/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

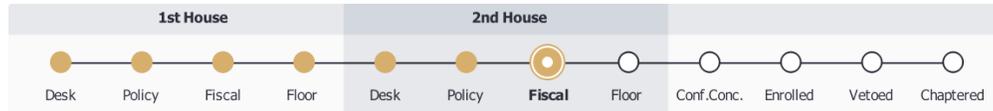
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources, Public Safety

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

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

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Senate Appropriations

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)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 06/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/07/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (July 7). Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.



Location: 07/07/2025 - Senate Public Safety

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 and a description of the item or items, as specified. 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. Current law requires a junk dealer or recycler to preserve the written record for at least 2 years. This bill 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 revise the type of information required to be included in the description of the item or items of junk purchased or sold, as specified. 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 06/19/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

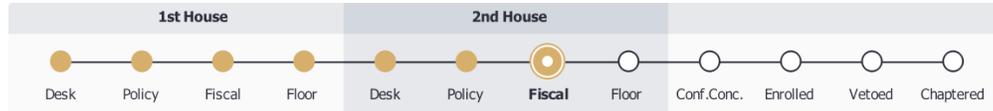
Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

AB 992 (Irwin, D) Peace officers.

Current Text: 06/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/07/2025 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 07/07/2025 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: 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 outlining a plan to implement the program. Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice and requires the commission to approve and adopt the education criteria for peace officers, based on the recommendations in the report. This bill would repeal the requirement for the commission to approve and adopt the criteria described above. (Based on 06/26/2025 text)

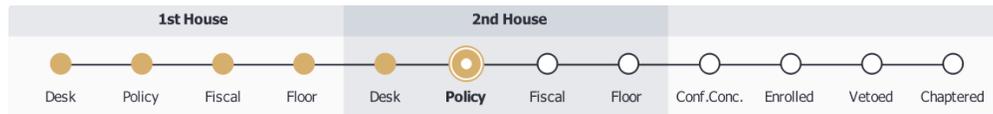
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

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

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

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Senate Judiciary

Summary: Current law makes it a crime for a person to manufacture or cause to be manufactured specified firearms. Current 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. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

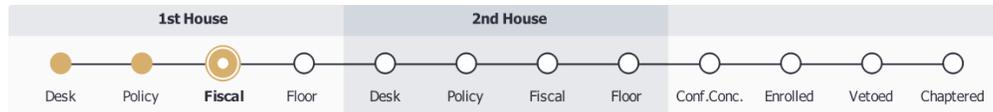
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

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

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

Status: 05/23/2025 - In committee: Held under submission.



Location: 04/30/2025 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

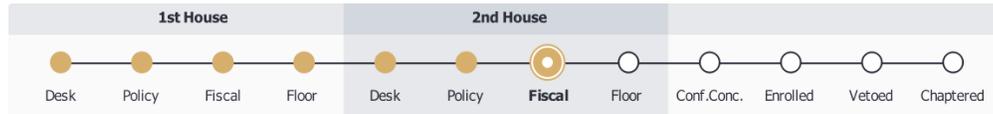
Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Public Safety

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

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

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Assembly Appropriations

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)

Position: Support

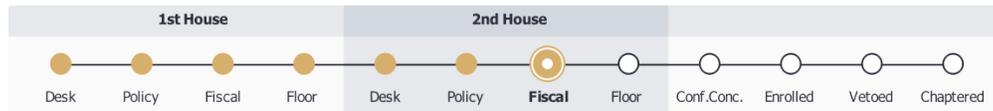
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Assembly Appropriations

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 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

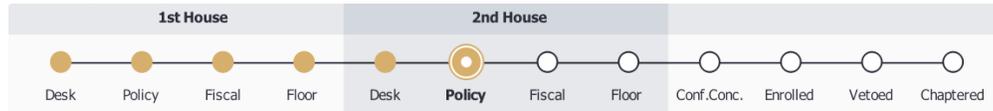
be in sustained fear for their own safety or the safety of another person, guilty of a misdemeanor or felony punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a specified term, except that if the person is under 18 years of age, the bill would make the person guilty of an infraction and require the person to be referred to specified services in lieu of being declared a ward of the court, as specified. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (2) Priority
Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 04/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 7. Noes 2.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Assembly Judiciary

