



City of Chino LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

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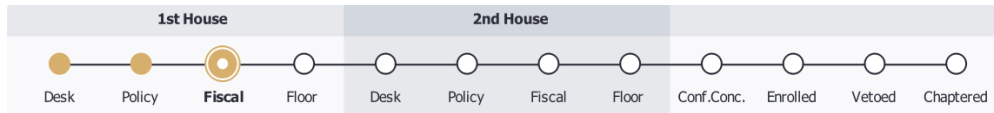
WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 2026
BY SUBJECT

Elections and Campaigns

AB 1789 (Boerner, D) Political Reform Act of 1974: candidate trainings and campaign reports.

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Would, commencing January 1, 2029, require an individual who files a statement of intention to be a candidate for elective office, other than statewide elective office, to complete a training course on the requirements of the Political Reform Act of 1974 with respect to campaigns for the office for which they intend to be a candidate. For a candidate who does not complete the training, the bill would prohibit any committee they control, as specified, from receiving contributions until the candidate completes the training. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2029, also require the treasurer for a candidate controlled committee, other than a committee controlled by a candidate for statewide elective office, to complete a training course on the requirements of the act that apply to the committee. The bill would prohibit a committee whose treasurer does not complete the training course from accepting contributions until the training course is completed. The bill would exempt from these requirements an individual who is required to complete, and has completed, a similar training offered by a local government ethics agency. The bill would also exempt from these requirements a candidate who indicates on their statement of intention that they do not intend to qualify as a committee that receives campaign contributions in excess of \$2,000, as specified. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

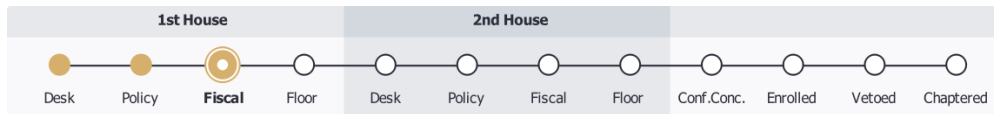
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Elections and Campaigns

AB 2573 (Sharp-Collins, D) Voter registration information: elected officials and candidates.

Current Text: 04/07/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/15/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 15). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Under existing law, the residence address, telephone number, and email address of a registered voter is confidential, except that under certain circumstances a county elections official must disclose that information to any candidate for federal, state, or local office, to any committee for or against any initiative or referendum measure, and to any person for election, scholarly, journalistic, political, or governmental purposes. Existing law exempts from that disclosure requirement the residence address, telephone number, and email address of a federal, state, or local elected official or candidate, unless the official or candidate opts out or the information is sought for bona fide journalistic or governmental purposes. This bill would recast the provisions creating that exemption. The bill would permit the information of an elected official's immediate family member who lives at the same residence to be made confidential. For an elected official or candidate's residence address, telephone number, and email address to be confidential, the elected official or candidate would be required to make a written request to the county elections official, and a candidate would also need to qualify to appear on the ballot. The Secretary of State would be required to notify county elections officials when a state or federal candidate qualifies to appear on the ballot, and it would require county elections officials to notify the

Secretary of State under certain circumstances if the confidential designation is added to, or removed from, a federal or state elected official or candidate's voter registration record. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

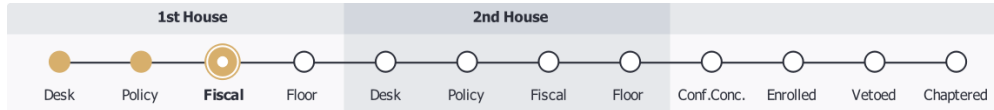
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Elections and Campaigns

SB 1360 (Cervantes, D) Elections: translation of election materials.

Current Text: 04/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 requires a state or political subdivision in which more than 5% of voting-age citizens, or more than 10,000 voting-age citizens, are members of a single language minority and limited-English proficient to provide certain election materials, including ballots, in the language of the applicable language minority group. Existing state law requires the Secretary of State to determine for each county and precinct whether it is appropriate to provide facsimile copies of the ballot and other election materials in languages other than English. If the Secretary of State determines the number of voting age residents in a county or precinct who are members of a single language minority, and who lack sufficient skills in English to vote without assistance, is 3% or more of the voting-age residents of the county or precinct, county elections officials must provide facsimile ballots and other election materials in the applicable language. This bill would require the Secretary of State, on or before December 15, 2028, and on or before December 15 in every year ending in 1 or 6 thereafter, to identify the counties where at least 5,000 voting age citizens, or 5% of voting age citizens, are limited English proficient and either members of a single language minority group or speak a shared language. The bill would require the elections official in an identified political subdivision to provide translated election materials in any language that meets those criteria or, for an election occurring before December 15, 2028, in any language in which the political subdivision is required to provide language assistance under the Voting Rights Act of 1965. (Based on 04/14/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

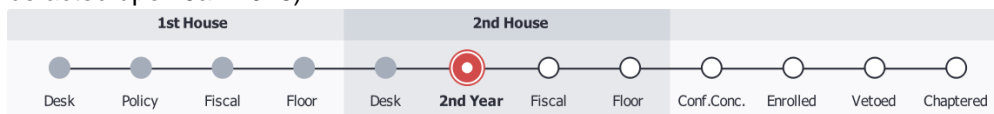
Subject: Elections and Campaigns

Governance

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

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

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 5/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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)

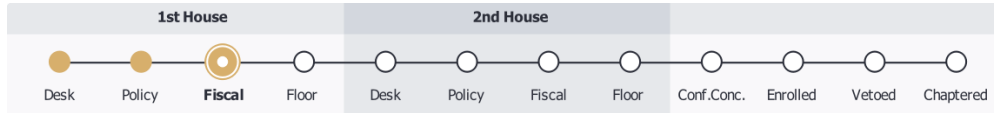
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Governance

AB 1578 (Jackson, D) State and local officials: sexual harassment training and education: anti-hate speech training.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 16. Noes 5.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires a specified employer with 5 or more employees to, by January 1, 2021, provide at least 2 hours of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all supervisory employees and at least one hour of classroom or other effective interactive training and education regarding sexual harassment to all nonsupervisory employees in California and, after that date, once every 2 years. Existing law requires an employer to include prevention of abusive conduct as a component of that training and education. This bill would additionally require, beginning on January 1, 2028, for an employer that is a state agency or local agency that the above-described training and education include, as a component of the training and education for elected officials, anti-hate speech training. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

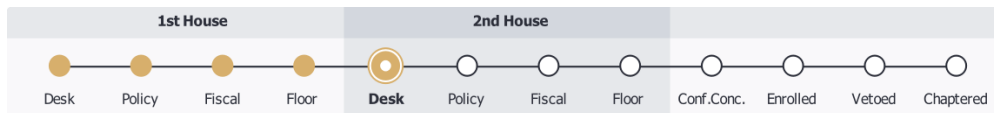
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Governance

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

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

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 11.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as specified. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes specified neighborhood city councils to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed, if, among other requirements, the city council has adopted an authorizing resolution and 2/3 of the neighborhood city council votes to use alternate teleconference provisions, as specified. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require the subsidiary body to post the agenda at each physical meeting location designated by the subsidiary body, as specified. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

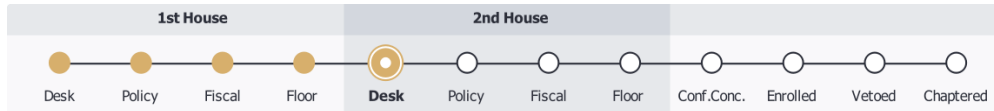
Subject: Governance

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 1159 (Cabaldon, D) Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: The California Constitution provides that people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people’s business. Various provisions of existing law, including the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and the Ralph M. Brown Act, provide, with some exceptions, for public access to government records and meetings of government bodies. Among those acts, the California Public Records Act defines “person” to include any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or association. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, the Ralph M. Brown Act, the Political Reform Act of 1974, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), “person,” “interested person,” “participant,” “member of the public,” as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence, as defined, systems, autonomous agents, robots, or other nonhuman entities, whether physical or digital. The bill would make findings and declarations related to these provisions. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

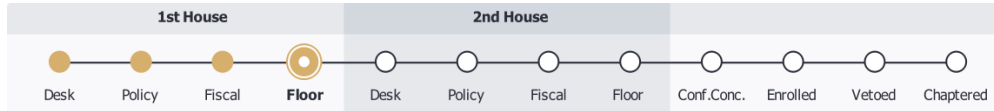
Subject: Governance

Misc2: CMCA Support

SB 1187 (Durazo, D) Open meetings: majority.

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Existing law, 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. Existing law defines “meetings” for these purposes to mean any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, as specified, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would define “majority” for purposes of the act to mean the number of members of the legislative body equaling more than half of the total number of seats on the legislative body. The bill would specify that if a seat on the legislative body is vacant, that seat is to still be counted as a seat on the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

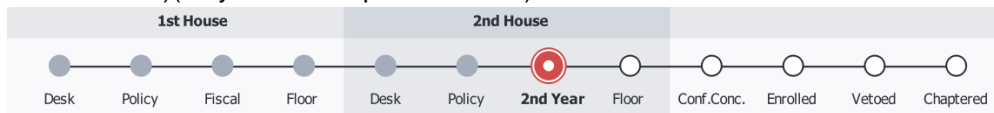
Subject: Governance

Human Resources

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

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

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

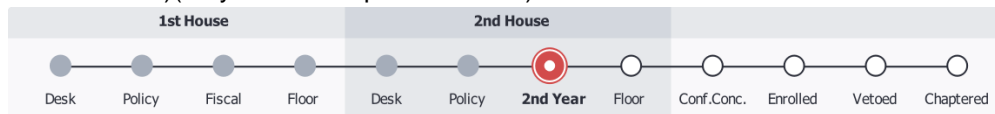
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources

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

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

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



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

Position: Oppose

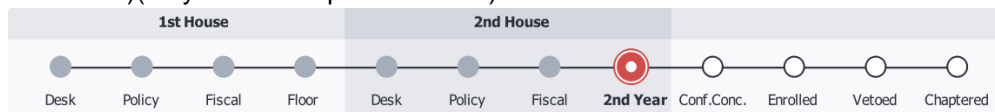
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources

AB 1331 (Elhawary, D) Workplace surveillance.

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

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



Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Current law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board or commission. This bill would limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, as defined, by employers, including by prohibiting an employer from monitoring or surveilling workers in employee-only, employer-designated areas, as specified. The bill would provide workers with the right to leave behind workplace surveillance tools that are on their person or in their possession when entering certain employee-only areas and public bathrooms and during off-duty hours, as specified. The bill would prohibit a worker from removing or physically tampering with any component of a workplace surveillance tool that is part of or embedded in employer equipment or vehicles. (Based on 09/04/2025 text)

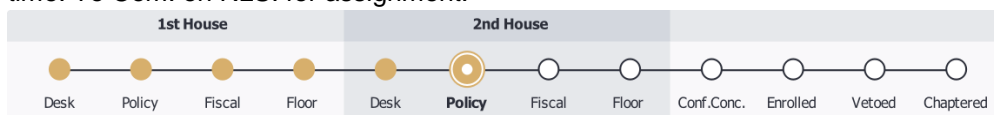
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Human Resources

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

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 2.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. The Teachers' Retirement Law establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, on and after January 1, 2027, would require a retirement system subject to PEPRA to adjust pensionable compensation limits to be consistent with specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. The bill would require a new member of STRS to be subject to specified limits of the Teachers' Retirement Law. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

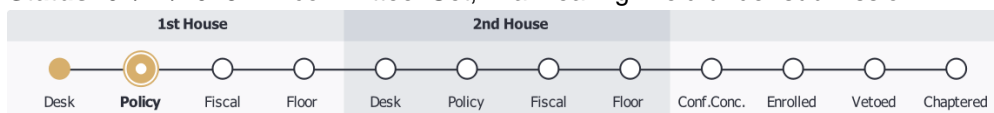
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources, Public Safety

AB 1550 (Sanchez, R) Personal income taxes: deductions: tips: overtime compensation.

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/27/2026 - In committee: Set, final hearing. Held under submission.



Location: 04/06/2026 - Assembly REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE

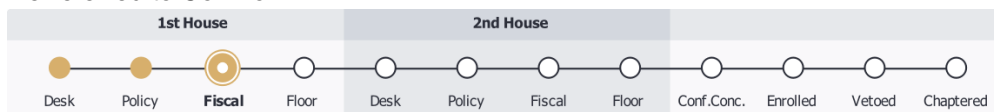
Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows various deductions in calculating taxable income and allows a taxpayer to elect to take a standard deduction in lieu of itemizing deductions. Existing federal income tax law, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2029, allows deductions in determining taxable income, as defined, for amounts equal to the qualified tips, as defined, and qualified overtime compensation, as defined, received by a taxpayer during the taxable year, not to exceed certain amounts, as specified. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and before January 1, 2029, conform to federal income tax law with regard to qualified tips and qualified overtime compensation. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Subject: Human Resources

AB 1564 (Ahrens, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

Current Text: 02/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/18/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/18/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

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 existing law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by existing 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 02/25/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

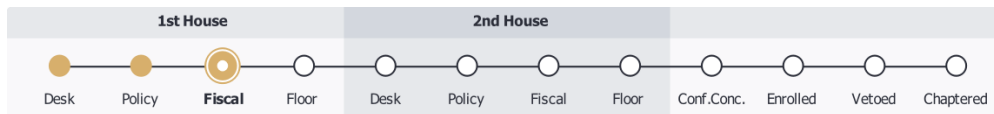
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources

AB 1576 (Ortega, D) Workers' compensation: Subsequent injuries payments.

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 3.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law provides certain methods for determining workers' compensation benefits payable to a worker or the worker's dependents for purposes of permanent total disability or permanent partial disability that include a determination of the percentage of permanent disability incurred. Existing law requires that, for injuries incurred before January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, account be taken of the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employee, and the injured employee's age at the time of the injury, and requires that specified factors be considered in determining an employee's diminished earning capacity for these purposes. For purposes of these provisions, "nature of the physical injury or disfigurement" incorporates the descriptions and measurements of physical impairment and the corresponding percentages of impairments published in the American Medical Association (AMA) Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition). For injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2013, in determining the percentages of permanent disability, existing law requires the same factors be taken into account but removes from consideration the employee's diminished future earning capacity and, instead, incorporates an adjustment factor of 1.4, as specified. Existing law also establishes the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. Under existing law, if a permanently, partially disabled employee receives a subsequent compensable injury resulting in additional permanent disability, then that employee receives compensation from the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund. Existing law requires, when applicable, the additional permanent disability resulting from the subsequent injury to be equal to 35% or more of total, when considered alone and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or the age of the employee. For purposes of determining permanent disability resulting from a subsequent injury, this bill would measure permanent disability, for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2005, and prior to January 1, 2013, by the whole person impairment rating as determined in accordance with the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (5th Edition), after adjustment for diminished future earning capacity and without regard to, or adjustment for, the occupation or age of the employee. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

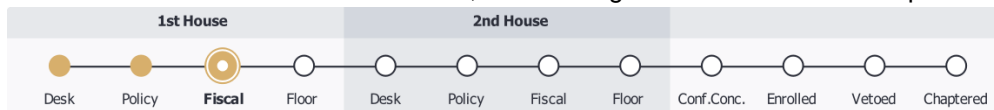
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Human Resources

AB 1961 (Ahrens, D) Civil actions: protective orders: workplace violence.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law authorizes an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee who has suffered harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat of violence from any individual, to seek a

workplace violence restraining order on behalf of the employee and, at the discretion of the court, any number of other employees at the workplace or at other workplaces of the employer. Existing law authorizes one or more representative parties to bring suit for the benefit of a class of parties if the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court. This bill would authorize an employer to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of all employees at the employer's workplace or a location at which a group of employees perform their primary job duties if harassment, unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence is directed at that workplace or location. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

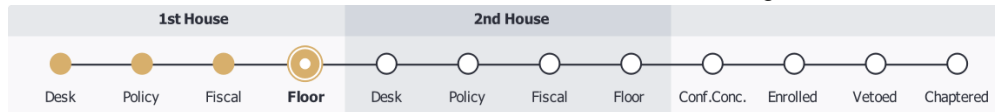
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources

AB 2529 (Johnson, R) Civil claims: public entities and employees: declaration.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Government Claims Act governs the tort liability and immunity of, and claims and actions against, public entities, officers, and employees. Existing law requires that a claim against a public entity or public employee be signed by the claimant or by some person on the claimant's behalf. This bill would require a claim against a public entity or public employee to include a declaration that, upon information and belief, the contents of the claim are true and correct. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

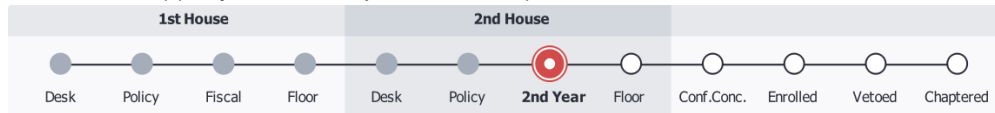
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Human Resources, Legal and Records Management, Risk Management

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

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

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

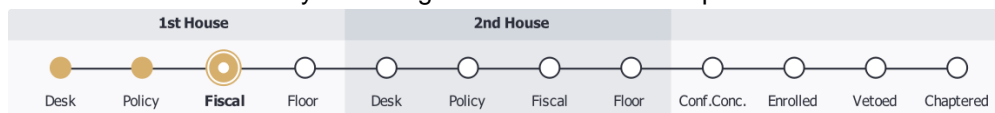
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources

SB 947 (McNerney, D) Employment: automated decision systems.

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems (ADS) that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development

Agency, which is composed of various departments responsible for protecting and promoting the rights and interests of workers in California, including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, led by the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would prohibit an employer, as defined, from using an ADS to perform certain functions and would limit the purposes for and way in which an ADS may be used. The bill would authorize a worker to request, and require an employer to provide, a copy of the most recent 12 months of the worker's own data primarily used by an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision, as specified. The bill would require an employer that primarily relied upon an ADS to make a disciplinary, termination, or deactivation decision to provide the affected worker with a written postuse notice, as specified. This bill would prohibit an employer from discharging, threatening to discharge, demoting, suspending, or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against any worker for taking certain actions asserting their rights under the bill. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

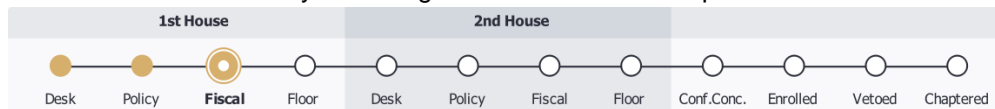
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources

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

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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

Position: Oppose

Priority: (3) Significant

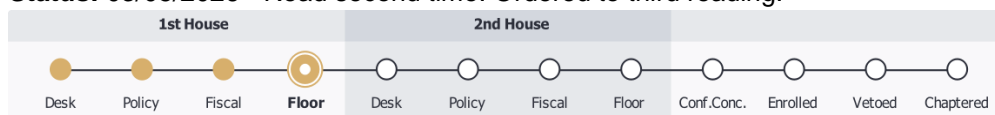
Subject: Human Resources

Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

AB 1566 (Jackson, D) Crimes: mandated reporters: severe neglect.

Current Text: 01/12/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/05/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 03/05/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act makes certain persons, including teachers and social workers, mandated reporters. Under current law, mandated reporters are required to report whenever the mandated reporter, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor. Current law, for the purposes of the act, defines "severe neglect" as the negligent failure of a person having the care or custody of a child to protect the child from severe malnutrition or medically diagnosed nonorganic failure to thrive, as well as those situations of neglect where any person having the care or custody of a child willfully causes or permits the person or health of the child to be placed in a situation such that their person or health is endangered as proscribed by specified law, including the intentional failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care. This bill would recast the definition of "severe neglect" for the purposes described above. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

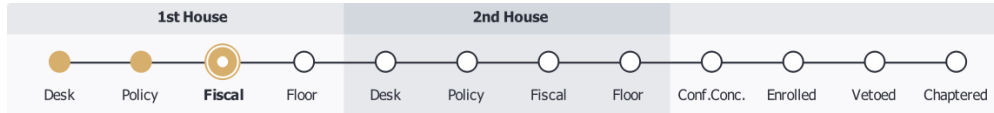
Priority: (4) Standard

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

AB 1708 (Solache, D) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: round 8: smaller jurisdictions.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Existing law provides for the allocation of funding under the program among continuums of care, cities, counties, and tribes in 6 rounds, with rounds 1 to 5, inclusive, administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness and round 6 administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, as provided. Existing law establishes round 7 of the program and states the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that specifies the parameters, as specified. To be eligible for round 5 or round 6 base program allocation, existing law requires a jurisdiction that is not a tribe to apply as part of a region and be signatory to a regionally coordinated homelessness action plan that meets specified requirements. This bill would apply to the allocation of funding available under round 8 of the program and require a round 8 regionally coordinated homelessness action plan to include certain components, including a description of programs and interventions provided by smaller jurisdictions, as defined, that serve the objects and goals of the program, as specified. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

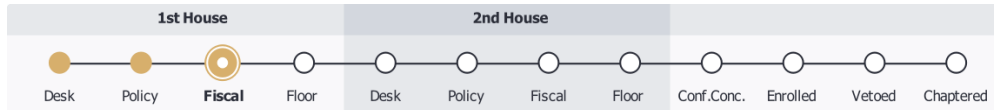
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

AB 2146 (Stefani, D) Supportive housing: prospective tenants: barriers to access.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 1.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025 (GRP), which became effective on July 5, 2025, transfers the Department of Housing and Community Development to the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, which the GRP also establishes, as of July 1, 2026. Existing law, the Multifamily Housing Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, makes available deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of housing development projects. Existing law specifies particular requirements for projects funded with funds appropriated for supportive housing projects, including, among other things, that supportive housing projects provide or demonstrate collaboration with programs that provide services that meet the needs of the supportive housing residents. Existing law also requires that funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses. This disbursement program is referred to as Homekey. Existing law, known as the No Place Like Home Program, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to award \$2,000,000,000 among counties to finance capital costs, including, but not limited to, acquisition, design, construction, rehabilitation, or preservation, and to capitalize operating reserves, of permanent supportive housing for the target population, as specified. This bill would establish the California Direct Access to Supportive Housing (DASH) designation, for the purpose of facilitating quick and accountable access to supportive housing units. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, require a sponsor of a housing unit that meets prescribed criteria to notify the Department of Housing and Community Development or the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee of the unit's eligibility for a DASH designation, as specified. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, and to the extent not prohibited by federal law, require the

department or the committee to apply specified expedited compliance documentation standards for a prospective tenant referred to a DASH unit, as provided. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

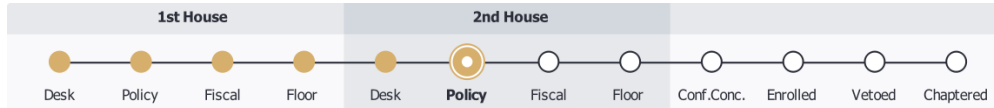
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

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

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

Status: 07/10/2025 - July 16 hearing postponed by committee.



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

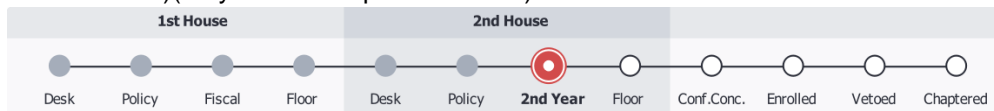
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

SB 35 (Umberg, D) Alcohol and drug programs.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Public Health and prohibits the operation of one of those facilities without a current valid license. Current law requires the department, if a facility is alleged to be in violation of that prohibition, to conduct a site visit to investigate the allegation. Current law requires, if the department's employee or agent finds evidence that the facility is providing services without a license, the employee or agent to take specified actions, including, among others, submitting the findings of the investigation to the department and issuing a written notice to the facility that includes the date by which the facility is required to cease providing services. This bill would require the department, if it determines it has jurisdiction over the allegation, to initiate that investigation within 10 days of receiving the allegation and, except as specified, complete the investigation within 60 days of initiating the investigation. The bill would require the department, if it receives a complaint that does not fall under its jurisdiction, to notify the complainant that it does not investigate that type of complaint. The bill would require the employee or agent to provide the notice described above within 10 days of the employee or agency submitting their findings to the department and to conduct a followup site visit to determine whether the facility has ceased providing services as required. The bill would authorize, in counties

that elect to administer the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system and that provide optional recovery housing services, the county behavioral health agency to request approval from the department to conduct a site visit of a recovery residence that is alleged to be operating without a license. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

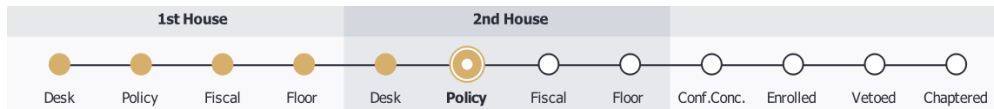
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life, Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

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

Status: 06/05/2025 - Referred to Com. on W. P., & W.