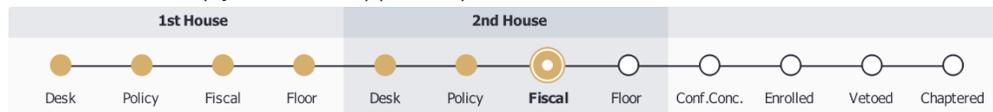
Summary: Would prohibit school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools and their personnel, to the extent possible, from granting permission to an immigration authority to access the nonpublic areas of a schoolsite, producing a pupil for questioning by an immigration authority at a schoolsite, or consenting to a search of any kind of the nonpublic areas of 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 nonpublic areas of a 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 nonpublic areas of the schoolsite, and (3) make a reasonable effort to have the denial witnessed and documented. The bill would also prohibit a local educational agency and its personnel from disclosing or providing, in writing, verbally, or in any other manner, the education records of or any information about a pupil, pupil’s family and household, school employee, or teacher to an immigration authority without a valid judicial warrant or court order directing the local educational agency or its personnel to do so. The bill would also require the Attorney General to publish model policies to assist K–12 schools in responding to immigration issues pursuant to the above-described requirements. (Based on 04/23/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Public Safety

SB 385 (Seyarto, R) Peace officers.

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/17/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/17/2025 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Current law required the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, on or before June 1, 2023, in consultation with specified entities, to develop a modern policing degree program and to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature outlining a plan to implement the program. Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice and requires the commission, within 2 years of the submission of the report, to approve and adopt the education criteria for

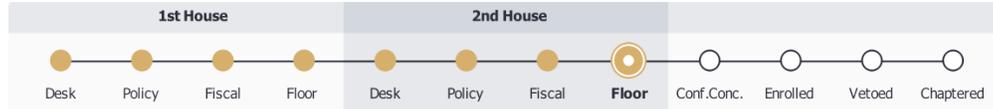
peace officers, based on the recommendations in the report. This bill would repeal the requirement for the commission to approve and adopt the criteria described above. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Public Safety

SB 499 (Stern, D) Residential projects: fees and charges: emergency services.

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

Status: 07/08/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 07/08/2025 - Assembly THIRD READING

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. If a local agency imposes any fees or charges on designated residential developments for the construction of public improvements or facilities, current law imposes various conditions on the fees and charges. Among these conditions, existing law prohibits the local agency from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date the first certificate of occupancy or first temporary certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except as specified. Current law authorizes a local agency to require the payment of those fees or charges earlier if the local agency determines, among other things, that the fees or charges will be collected for other types of public improvements or facilities, public improvements or facilities related to providing fire, public safety, and emergency services to the residential development. This bill would specify that the public improvements or facilities related to providing fire, public safety, and emergency services for which a local agency may require the earlier payment of fees and charges under the above-described provisions include parkland and recreational facilities identified in the local agency’s safety element or local hazard mitigation plan for an emergency purpose, as specified. (Based on 07/07/2025 text)

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

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

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/24/2025 - July 7 hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/16/2025 - Assembly Transportation

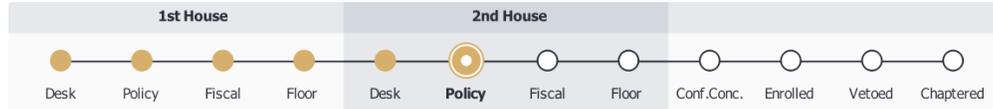
Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish maintenance programs related to highway cleanup, as specified. This bill would require the department to establish a dedicated liaison to, among other things, facilitate communication with local governments and relevant state agencies with regard to addressing homeless encampments within the state highway system and to oversee the development and implementation of delegated maintenance agreements between local agencies and the department in which both work together to reduce and remove homeless encampments within the department’s jurisdiction. The bill would authorize the department to grant a single general entry permit for the duration of a delegated maintenance agreement to conduct activities authorized by the bill. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing specified information and recommendations regarding homeless encampments. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure
Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 634 (Pérez, D) Local government: homelessness.