Location: 06/05/2025 - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

Summary: (1)The California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act, an initiative measure approved by the voters in the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, provided bond funds for wildlife, coastal, and parkland conservation. The initiative measure authorizes the act to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendment is consistent with the purposes of the act. Existing law requires an applicant receiving state funds under the act to maintain any property acquired in perpetuity, as specified, to use the property only for the purposes stated in the act, and to make no other use, sale, or other disposition of the property except as authorized by a specific act of the Legislature. Existing law authorizes the County of San Bernardino to sell or exchange property it owns within the Chino Agricultural Preserve that was purchased with grant funds if it meets certain conditions. This bill would additionally authorize preservation of those lands or easements for park and recreational purposes, and would explicitly include, to the extent they are consistent with the purposes of the act, playgrounds, recreational venues, and preservation of historical resources as appropriate purposes. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Position: Support

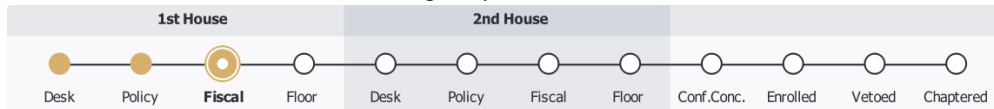
Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

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

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Senate Appropriations

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

Position: Oppose

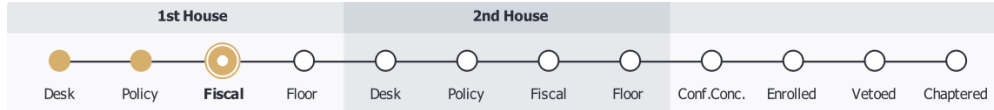
Priority: (3) Significant

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

SB 1149 (Durazo, D) Employees: bereavement leave.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/20/2026 - April 20 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/20/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by any employee to take up to 5 days of bereavement leave upon the death of a family member, as defined, to refuse to hire, or to discharge, demote, fine, suspend, expel, or discriminate against, an individual because of the individual's exercise of the right to bereavement leave or because of the individual's giving information or testimony as to their own or another person's bereavement leave, or to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any of these rights, as specified. This bill would include a designated person identified by the employee, as specified, in the definition of "family member" and authorize an employer to limit an employee to one designated person per 12-month period for purposes of these provisions relating to bereavement leave. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

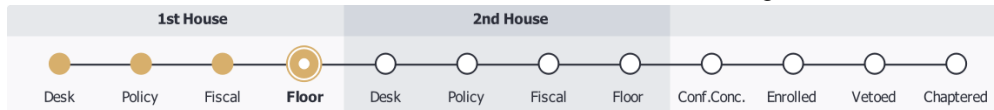
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

Legal and Records Management

AB 1544 (Krell, D) Court proceedings: media access.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

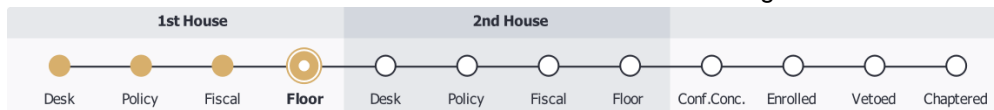
Summary: The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts. Existing law requires the sittings of every court to be public, except as authorized. This bill would bar a judicial officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement officer from prohibiting a member of the press or public from accessing court proceedings that are open to the public. The bill would authorize a violation of that provision to be subject to civil penalties, as specified. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Subject: Legal and Records Management, Public Safety

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

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires each state or local agency, upon a request for a copy of records that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records, to make the records promptly available to any person upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication, or a statutory fee if applicable, except with respect to public records exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law. Existing law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Existing law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under

unusual circumstances, as defined. This bill would instead require each agency to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person as described above within 10 business days of a request for a copy of records. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (2) Priority

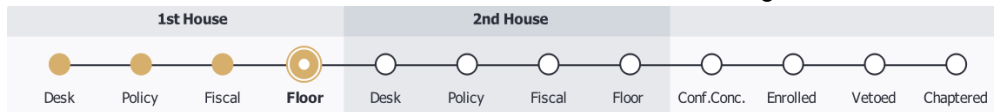
Subject: Legal and Records Management

Misc2: CMCA Support

AB 2529 (Johnson, R) Civil claims: public entities and employees: declaration.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Government Claims Act governs the tort liability and immunity of, and claims and actions against, public entities, officers, and employees. Existing law requires that a claim against a public entity or public employee be signed by the claimant or by some person on the claimant's behalf. This bill would require a claim against a public entity or public employee to include a declaration that, upon information and belief, the contents of the claim are true and correct. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

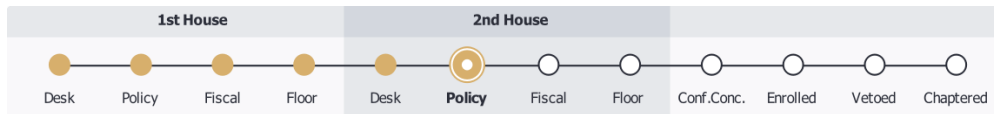
Subject: Human Resources, Legal and Records Management, Risk Management

Municipal Funding and Procurement

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

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

Status: 04/27/2026 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.



Location: 04/27/2026 - Senate Rules

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

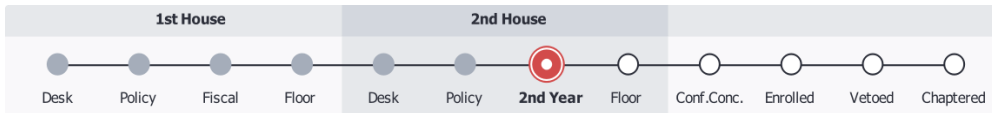
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Public Safety

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current federal law, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 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 07/17/2025 text)

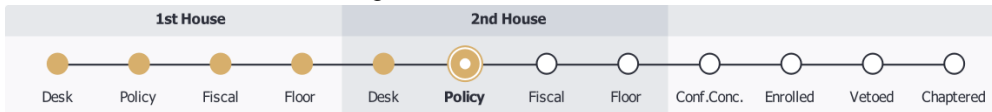
Priority: (4) Standard

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

AB 1198 (Haney, D) Public works: prevailing wages.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 65. Noes 6.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under current law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Under current law, that determination does not apply to public works contracts for which the notice to bidders has been published. This bill would instead state, commencing July 1, 2027, that if the director determines, within a semiannual period, that there is a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, that determination applies to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2027. The bill would authorize any contractor, awarding body, or specified representative affected by a change in rates on a particular contract to, within 20 days, file with the director a verified petition to review the determination of that rate, as specified. The bill would require the director to, upon notice to the interested parties, initiate an investigation or hold a hearing, and, within 20 days after the filing of that petition, except as specified, make a final determination and transmit the determination in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

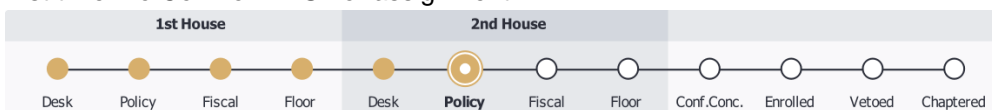
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1421 (Wilson, D) Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.

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

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 49. Noes 21.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Current law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program assessing the potential for mileage-based revenue collection as an alternative to the gas tax system. Current law additionally requires the Transportation Agency, in consultation with the commission, to implement the pilot program, as specified. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Transportation Agency, to consolidate and prepare research and recommendations related to a road user charge or a mileage-based fee system. The bill would require the commission to submit a report, as specified, on the research and recommendations described above to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2027. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

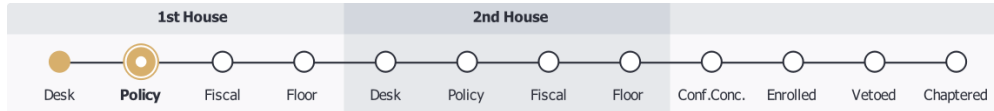
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1563 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2026.

Current Text: 01/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.



Location: 04/06/2026 - Assembly Budget

Summary: Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)

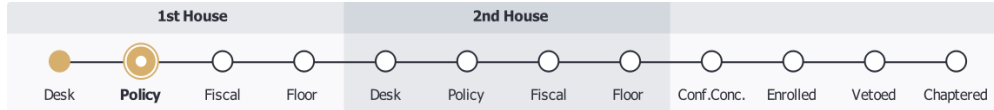
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

AB 1596 (Davies, R) Sales and Use Tax Law: exemptions: infant car seats.

Current Text: 01/16/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/27/2026 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE

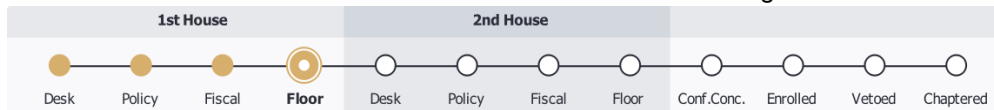
Summary: Current state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, infant car seats, as defined. (Based on 01/16/2026 text)

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

AB 2033 (Papan, D) Local Agency Public Construction Act: job order contracting: cities.

Current Text: 05/04/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/05/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law, the Local Agency Public Construction Act, sets forth procedures that a local agency is required to follow when procuring certain services or work. Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to engage in job order contracting, as prescribed. This bill would establish a pilot program to authorize a city to use job order contracting as a procurement method. The bill would impose a \$3,000,000 cap on awards under a single job order contract and a \$750,000 cap on any single job order. The bill would limit the term of an initial contract to a maximum of 12 months, with extensions as prescribed. The bill would establish various additional

procedures and requirements for the use of job order contracting under this authorization. (Based on 05/04/2026 text)

Position: Support

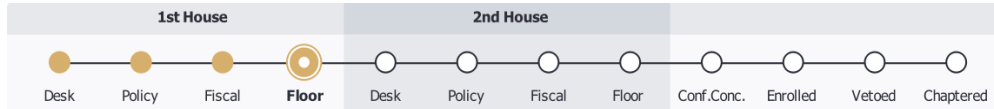
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

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

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 authorizes a local agency, as defined, to initiate proceedings to establish a community facilities district as an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services, especially in developing areas undergoing rehabilitation, only if it has first considered and adopted local goals and policies, as prescribed. Existing law authorizes a local agency to take any actions or make any determinations which it determines are necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the act and which are not otherwise prohibited by law. This bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from taking certain actions with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as defined, including abandoning the proposed establishment of the district, as specified, unless prior to taking the action it makes findings based upon substantial evidence that, among other things, establishment of the district, levying the special taxes, or incurring bonded indebtedness, as applicable, would have a specific adverse impact upon the public interest. The bill would specify that these provisions do not require or prohibit the legislative body from taking any other action authorized by the act with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as specified. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Position: Pending

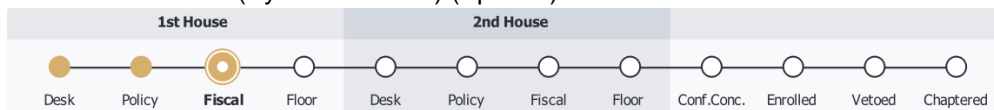
Priority: (3) Significant

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

AB 2640 (Hadwick, R) Commission on State Mandates: state mandates.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law creates the Commission on State Mandates and establishes procedures for implementing the requirement in the California Constitution that the state reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Existing law makes a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller and authorizes the Controller to make a field review of a claim after it has been submitted but before it has been reimbursed. Existing law requires the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days after issuance of a remittance advice of any adjustment to a claim for reimbursement that results from an audit or review. This bill would, instead, require the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days of any adjustment that results from an audit or review. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

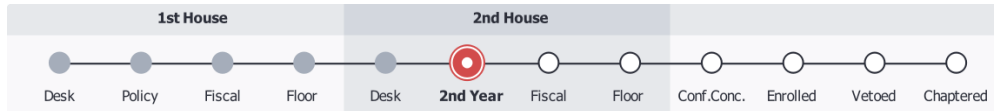
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

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: 09/12/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was L. GOV on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/10/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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)

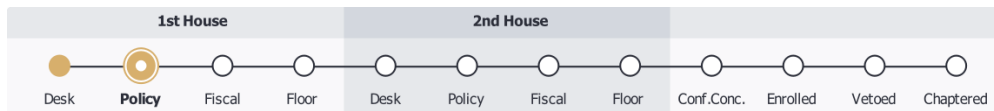
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

SB 879 (Laird, D) Budget Act of 2026.

Current Text: 01/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/12/2026 - Read first time.



Location: 01/09/2026 - Senate Budget and Fiscal Review

Summary: Would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/09/2026 text)

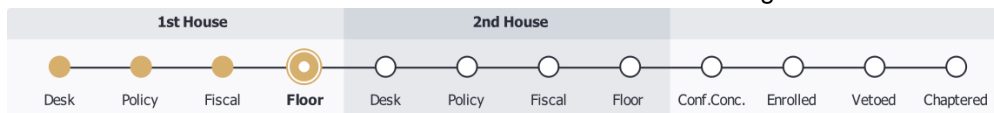
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

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

Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 03/19/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would expressly limit this prohibition to charges based on weight. The bill would also explicitly state that a fee, charge, or surcharge imposed by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide public services or public works is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision above. (Based on 03/11/2026 text)

Position: Support

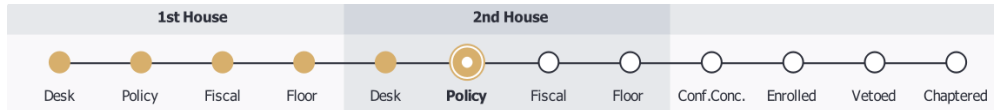
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

SB 935 (Choi, R) Local agency design-build projects: authorization.

Current Text: 01/29/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: Current law authorizes a local agency, as defined, with approval of its governing body, to procure design-build contracts for public works projects in excess of \$1,000,000, awarding the contract either to the lowest bid or the best value. Current law, among other requirements for the design-build procurement process, requires specified information submitted by a design-build entity to be certified under penalty of perjury. These provisions authorizing local agencies to use the design-build procurement process are repealed on January 1, 2031. This bill would repeal the above-described January 1, 2031, repeal date, thereby extending the operation of these provisions indefinitely. (Based on 01/29/2026 text)

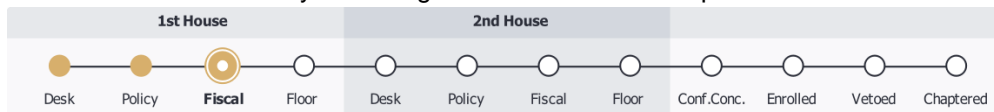
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

SB 1319 (Durazo, D) California Public Records Act: public investment funds.

Current Text: 04/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The California Public Records Act (act) requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. The act exempts from disclosure certain records regarding alternative investments in which public investment funds invest, including records containing information regarding the portfolio positions in which alternative investment funds invest. The act, however, requires certain information contained in those records to be disclosed, including, among other things, the name, address, and vintage year of each alternative investment vehicle. The act defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would additionally require the disclosure of certain additional information, including, among other things, the name of each general partner or manager of each alternative investment vehicle and of each person with a direct or indirect interest in the general partner or manager. The bill would except this information contained in those records subject to disclosure, as provided, from the records containing information regarding the portfolio positions described above that are exempt from disclosure. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

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

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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)

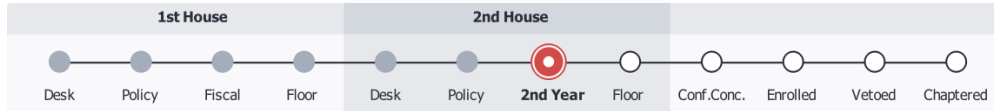
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

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

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

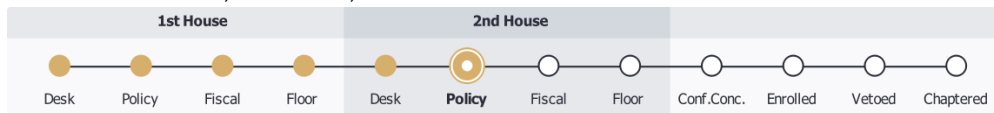
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 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

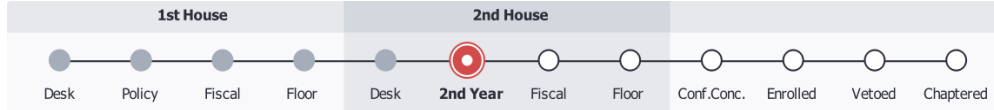
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

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

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HOUSING on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

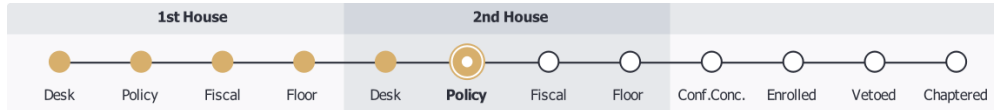
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

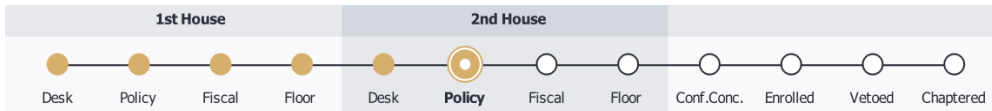
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

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

Status: 01/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules

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

Position: Oppose

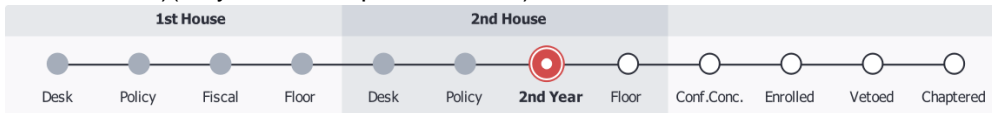
Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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, existing 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 plan check and specification reviews. The bill would also authorize an applicant to request additional submittals of applications that are not compliant with the permit standards. The bill, if a local agency finds that a complete application is noncompliant, would prohibit a local agency from requesting or requiring any action or inaction as a result of a building inspection undertaken to assess compliance with the applicable building permit standards that would represent a deviation from a previously approved building plan or similar approval for the building permit, except as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

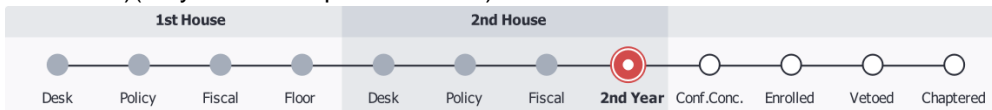
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

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

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



Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

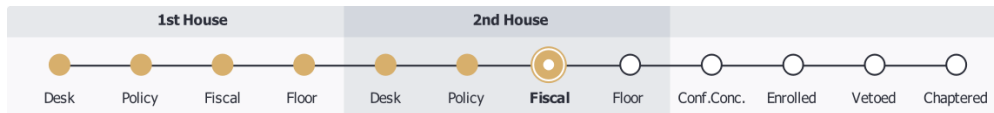
Priority: (2) Priority

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

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

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Senate Appropriations

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

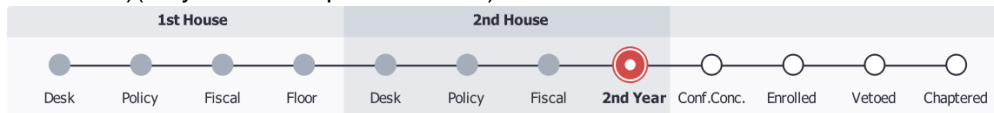
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 07/16/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 09/12/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/12/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: The Subdivision Map Act requires prescribed security from a developer if the act or a local ordinance authorizes or requires the furnishing of security in connection with the performance of any act or agreement. 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 security sufficient to protect the interests of purchasers, owners, and lessees, as necessary, 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 07/16/2025 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

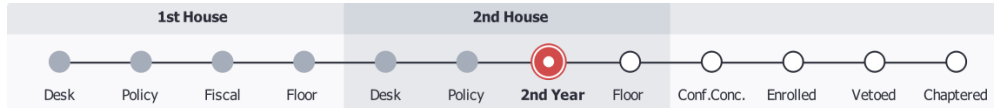
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 08/18/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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. 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, 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 require a large jurisdiction, as defined, to develop this program by July 1, 2026, and a small jurisdiction, as defined, to develop a program by January 1, 2028. 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. This 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 08/18/2025 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: 07/14/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act 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. The act 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 07/14/2025 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

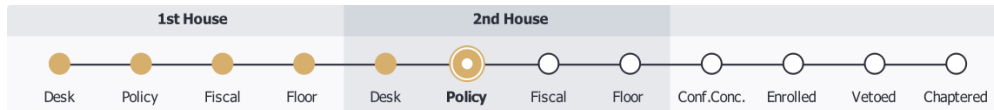
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 04/28/2026 - 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, except with respect to applications for housing development projects located in certain jurisdictions, 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, 2027, 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, 2027, a city, county, or city and county to accept an application submitted on the standardized application form. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

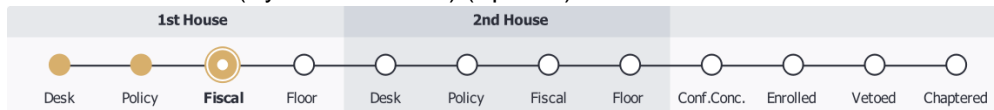
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

AB 1559 (Calderon, D) Residential property insurance images.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including residential property insurance. Existing law requires an insurer to send various notices to a policyholder at specified intervals. This bill would require an admitted insurer to notify a residential property insurance policyholder that aerial images may be taken or obtained of the insured property, as specified, unless a claim has been submitted or is pending on the property and the images will be used only for evaluating the claim. The bill would require the insurer to provide

the aerial images upon request, as specified, and would require the notice to include instructions regarding how a policyholder may make that request. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Position: Support

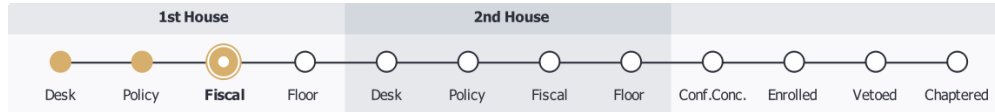
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

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

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

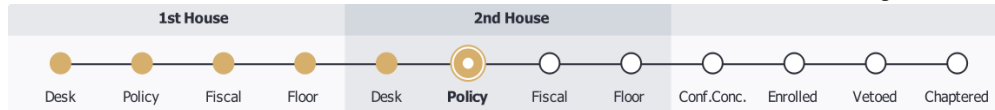
Summary: The Planning and Zoning law requires each planning agency to prepare and the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan containing specified elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, existing law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to various entities that includes specified information. This bill would, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, authorize a planning agency to include in that report the number of units approved for congregate care for the elderly or residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined, for up to 15% of a jurisdiction’s regional housing need allocation for any income category. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1573 (Bryan, D) Land use: housing elements: target population.

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/05/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element containing specified information, including an analysis of its special housing, emergency shelter, and supportive housing needs, as defined. Existing law defines the term “target population” for purposes of requirements applicable to the housing element to include certain persons, including persons with low incomes who have one or more disabilities and individuals eligible for specified developmental disability services. This bill would provide that the definition of the term “target population” for the purposes of requirements applicable to the housing element, as described above, may include victims of domestic violence, victims of sexual assault, and victims of human trafficking, as specified. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

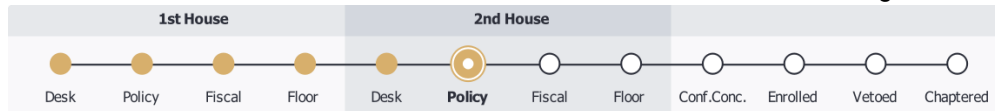
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1621 (Wilson, D) Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.

Current Text: 03/04/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 04/28/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency or state agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information required from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined. Existing 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. Existing law requires the time limits to be tolled, if the local agency or state agency requires review of the application by an outside entity, until the outside entity completes the review and returns the application, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local agency or state 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 or state agency to deny an application that is not compliant with the permit standards following 2 plan check and specification reviews. (Based on 03/04/2026 text)

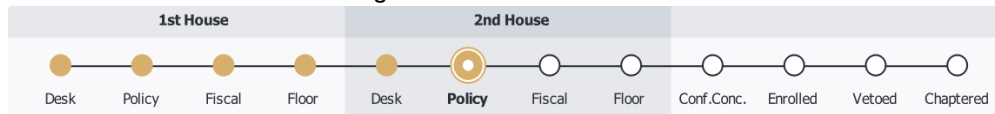
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1622 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Electrified security fences.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 64. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 04/09/2026 - Senate Rules

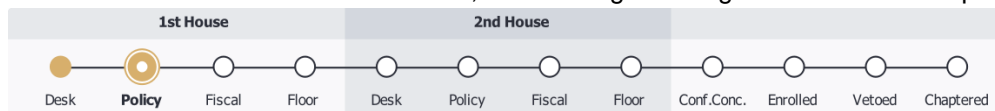
Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, driven by solar-charged batteries of no more than 12 volts of direct current, and used to protect and secure manufacturing or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial purpose that stores, parks, services, sells, or rents vehicles or other materials, subject to specified conditions. Current law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from prohibiting or conditioning the installation of an electrified security fence, as described above, except for requiring an administrative permit to confirm a fence abutting a property in residential use, or within 300 feet of a public park, childcare facility, recreation center, community center, or school facility, meets certain requirements. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2028. Current law, starting January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, and used to protect and secure commercial, manufacturing, or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial, manufacturing, or industrial purpose, subject to specified conditions and subject to prohibitions imposed by a city, county, or city and county through a local ordinance. This bill would indefinitely extend the operation of the electrified security fence provisions subject to repeal on January 1, 2028, and would repeal the provisions that become operative on January 1, 2028. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

AB 1624 (Zbur, D) Public Lands Protection Act.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/15/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 03/16/2026 - 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 of any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes, as provided. For these purposes, current law authorizes the legislative body to divide a county or city into zones, but requires that regulations adopted be uniform for each class or kind of building or use of land throughout each zone. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill, the Public Lands Protection Act, would, upon transfer to any private or nonfederal entity of a parcel of land located within the state that is owned by the United States

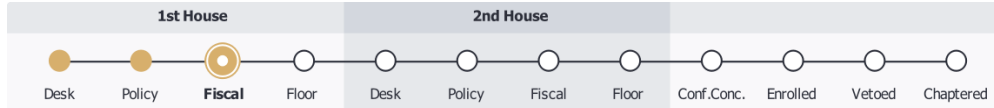
government on or after January 1, 2025, and that has been designated in an adopted general plan or zoning ordinance as open space, public land, resource conservation, or an equivalent conservation-oriented designation, immediately subject that parcel to the zoning designation and associated state and local restrictions. The bill would also, upon transfer of a parcel of land located within the state that is owned by the United States government on or after January 1, 2025, and that has not been designated in an adopted general plan or zoning ordinance at the time of transfer to any private or nonfederal entity, automatically subject that parcel to the most restrictive conservation-oriented zoning designation currently applied in the jurisdiction, by operation of law. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1710 (Carrillo, D) Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards.