Current Text: 06/24/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 07/03/2025 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

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. This bill would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting a local ordinance, or enforcing an existing ordinance, that prohibits a person or organization from providing support services, as specified, to a person who is homeless or assisting a person who is homeless with any act related to basic survival. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. (Based on 06/24/2025 text)

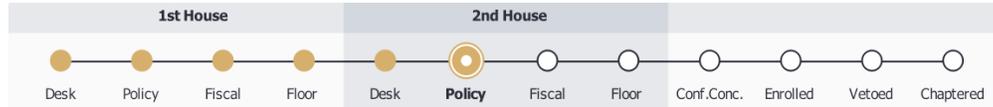
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

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

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - July 7 hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/09/2025 - Assembly Transportation

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. Existing 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 05/01/2025 text)

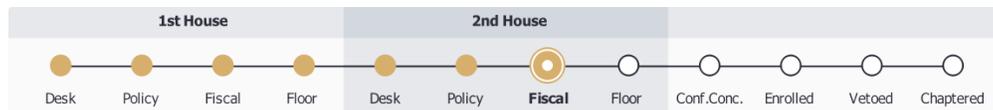
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

SB 759 (Archuleta, D) Crimes: supervised release.

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires the county agency supervising the release of a person on postrelease community supervision to petition a court to revoke, modify, or terminate postrelease community supervision if the agency determines, following application of its assessment processes, that intermediate sanctions are not appropriate. This bill would require the county agency supervising the release of a person on postrelease community supervision to also petition a court to revoke, modify, or terminate postrelease community supervision if the person has violated the terms of their release for a 3rd time and the person has committed a new felony or misdemeanor. By imposing additional duties on county agencies administering postrelease community supervision, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

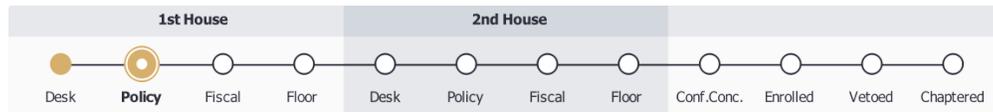
Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Public Safety

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.



Location: 02/03/2025 - Assembly Budget

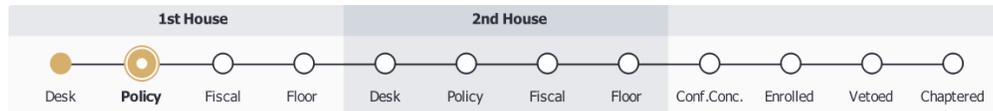
Summary: Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2025–26 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/10/2025 text)

Priority: (6) Info only
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.



Location: 01/10/2025 - Senate Budget and Fiscal Review

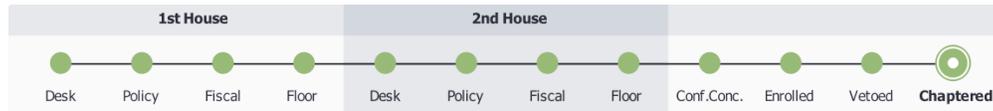
Summary: Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2025–26 fiscal year. (Based on 01/10/2025 text)

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



Location: 01/23/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

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)

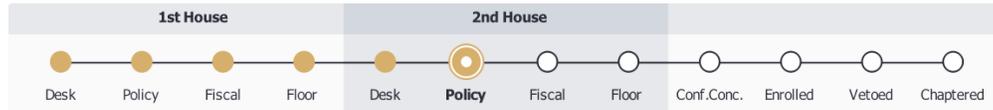
Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: State Budget Act

Transportation & Infrastructure

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

Current Text: 06/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/07/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (July 7). Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.



Location: 07/07/2025 - Senate Public Safety

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 and a description of the item or items, as specified. 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. Current law requires a junk dealer or recycler to preserve the written record for at least 2 years. This bill 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 revise the type of information required to be included in the description of the item or items of junk purchased or sold, as specified. 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 06/19/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

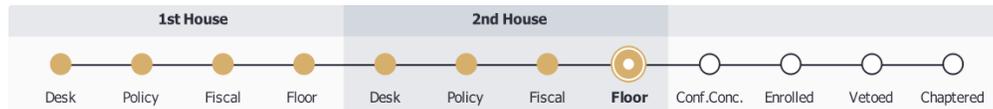
Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

AB 978 (Hoover, R) Department of Transportation and local agencies: streets and highways: recycled materials.