Current Text: 02/04/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act 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. 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 02/04/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

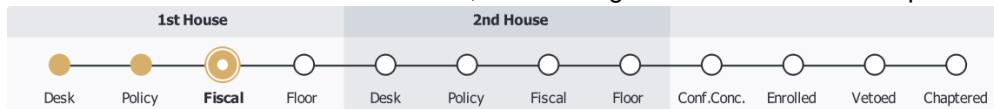
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1738 (Carrillo, D) State Housing Law: remote inspections.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce the provisions of the State Housing Law, the State Building Standards Code, and other specified rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the State Housing Law pertaining to standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law authorizes an officer, employee, or agent of an enforcement agency to enter and inspect any building or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with, or prevent a violation of, any provision of the State Housing Law, the building standards published in the State Building Standards Code, and other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of the State Housing Law. Existing law provides certain immunities to a public entity or employee immunity relative to an inspection or license, as provided. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county to offer a homeowner or contractor the option of requesting remote inspections for all or a subset of an inspection required by a building permit for specified works in one- or 2-family dwelling units, by July 1, 2027, as provided. The bill would apply the above-described immunities to remote inspections. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

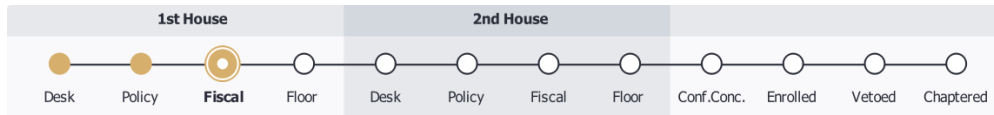
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 04/20/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 22).
Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law contains various provisions requiring a local government that receives an application for certain types of qualified housing developments to review the application under a streamlined, ministerial approval process, depending on the type of housing development, as specified. Existing law, the Subdivision Map Act, vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Existing law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, among other things, requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, except as provided. This bill, the Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act, would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a townhome housing development project that is subject to a prescribed ministerial approval process if the development complies with certain procedural requirements and satisfies specified objective planning standards. The bill would also require a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a townhome development project that meets all of specified requirements, including that the proposed subdivision will result in parcels and residential units that will meet prescribed densities and that the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet. (Based on 04/20/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

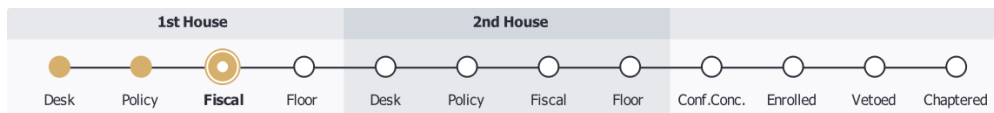
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1771 (Alvarez, D) State Housing Law: apartment houses.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide building standards relating to occupancy, use, and maintenance of hotels, motels, lodging houses, apartment houses, and dwellings, and authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to adopt rules and regulations for this purpose. Pursuant to that authority, existing law requires a manager or other responsible person to reside upon the premises and have charge of every apartment house in which there are 16 or more apartments, as specified. This bill would require the department to analyze the efficacy of the above-described manager residence requirement and to submit a report to the Legislature with recommendations on whether to maintain, modify, or repeal the requirement no later than January 1, 2029, as specified. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

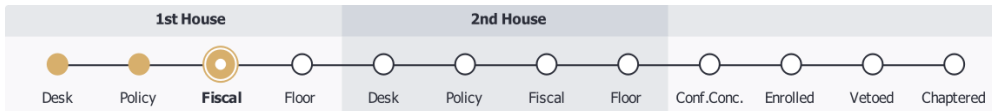
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/16/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 15).
Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county to administratively approve an application to install an electric vehicle charging station through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit, and requires every local government to adopt an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations, as provided. Existing law requires fees charged by a local agency for specified purposes, including permits, to not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee charged in excess of this cost is submitted to, and approved by, 2/3 of the electors. Existing law, until January 1, 2034, prohibits a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for a solar energy system that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed \$450 plus \$15 per kilowatt for each kilowatt above 15kW for residential solar energy systems, and \$1,000 plus \$7 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus \$5 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for commercial solar energy systems, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. This bill, until January 1, 2036, would prohibit a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for an electric vehicle charging station that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed \$100 plus \$15 per kilowatt for each kilowatt above 15kW for residential electric vehicle charging stations, and \$500 plus \$5 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus \$2 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for commercial electric vehicle charging stations, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

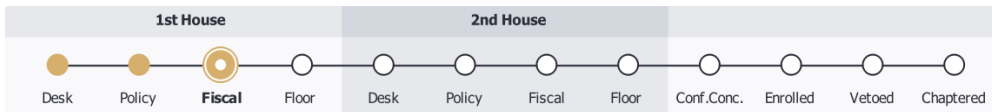
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 1975 (Schultz, D) Electrical corporations: distribution grid utilization metric.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. This bill would require the commission, on or before December 31, 2027, to develop a methodology for calculating a distribution grid utilization metric, as specified. The bill would require each large electrical corporation, in a manner, frequency, and geographic scope determined by the commission, to submit a publicly available report to the commission with the results of the large electrical corporation's distribution grid utilization metric calculations, as specified. The bill would require the commission to establish and periodically update, as appropriate, a distribution grid utilization standard for each large electrical corporation and to ensure the distribution grid utilization standard encourages, and does not inhibit, electrification. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

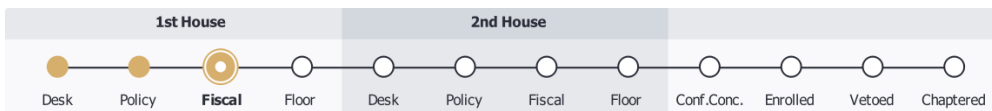
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 2074 (Haney, D) Regional transit hub districts: downtown housing developments.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 3.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law generally regulates local government zoning and approval of certain types of housing development projects. The law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a prescribed ministerial approval process if the development complies with certain procedural requirements and satisfies specified objective planning standards. The law also requires a housing development project within a specified distance of a transit-oriented development stop to 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 specified requirements, as applicable. This bill would, by July 1, 2027, require major transit cities to designate one or more regional transit hub districts and prescribe requirements for those districts, including requiring that a district make a downtown housing development an allowable use, as specified. The bill would prescribe requirements for downtown housing developments, including requiring specified labor standards and requiring the developments to be eligible for streamlined ministerial approval, as specified. The bill would establish the Downtown Revitalization Loan Fund and continuously appropriate moneys in the fund to the California Housing Finance Agency for the purpose of making loans to applicants to develop downtown housing developments, as specified. By establishing a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

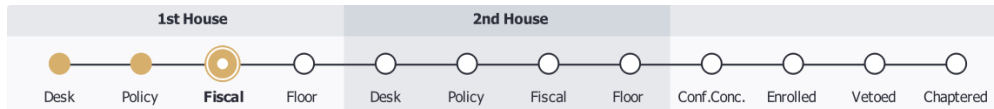
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 2118 (Hoover, R) Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022: use by right: objective standards.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/28/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/20/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022, until January 1, 2033, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a mixed-income housing development along a commercial corridor that satisfies specified site criteria, affordability criteria, and objective development standards, and deems a housing development that meets those requirements a use by right and subject to streamlined, ministerial review. Existing law prohibits the objective standards from precluding a development from being built at specified residential density required and from requiring the development to reduce unit size to meet the objective standards. This bill would also prohibit the objective standards from prohibiting or otherwise limiting mixed-use development in a housing development project. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

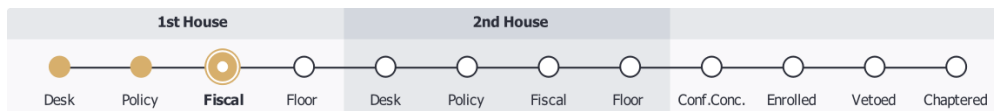
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 2139 (Garcia, D) Surplus lands: exempt surplus land: City of Ontario.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines "surplus land" for these purposes to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. Existing law requires that land be declared either "surplus land" or "exempt surplus land," as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency's policies or procedures. Existing law provides that an agency is not required to follow the requirements for the disposal of surplus land for "exempt surplus land." Existing law defines "exempt surplus land" to include certain types of land. Existing law makes a local agency that disposes of surplus land, in violation of the requirements for the disposal of surplus land after receiving specified notification from the department that the local agency is in violation, liable for a penalty of 30% of the applicable disposition value for a first violation and 50% for any subsequent violation, as provided. This bill would expand

the definition of “exempt surplus land” to include certain land owned by the City of Ontario that satisfies specified requirements. The bill would require that these requirements be contained in a covenant or restriction recorded against the surplus land at the time of disposition, as provided. The bill would require that the city meet specified requirements to declare exempt surplus land pursuant to these provisions, including depositing funds from the deposition into a local housing-specific set-aside account, as provided. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

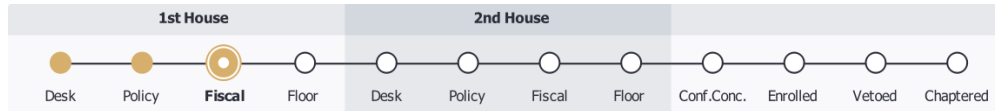
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 2170 (Boerner, D) California Environmental Quality Act: overburdened communities: notices and hearings: translations.

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

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. Existing law requires a lead agency to be responsible for determining whether the project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration is required, as provided. Existing law, for certain projects, establishes a ministerial review process with modified environmental assessment procedures, as provided. This bill, notwithstanding the above-described provisions relating to determinations by a lead agency, would require an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration, as determined by the lead agency, for any project, except as provided, that includes the development, intensification, or substantial expansion of an industrial use if the project is located in or within 1/2 mile of an overburdened community, as defined. The bill would disqualify these projects from receiving a statutory exemption or ministerial review process. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

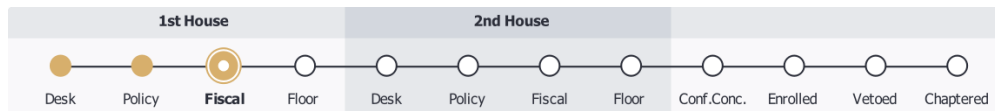
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 2296 (Papan, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law existing law authorizes at least 2 or more cities and a county, or counties, at least 28 months prior to the scheduled housing element revision, to form a subregional entity to allocate the subregion’s existing and projected housing need among its members. If the council of governments does not receive a notification of this formation at least 28 months prior to the update, existing law requires the council of governments to implement specified requirements regarding the regional housing need process. Existing law requires the council of governments to determine the share of regional housing need assigned to each delegate subregion at least 25 months prior to the scheduled revision. This bill would extend the above-described timeline for cities and counties to form a subregional entity to allocate the subregion’s housing need, as provided, from 28 months to 34 months, and the above-described timeline for the council of governments to determine the share of regional housing need assigned to each subregion from 25 months to 31 months, respectively. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

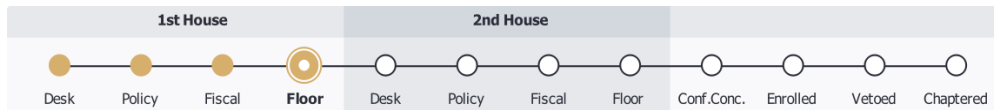
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 authorizes a local agency, as defined, to initiate proceedings to establish a community facilities district as an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services, especially in developing areas undergoing rehabilitation, only if it has first considered and adopted local goals and policies, as prescribed. Existing law authorizes a local agency to take any actions or make any determinations which it determines are necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the act and which are not otherwise prohibited by law. This bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from taking certain actions with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as defined, including abandoning the proposed establishment of the district, as specified, unless prior to taking the action it makes findings based upon substantial evidence that, among other things, establishment of the district, levying the special taxes, or incurring bonded indebtedness, as applicable, would have a specific adverse impact upon the public interest. The bill would specify that these provisions do not require or prohibit the legislative body from taking any other action authorized by the act with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as specified. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Position: Pending

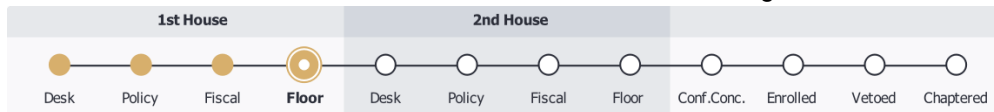
Priority: (3) Significant

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

AB 2415 (Hoover, R) Transit-oriented housing developments: alternative plans.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law requires a housing development project to be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development on any site zoned for residential, mixed, or commercial development within prescribed distances of a transit-oriented development stop if the development complies with specified requirements. Existing law applies these provisions to a local agency beginning July 1, 2026, unless the local agency adopts an ordinance or local transit-oriented development alternative plan, as specified. Existing law prescribes requirements for these plans, including requiring that the plan not reduce the capacity in any transit-oriented development zone in total units or residential floor area by more than 50%. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would provide that a transit-oriented development alternative plan may reduce the capacity in up to one transit-oriented development zone in total units or residential floor area by more than 50% if certain requirements are met. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

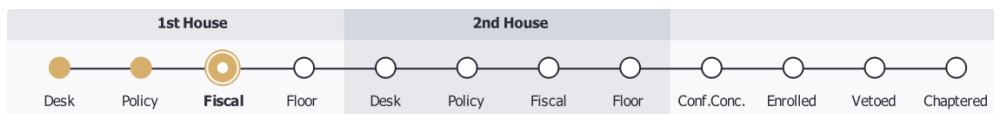
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 2433 (Alvarez, D) Housing development: density bonus.

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to grant a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, to an applicant for a housing development when the applicant seeks a density bonus for the housing development, as specified, if the applicant agrees to construct, among other things, a specified percentage of units for very low income, lower income, or senior citizen housing, and meets other requirements. This bill would, instead, require a city or county to grant a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, to an applicant for a housing development when the applicant submits an application for a housing development that a city, county, or city and county determines meets specified criteria, including, among others, the housing development includes specified percentage of units for very low income, lower income, or senior citizen housing. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

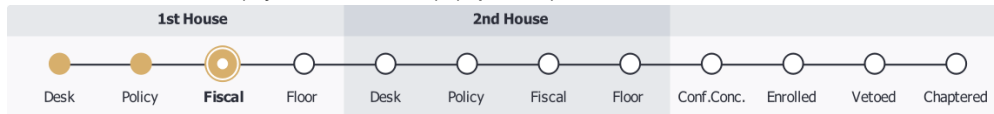
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 2517 (Calderon, D) Fire safety: fire hazard severity zones.

Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state that are not state responsibility areas, commonly known as local responsibility areas, as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to periodically review and make recommendations relative to very high fire hazard severity zones within local responsibility areas. Under existing law, this review is required to coincide with review of state responsibility area lands every 5 years and, when possible, fall within the timeframes for each county's general plan update. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving the recommendations from the State Fire Marshal. Existing law authorizes a local agency to, at its discretion, include areas within its jurisdiction not identified as very high fire hazard severity zones by the State Fire Marshal as very high fire hazard severity zones and areas not identified as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones by the State Fire Marshal as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. Under existing law, a local agency is required to transmit a copy of this adopted ordinance to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection within 30 days of adoption. Existing law provides that changes made by a local agency to the recommendations made by the State Fire Marshal are final. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to, no fewer than 180 days before finalizing the designation of local responsibility areas as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, post specified information relating to those designations on its public internet website, provide at least one workshop on the draft maps for stakeholder participation, host a 30-day public comment period to receive written comments from interested stakeholders, respond to all written comments by local agencies regarding land use and zoning matters that address the accuracy of the data used by the State Fire Marshal for those designations within 30 days of the end of the public comment period, and coordinate with other state agencies to help educate their constituencies, as specified. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

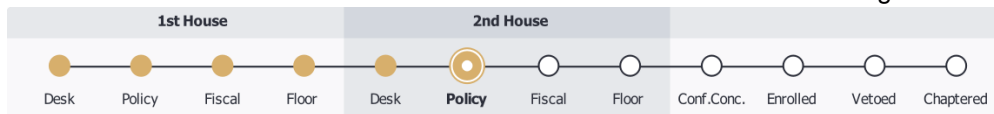
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

AB 2576 (Harabedian, D) Transit-oriented development.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/05/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Existing law provides that a housing development project shall be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development if specified conditions and requirements are met. Existing law provides that these provisions do not apply to a local agency until January 1, 2026, unless the local agency adopts an ordinance or local transit-oriented development alternative plan, as defined, deemed compliant by the Department of Housing and Community Development before July 1, 2026. Existing law specifies that, beginning on January 1, 2027, a local government that denies a housing development project meeting the requirements referenced above that is located in a high-resource area is presumed to be in violation of specified law and immediately liable for specified penalties. Existing law specifies exclusions from the provisions described above, including a site with a historic resource designated as of January 1, 2025, on a local register. This bill would also exclude from the provisions described above, a contributing site within a historic district included on the State Historic Resources Inventory designated before January 1, 2025, and a parcel individually listed as a historical resource included on the State Historic Resources Inventory designated before January 1, 2025. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

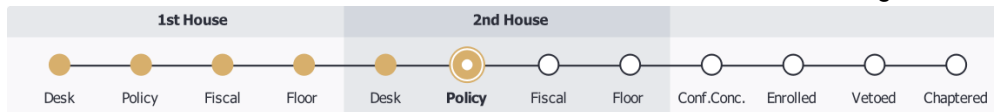
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 2601 (Lee, D) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval and subdivisions.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/05/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county 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. Existing law requires a local agency to consider ministerially a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone, without discretionary review or a hearing, if the proposed housing development meets specified requirements. Existing law requires a local agency to ministerially approve a parcel map for an urban lot split if the parcel meets specified requirements. This bill would require that an application for a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone, as described above, be eligible for concurrent processing with an application for a parcel map for an urban lot split, as provided. The bill would authorize a local agency to condition issuance of building permits, grading permits, or certificates of occupancy for a proposed housing development upon the applicant first obtaining approval and recording a parcel map for eligible parcels pursuant to the above-described urban lot split provisions. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

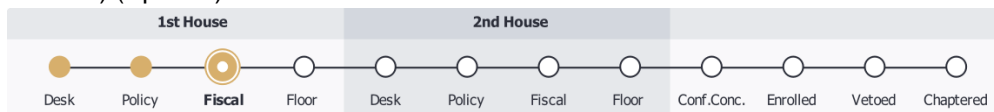
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 2676 (Gallagher, R) Housing Crisis Act of 2019.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law, known as the Housing Crisis Act of 2019, with respect to land where housing is an allowable use and except as specified, prohibits a county or city, including the electorate exercising its local initiative or referendum power, in which specified conditions exist, determined as provided by the Department of Housing and Community Development, from enacting a development policy, standard, or condition, as defined, that would have certain effects. Under existing law, these proscribed policies, standards, or conditions include, among others, (A) changing the land use designation or zoning of a parcel or parcels of property to a less intensive use or reducing the intensity of land use within an existing zoning district below what was allowed

under the general plan or specific plan land use designation and zoning ordinances of the county or city as in effect on January 1, 2018, and (B) imposing or enforcing a moratorium on housing development within all or a portion of the jurisdiction of the county or city, except as provided. Existing law states that these prohibitions apply to any zoning ordinance adopted or amended on or after the effective date of these provisions, and that any development policy, standard, or condition on or after that date that does not comply is deemed void. Existing law prohibits a county or city subject to these provisions from enforcing a zoning ordinance imposing a moratorium or other similar restriction on or limitation of housing development until it has submitted the ordinance to, and received approval from, the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires the department to approve a zoning ordinance submitted to it only if the department determines that the zoning ordinance satisfies these requirements. If the department denies approval of the zoning ordinance, as specified, existing law states that the ordinance is deemed void. This bill would expand the prohibition against enacting a development policy, standard, or condition that has the effect of imposing or enforcing a moratorium on housing development within all or a portion of the jurisdiction of the county or city to also prohibit these policies, standards, or conditions within the sphere of influence of a city, as defined. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

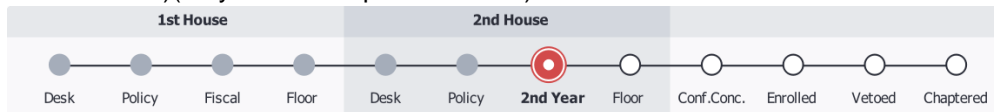
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 35 (Umberg, D) Alcohol and drug programs.

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Public Health and prohibits the operation of one of those facilities without a current valid license. Current law requires the department, if a facility is alleged to be in violation of that prohibition, to conduct a site visit to investigate the allegation. Current law requires, if the department’s employee or agent finds evidence that the facility is providing services without a license, the employee or agent to take specified actions, including, among others, submitting the findings of the investigation to the department and issuing a written notice to the facility that includes the date by which the facility is required to cease providing services. This bill would require the department, if it determines it has jurisdiction over the allegation, to initiate that investigation within 10 days of receiving the allegation and, except as specified, complete the investigation within 60 days of initiating the investigation. The bill would require the department, if it receives a complaint that does not fall under its jurisdiction, to notify the complainant that it does not investigate that type of complaint. The bill would require the employee or agent to provide the notice described above within 10 days of the employee or agency submitting their findings to the department and to conduct a followup site visit to determine whether the facility has ceased providing services as required. The bill would authorize, in counties that elect to administer the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system and that provide optional recovery housing services, the county behavioral health agency to request approval from the department to conduct a site visit of a recovery residence that is alleged to be operating without a license. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

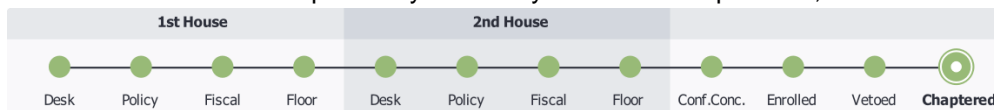
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life, Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 72 (Caballero, D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

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

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 210, Statutes of 2025



Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as “The California Water Plan.” Current law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, and water transfers, that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Current law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to expand the membership of the advisory committee to include, among others, tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department, as part of the 2033 update to the plan, to update the interim planning target for 2050, as provided. The bill would require the target to consider the identified and future water needs for all beneficial uses, including, but not limited to, urban uses, agricultural uses, tribal uses, and the environment, and ensure safe drinking water for all Californians, among other things. The bill would require the plan to include specified components, including a discussion of the estimated costs, benefits, and impacts of any project type or action that is recommended by the department within the plan that could help achieve the water supply targets. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

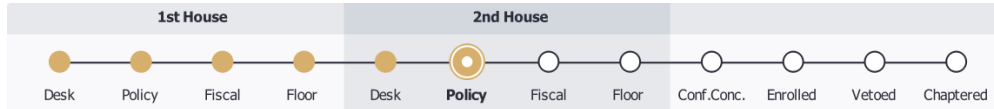
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 73 (Cervantes, D) Elections: inspection of voting systems.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2026 - Assembly Rule 56 suspended.



Location: 04/27/2026 - Assembly Elections

Summary: Existing law requires a state or local agency or political subdivision that files or is served with a court action relating to elections that contains a claim arising under federal law to provide written notice to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, as specified. This bill would require an elections official to immediately notify the Secretary of State and the Attorney General when a court order related to the search or seizure of a voting system or other specified records, software or materials, is being executed. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

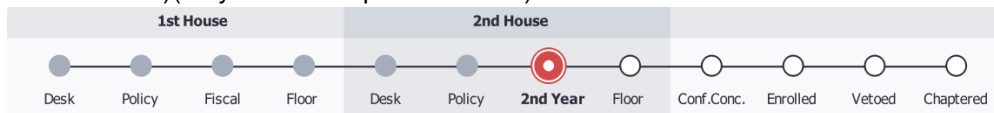
Priority: (3) Significant

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

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: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

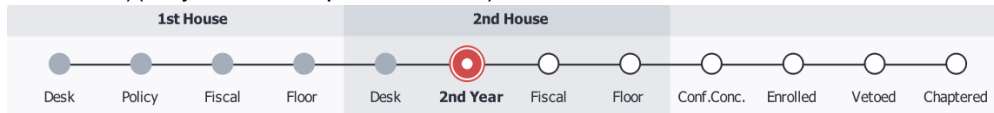
Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Health Care Services. Current law prohibits operating an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility to provide recovery, treatment, or detoxification 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 423 (Gonzalez, D) Housing: real property transfer taxes: affordability covenants.

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

Status: 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was L. GOV. on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

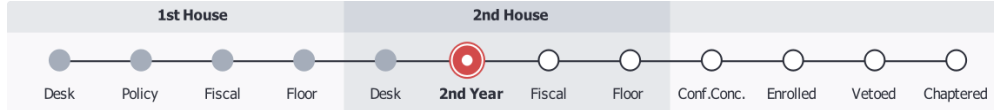
Summary: The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing and to provide housing assistance and home loans. Current law sets forth various general powers of the department in implementing these programs, including authorizing the department to enter into long-term contracts or agreements of up to 30 years for the purpose of servicing loans or grants or enforcing regulatory agreements or other security documents. Current law creates the California Housing Finance Agency within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and authorizes the agency to make loans to finance affordable housing. This bill would allow a state or local agency administering an affordable housing program to enter into or modify a provision of a regulatory agreement regarding curing an event of default, if prescribed conditions apply. The bill would exempt a regulatory agreement entered into or altered pursuant to its provisions from any conflicting land use restriction, declaration of restrictive covenants, deed restriction, or similar instrument, as provided. The bill would specify that its provisions are not to be construed to supersede any other law governing the foreclosure of deeds of trust or mortgages and the extinguishment of junior interests. (Based on 09/09/2025 text)

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

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: 09/12/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was L. GOV on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 09/10/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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)

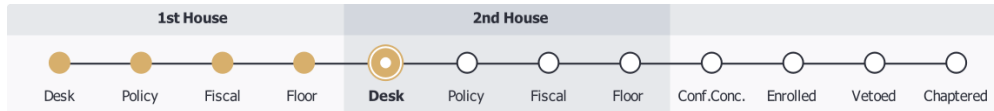
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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

SB 607 (Wiener, D) University of California: California Institutes for Science and Innovation.

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

Status: 01/20/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/20/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Current law authorizes the Regents of the University of California to establish 4 California Institutes for Science and Innovation at separate campuses of the University of California for specified purposes. Current law authorizes the concentration of each institute to include, among other concentrations, medicine, bioengineering, or space. This bill would explicitly authorize the concentration of an institute to include artificial intelligence. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

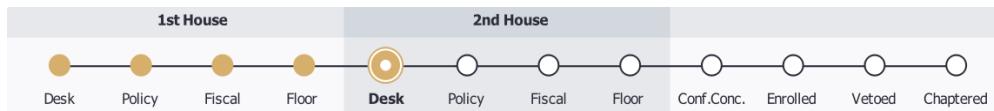
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

SB 677 (Wiener, D) Housing development: transit-oriented development.