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

Status: 07/08/2025 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 07/08/2025 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Current law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Current law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway, to the extent feasible and cost effective, to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials in streets and highways, except as provided. Current law requires, until January 1, 2027, those standard specifications to allow recycled materials at or above the level allowed in the department’s standard specifications that went into effect on October 22, 2018, for specified materials. This bill would indefinitely require a local agency’s standard specifications to allow recycled materials at a level no less than the level allowed in the department’s specifications for those specified materials. If a local agency’s standard specifications do not allow for the use of recycled materials at a level that is equal to or greater than the level allowed in the department’s standard specifications on the basis that the use of those

recycled materials at those levels is not feasible, the bill would authorize a person bidding on a contract to supply materials subject to those specifications to request the local agency to provide the reason for that determination upon request and would require the local agency to respond to that request, as specified. (Based on 07/01/2025 text)

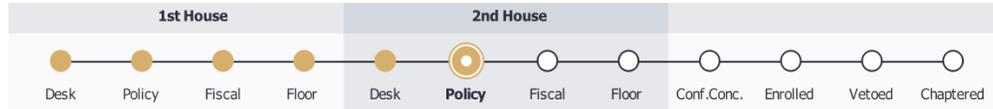
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

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

Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/03/2025 - July 7 hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/09/2025 - Assembly Natural Resources

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 06/30/2025 text)

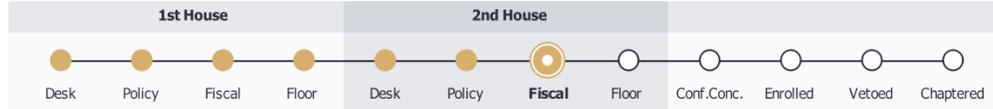
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: 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: 07/02/2025 - July 2 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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

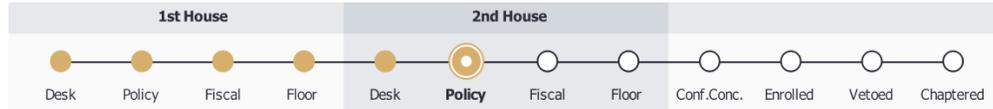
Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 445 (Wiener, D) Transportation: planning: Sustainable Transportation Project Delivery Reform Act.

Current Text: 06/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/07/2025 - Assembly Rule 56 suspended.



Location: 06/30/2025 - Assembly Transportation

Summary: Would enact the Sustainable Transportation Project Delivery Reform Act. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to grant a waiver to a local agency, as defined, that is seeking to design and construct a sustainable transportation project, as defined, from any standards, criteria, specifications, requirements, or other conditions of a third party, as defined, applicable to the sustainable transportation project if the secretary determines that granting the waiver will assist the local agency in delivering the sustainable transportation project in a cost-efficient and timely manner. This bill would also require a third party, which is defined as a local agency or utility, to publish online by July 1, 2026, a list of every permit or approval that it may require for a facility rearrangement, as defined, and all objective standards, criteria, specifications, and requirements used in evaluating requests by lead agencies, as defined, for delivery of facility rearrangements, as specified. The bill would require the lead agency to provide a specified notice to each third party it reasonably expects it will need to get permits or approvals from or otherwise coordinate with to deliver the facility rearrangements. The bill would set forth a process for delivering the notice and responding to the notices, including by entering into a cooperative agreement or entering into a streamlined project delivery process, as described. The bill would, as part of the streamlined project delivery process, set forth timelines and specifications for submitting and responding to various information and documents for the facility rearrangements, among other things. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

Position: Oppose

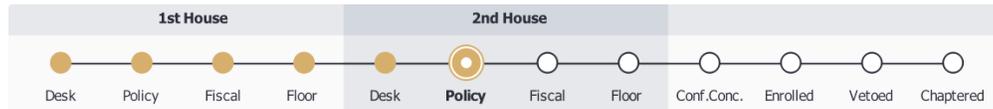
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

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

Current Text: 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/24/2025 - July 7 hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/16/2025 - Assembly Transportation

Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation to establish maintenance programs related to highway cleanup, as specified. This bill would require the department to establish a dedicated liaison to, among other things, facilitate communication with local governments and relevant state agencies with regard to addressing homeless encampments within the state highway system and to oversee the development and implementation of delegated maintenance agreements between local agencies and the department in which both work together to reduce and remove homeless encampments within the department's jurisdiction. The bill would authorize the department to grant a single general entry permit for the duration of a delegated maintenance agreement to conduct activities authorized by the bill. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing specified information and recommendations regarding homeless encampments. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

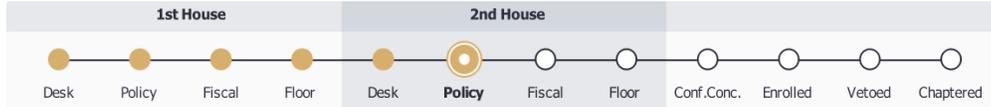
Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

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

Current Text: 06/19/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Senate Local Government

Summary: Current federal law, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, among other things, requires the federal Department of Health and Human Services to carry out a Low-Income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Emergency Assistance Program, which is also known as the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program, for making grants to states and Indian tribes to assist low-income households that pay a high proportion of household income for drinking water and wastewater services, as provided. 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 the above-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. (Based on 06/19/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, 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: 06/24/2025 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/04/2025 - Senate Environmental Quality

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)

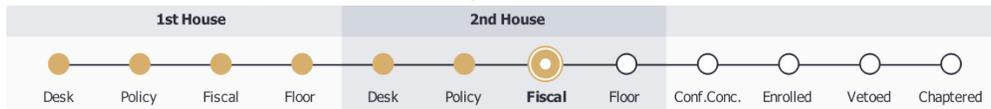
Priority: (6) Info only

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

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

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - July 2 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 07/02/2025 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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, which would become operative upon an appropriation by the Legislature, would enact a

PFAS mitigation program. As part of that program, the bill would create the PFAS Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury and would authorize certain moneys in the fund to be expended by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to seek out and deposit nonstate, federal, and private funds, require those funds to be deposited into the PFAS Mitigation Fund, and continuously appropriate the nonstate, federal, and private funds in the fund to the state board for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to establish accounts within the PFAS Mitigation Fund. The bill would authorize the state board to expend moneys from the fund in the form of a grant, loan, or contract, or to provide assistance services to water suppliers and sewer system providers, as those terms are defined, for multiple purposes, including, among other things, to cover or reduce the costs for water suppliers associated with treating drinking water to meet the applicable state and federal maximum perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contaminant levels. The bill would require a water supplier or sewer system provider to include a clear and definite purpose for how the funds will be used to provide public benefits to their community related to safe drinking water, recycled water, or treated wastewater in order to be eligible to receive funds. The bill would require the state board to adopt guidelines to implement these provisions, as provided. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

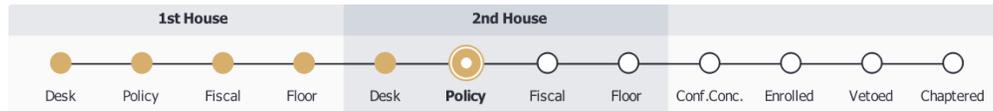
Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

Current Text: 06/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/02/2025 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 07/01/2025 - Assembly Judiciary

Summary: Would prohibit a public water system that meets the total chromium maximum containment level (MCL) enforceable standard for drinking water in California from being held liable in any civil action brought by an individual or entity that is not a governmental agency related to hexavalent chromium in drinking water while implementing and in compliance with a state board-approved hexavalent chromium 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 06/24/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

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

Current Text: 06/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 06/23/2025 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.



Location: 06/09/2025 - Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials

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. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a cleaning product, cookware, dental floss, juvenile product, food packaging, or ski wax, as provided, that contains intentionally added PFAS, as defined, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

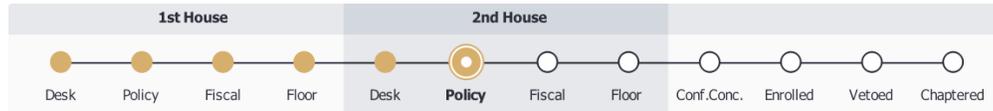
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

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

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

Status: 06/09/2025 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.



Location: 06/09/2025 - Assembly Natural Resources

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: 90

Total Tracking Forms: 90