Current Text: 01/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 24. Noes 10.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/26/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Current law requires 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 certain applicable requirements, as provided. Among these requirements, current law establishes requirements concerning height limits, density, and residential floor area ratio in accordance with a

development's proximity to specified tiers of TOD stops, as provided, and requires a development to meet specified labor standards that require that a specified affidavit be signed under penalty of perjury, under specified circumstances. Current law specifies that a development proposed pursuant to these provisions is eligible for streamlined, ministerial approval, as provided. Current law defines, among other terms, the term "high-frequency commuter rail" for purposes of these provisions to mean a commuter rail service operating a total of at least 48 trains per day across both directions, not including temporary service changes of less than one month or unplanned disruptions, and not meeting the standard for very high frequency commuter rail, at any point in the past three years. Current law also defines the term "Tier 2 transit-oriented development stop" for these purposes to mean a TOD stop within an urban transit county, as defined, excluding a Tier 1 transit-oriented development stop, as defined, served by light rail transit, by high-frequency commuter rail, or by bus service meeting specified standards. This bill would revise the definition of "high-frequency commuter rail" to instead mean a public commuter or intercity rail station with a total of at least 48 passenger trains on average per weekday across all directions, not including temporary service changes of less than one month or unplanned disruptions, and not meeting the standard for very high frequency commuter rail, at any point in the past three years. (Based on 01/08/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

Priority: (2) Priority

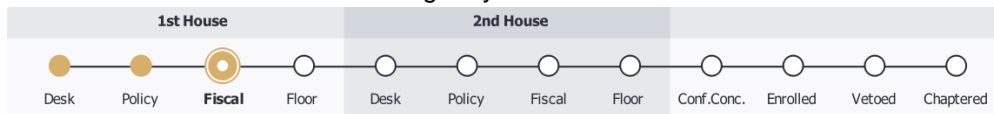
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

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

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Senate Appropriations

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

(Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

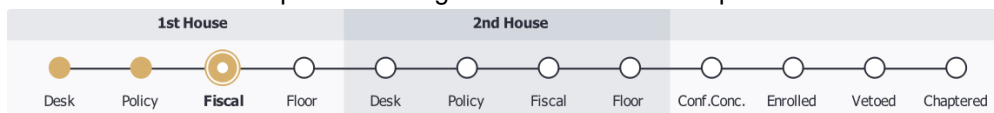
Priority: (3) Significant

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

SB 904 (Seyarto, R) Recovery from wildfires.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/27/2026 - April 27 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/27/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and

authorizes the Governor to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency, including, but not limited to, suspending specified statutes, ordinances, orders, regulations, or rules. This bill would impose specific duties on the Department of Housing and Community Development if the Office of Emergency Services makes a written determination, within 10 days after the date that the Governor declared a state of emergency relating to a wildfire, that the wildfire caused substantial structural damage requiring significant rebuilding efforts, as defined. The bill would require the department, under this condition, to consult with other specified state entities and local governments to identify state permitting requirements, provisions in the California Building Standards Code, and local procedures that could be suspended or revised to support recovery and rebuilding efforts as a result of the wildfire, as specified. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

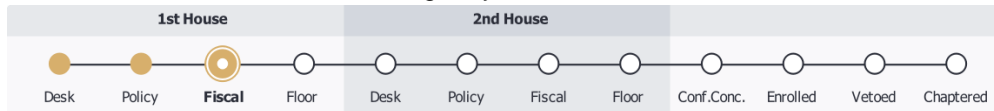
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 908 (Wiener, D) Residential windows: retrofitting: residential window replacement projects: California Building Code compliance.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Existing law places various limits and prohibitions on the governing documents, as defined, relative to an owner's separate interest within those developments. This bill would prohibit those governing documents from limiting or prohibiting the owner of a separate interest within a common interest development from completing a residential window replacement project, as defined, or from imposing any requirements on California Energy Code-compliant windows in a housing development project, as defined. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

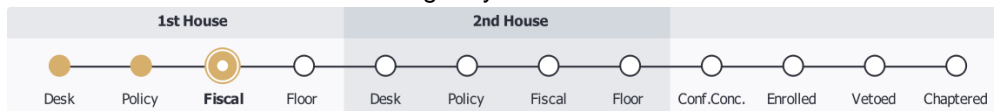
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 913 (Becker, D) Resource adequacy: aggregated distributed capacity resources.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/20/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Would require the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in coordination with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Independent System Operator, on or before June 30, 2027, to enhance existing market-integrated pathways for aggregated distributed capacity resources, as defined, to qualify as resource adequacy capacity, as specified. The bill would require the PUC to allow electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to include aggregated distributed capacity resources in resource adequacy filings and PUC-ordered procurement, as specified. The bill would require the PUC, on or before June 30, 2027, to develop recommendations for changes to the Independent System Operator's proxy demand resource and the distributed energy resource aggregation participation models to be consistent with the PUC's requirements for aggregated distributed capacity resources pursuant to these provisions, and to request that the Independent System Operator implement these changes in a new or existing initiative. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

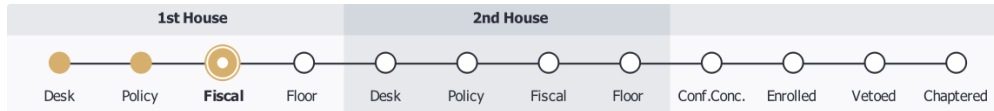
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 1116 (Caballero, D) Planning and zoning: housing development projects: subdivisions.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county 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. Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a housing development project on a subdivided lot, as specified, that meets specified requirements, and requires a local agency to ministerially consider that application, as specified. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing on a housing development on a lot subdivided as specified an objective zoning standard, objective subdivision standard, or objective design standard that, among other things, physically precludes the development of a project built to specified densities. However, with respect to certain lots, existing law allows a local agency to impose a height limit of no less than the height allowed pursuant to the existing zoning designation applicable to the lot. Existing law authorizes a local agency to adopt an ordinance to implement these requirements. This bill would require the height limits under these provisions to apply exclusively to the physical height of a building rather than the number of floors. The bill would additionally prohibit a local agency from imposing specified front or internal setbacks, except as specified. The bill would also modify prohibitions relating to density on the lot, among other things. The bill would require that the above-described provisions relating to ministerial approval of housing developments on certain subdivided lots be interpreted liberally in favor of producing the maximum number of total housing units. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

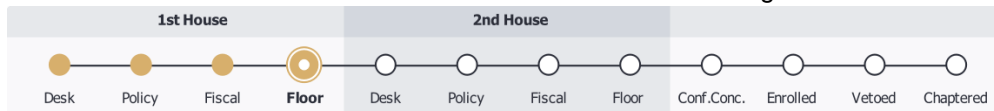
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/05/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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

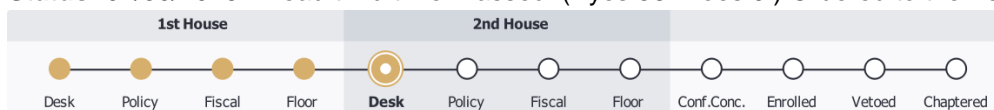
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 1170 (Durazo, D) Joint powers agreements: nonprofit housing developers.

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly.



Location: 04/30/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, as defined, to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as provided. Among other things, that act also authorizes a mutual water company to enter into a joint powers agreement with any public agency for the purposes of risk pooling, as specified. The Government Claims Act, among other things, authorizes public entities, mutual water companies, public agencies, water corporations, and mutual water companies to provide insurance under that act by a joint powers agreement, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize a nonprofit housing developer to enter into a joint powers agreement with any public agency for the purpose of risk pooling, and would expand the list of entities authorized to provide insurance by a joint powers agreement to include nonprofit housing developers. The bill would require that, if a nonprofit housing developer enters into a joint powers agreement with one or more public agencies, that the agreement ensure that no participating public agency becomes responsible for the underlying debts or liabilities of the joint powers agreement and that any participating public agency be indemnified against those debts and liabilities. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

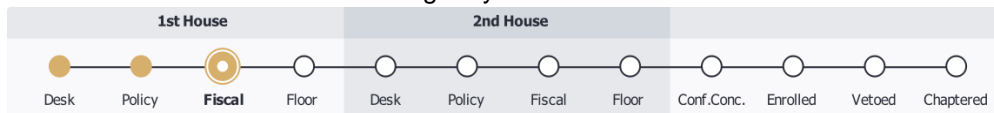
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 1215 (Cortese, D) Electrical corporations: electric vehicle charging stations: multifamily housing properties.

Current Text: 04/29/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires each electrical corporation, not later than February 28, 2021, to file an advice letter for, and requires the commission, not later than June 30, 2021, to approve, a new tariff or rule that authorizes each electrical corporation to design and deploy all electrical distribution infrastructure on the utility side of the customer's meter for all customers installing separately metered infrastructure to support charging stations, other than those in single-family residences. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish strategies and quantifiable metrics to maximize the use of feasible and cost-effective electric vehicle grid integration, as defined, by January 1, 2030, as specified. This bill would require the commission, on or before March 1, 2027, to establish targets for each electrical corporation to install electric vehicle charging stations at multifamily housing properties. The bill would require the commission to ensure the targets reduce costs for all ratepayers, and to require electrical corporations to make annual progress reports and to provide to the commission corresponding maps that identify the proposed multifamily housing properties within its service territory where use will be highest based on distribution system planning and experience with electric vehicle charging station infrastructure. (Based on 04/29/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

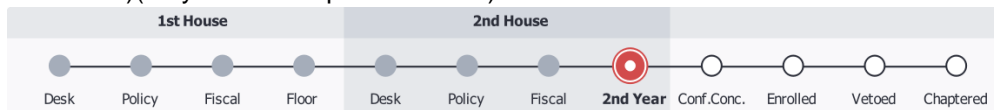
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Public Safety

AB 237 (Patel, D) Crimes: threats.

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

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



Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law 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

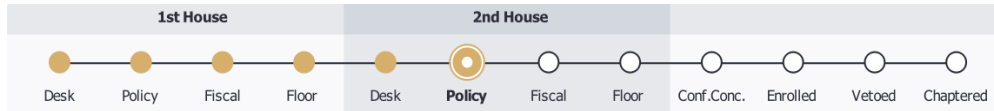
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

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

Status: 04/27/2026 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.



Location: 04/27/2026 - Senate Rules

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

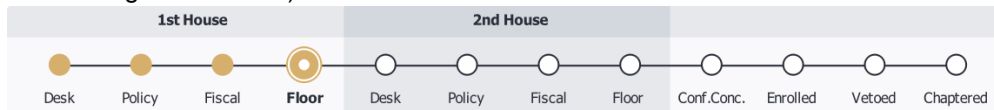
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Public Safety

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

AB 1231 (Elhawary, D) Criminal procedure: Safer Communities Through Opportunities Act.

Current Text: 09/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 09/13/2025 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 21. Noes 16. Page 3019.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Joint Rules 61(a)(14) and 51(a)(4) suspended. (Ayes 59. Noes 20. Page 3413.) Assembly Rule 63 suspended. (Page 3484.) Assembly refused to concur in Senate amendments. (Ayes 34. Noes 27. Page 3497.) Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Elhawary. (Set for Hearing on 1/5/2025)



Location: 09/13/2025 - Assembly RECONSIDERATION

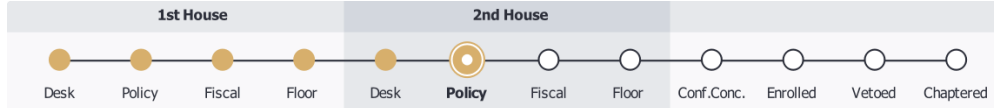
Summary: Current law authorizes a judge in the superior court in which a misdemeanor is being prosecuted to offer misdemeanor diversion to a defendant. Current law, upon successful completion of the terms, conditions, or programs ordered by the court, makes the arrest upon which the diversion was imposed deemed to have never occurred, except as specified relating to application to be a peace officer. This bill, the Safer Communities Through Opportunities Act, would authorize a court to exercise its discretion to grant pretrial diversion on a felony offense, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would authorize the court to consider information from, among others, the prosecutor and the defense in determining whether or not to grant diversion and would prohibit a court from granting diversion unless it finds that the diversion plan mitigates any unreasonable risk of danger to public safety and that the defendant is likely to benefit from the services provided in the diversion plan. The bill would authorize a court to consider reinstating criminal proceedings in certain circumstances, such as the commission of a misdemeanor committed while the defendant is receiving pretrial diversion services that shows a propensity for violence, among others. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

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

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

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 2.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

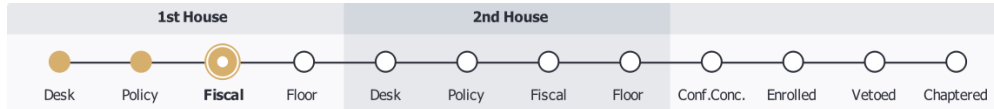
Summary: The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. The Teachers' Retirement Law establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, on and after January 1, 2027, would require a retirement system subject to PEPRA to adjust pensionable compensation limits to be consistent with specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. The bill would require a new member of STRS to be subject to specified limits of the Teachers' Retirement Law. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Position: Oppose
Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Human Resources, Public Safety

AB 1537 (Bryan, D) Peace officers: secondary employment.

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

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

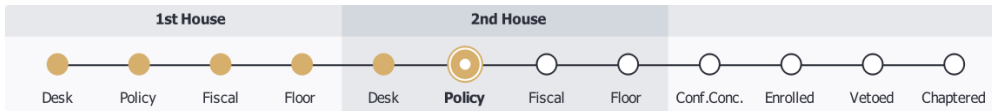
Summary: Existing law provides that every executive or ministerial officer, employee, or appointee of the State of California, or any county or city therein, or any political subdivision thereof, who knowingly asks, receives, or agrees to receive any emolument, gratuity, or reward, or any promise thereof excepting such as may be authorized by law for doing an official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law exempts from that offense certain employment by a peace officer while off duty, as specified. Existing law also provides that a peace officer shall not be prohibited from engaging in other employment while off duty, as specified. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, prohibit a peace officer from being employed by, or being an independent contractor of or volunteer for, the United States Department of Homeland Security or its contractors or any other entity that assists with or engages in immigration enforcement. The bill would provide that failure to comply with this provision constitutes, for certain purposes, an act of dishonesty and that it is grounds for decertification as a peace officer. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1541 (Dixon, R) Human trafficking: data.

Current Text: 02/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/16/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 68. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 04/16/2026 - Senate Rules

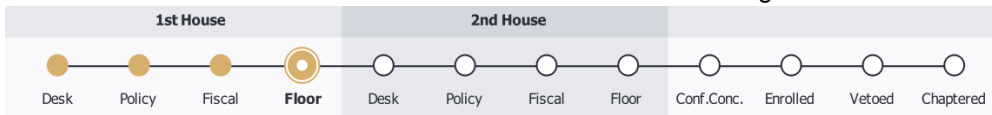
Summary: Current law requires the Department of Justice to collect data from specified local law enforcement agencies and to make available on the department’s OpenJustice Web portal information relating to criminal statistics. Current law requires those law enforcement agencies to install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data and to report the data to the Attorney General in the manner the Attorney General prescribes. Current law requires the department to include information concerning arrests for human trafficking and the number of individuals who have been a victim of human trafficking, as reported through the California Incident-Based Reporting System, in the information made available on the OpenJustice Web portal. This bill would require that the information included on the OpenJustice Web portal include the number of individuals arrested, the number of individuals convicted, and the number of victims of human trafficking, as specified. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1544 (Krell, D) Court proceedings: media access.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

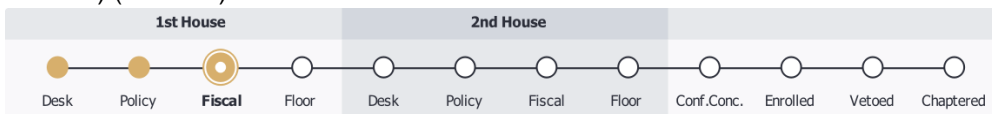
Summary: The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts. Existing law requires the sittings of every court to be public, except as authorized. This bill would bar a judicial officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement officer from prohibiting a member of the press or public from accessing court proceedings that are open to the public. The bill would authorize a violation of that provision to be subject to civil penalties, as specified. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Subject: Legal and Records Management, Public Safety

AB 1546 (Schultz, D) Vehicles: driving under the influence.

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

Status: 03/04/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 3). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

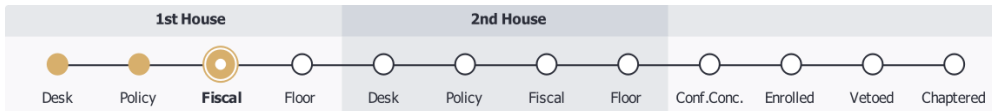
Summary: Under existing law, if a person is convicted of either driving under the influence (DUI) of any alcoholic beverage or drug, or under the combined influence of any alcoholic beverage and drug or driving while having 0.08% or more, by weight, of alcohol in the person’s blood within 10 years of 2 separate violations of specified DUI offenses, or any combination thereof, that resulted in convictions, that person has committed an offense punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 120 days nor more than one year and by a fine, as specified. This bill would, instead, make the above DUI conviction punishable as a wobbler by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 120 days nor more than one year and by a fine, as specified, or by imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months or 2 or 3 years and a fine, as specified. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1557 (Papan, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

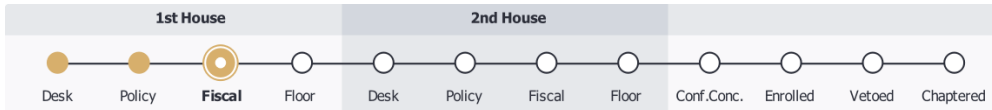
Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. Existing law classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. Existing law defines a “class 1 electric bicycle” as a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, that is not capable of exclusively propelling the bicycle, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Existing law defines a “class 2 electric bicycle” as a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and that is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Existing law defines a “class 3 electric bicycle” as a bicycle equipped with a speedometer and a motor that, in pertinent part, provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. A violation of the Vehicle Code is a crime. This bill would instead define a class 1 electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, that is not capable of exclusively propelling the bicycle, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 16 miles per hour. The bill would define a class 2 electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle, and that is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 16 miles per hour. The bill would provide that, notwithstanding these definitions, an electric bicycle manufactured prior to January 1, 2027, that was equipped with a motor that is not capable of exceeding 750 watts of continuous power and otherwise met the legal requirements for the relevant class at the time of manufacture shall retain its classification. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1558 (Arambula, D) Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act.

Current Text: 01/08/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

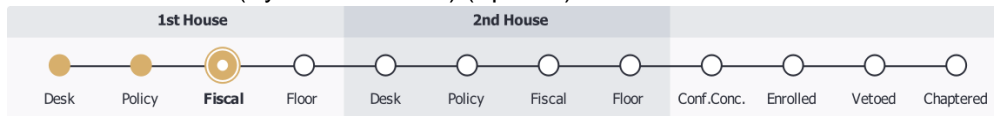
Summary: Current law establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) in the California Health and Human Services Agency to establish planning and implementation guidelines for emergency medical service systems, as specified. The guidelines are required to address, among other things, disaster response, and the authority is required to provide technical assistance to existing agencies, counties, and cities for the purpose of developing the components of emergency medical services systems. The EMSA is required to adopt rules and regulations, approved by the Commission on Emergency Medical Services, in order to carry out its duties. Current federal law establishes the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR-VHP) program to support states and territories in establishing volunteer registration programs for disasters and public health and medical emergencies. Pursuant to the ESAR-VHP program, the EMSA established the Disaster Healthcare Volunteers program to register volunteers in California. Current federal law also establishes the Medical Reserve Corps to provide for an adequate supply of volunteers in the case of a federal, state, local, or tribal public health emergency, as specified. This bill would enact the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act, which would authorize the establishment of additional volunteer registration systems by additional entities. In this regard, the bill would require a registration system to be an ESAR-VHP program or a local unit of the Medical Reserve Corps, as specified, to be designated by the EMSA as a registration system, or to be operated by one of specified types of entities, including, among others, a disaster relief organization, as defined. The bill would require that a registration system be capable of supplying the EMSA with sufficient information concerning whether a volunteer is licensed to provide specified health or veterinary services in another state or territory of the United States and in good standing before that volunteer provides those services in this state while an emergency declaration is in effect, as specified. The bill would establish scope-of-practice standards for a registered volunteer health practitioner. The bill would authorize the EMSA to limit, restrict, or otherwise regulate, among other things, the duration of practice, the geographical areas in which volunteer health practitioners may practice, and any other matters necessary to coordinate the provision of health or veterinary services during the emergency. (Based on 01/08/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1559 (Calderon, D) Residential property insurance images.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including residential property insurance. Existing law requires an insurer to send various notices to a policyholder at specified intervals. This bill would require an admitted insurer to notify a residential property insurance policyholder that aerial images may be taken or obtained of the insured property, as specified, unless a claim has been submitted or is pending on the property and the images will be used only for evaluating the claim. The bill would require the insurer to provide the aerial images upon request, as specified, and would require the notice to include instructions regarding how a policyholder may make that request. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Position: Support

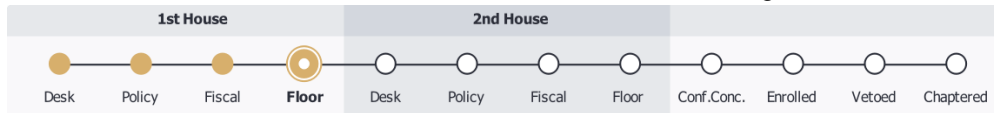
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

AB 1566 (Jackson, D) Crimes: mandated reporters: severe neglect.

Current Text: 01/12/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/05/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 03/05/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act makes certain persons, including teachers and social workers, mandated reporters. Under current law, mandated reporters are required to report whenever the mandated reporter, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor. Current law, for the purposes of the act, defines "severe neglect" as the negligent failure of a person having the care or custody of a child to protect the child from severe malnutrition or medically diagnosed nonorganic failure to thrive, as well as those situations of neglect where any person having the care or custody of a child willfully causes or permits the person or health of the child to be placed in a situation such that their person or health is endangered as proscribed by specified law, including the intentional failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care. This bill would recast the definition of "severe neglect" for the purposes described above. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

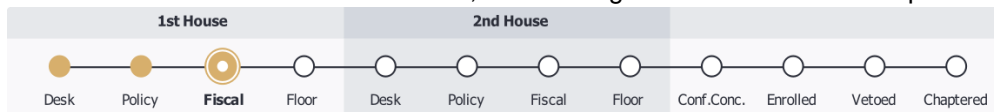
Priority: (4) Standard

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

AB 1568 (Alanis, R) Sex offenses: registration.

Current Text: 03/05/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/08/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Sex Offender Registration Act requires a person convicted of one of certain crimes, as specified, to register with law enforcement as a sex offender while residing in California or while attending school or working in California, as specified. Existing law, on and after July 1, 2021, authorizes a person to file a petition in the superior court in the county in which they are registered for termination from the sex offender

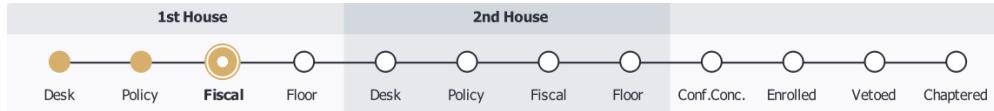
registry on or after their next birthday following the expiration of the mandated minimum registration period. If the district attorney requests a hearing regarding the above-described petition, under existing law, the district attorney is entitled to present evidence regarding whether community safety would be significantly enhanced by requiring continued registration. Existing law requires the court, in determining whether to order continued registration pursuant to the hearing, to consider specified information, including the person's current risk of reoffense as indicated on the State-Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders (SARATSO), as specified. This bill would authorize the court to order the petitioner to be present at the hearing described above, as specified. The bill would additionally require the court to consider whether the offender was in a position of trust or authority in relation to the victim and proof of participation in or successful completion of sex offender-specific treatment by the offender in the above-described determination. (Based on 03/05/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1569 (Davies, R) Pupil safety: electric bicycle: safety and training program.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Would require, on or before March 1, 2028, the State Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, to develop a standardized electric bicycle safety and training program for pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, as provided. In developing the program, the bill would authorize the State Department of Education and the Department of the California Highway Patrol to collaborate with local law enforcement agencies or local governments that have implemented electric bicycle training programs already to ensure the program reflects proven best practices. The bill would encourage local educational agencies and parent organizations to offer training demonstrations to pupils and parents on electric bicycle operations in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies or local governments, as specified. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

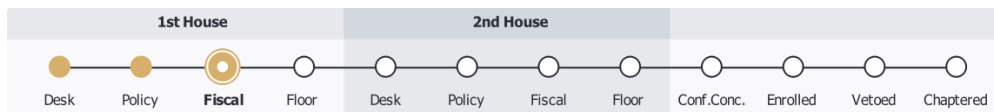
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1586 (Ramos, D) Opioid overdose reversal medication: school resource officers.

Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/24/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/18/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

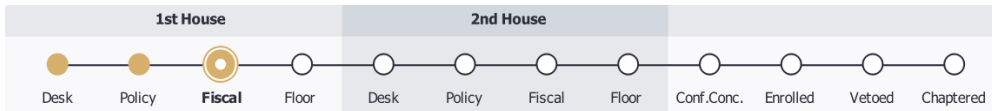
Summary: Would enact the School Safety and Opioid Overdose Prevention Act, and commencing with the 2027–28 school year, would require a school resource officer, as defined, to (1) upon assignment to a schoolsite, and at least every 2 years thereafter, complete an opioid overdose recognition and response training, as specified, and (2) annually report to the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, among other things, the number of times the school resource officer administered an opioid antagonist while serving at a schoolsite. The bill would prohibit a school resource officer who administers an opioid antagonist while assigned to a schoolsite, and their employing or contracting entity, from being held liable in a civil action or being subject to criminal prosecution for the school resource officer's acts or omissions, unless those acts or omissions constitute gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct, as provided. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1588 (Stefani, D) Vehicles: Sideshow Accountability and Community Safety Act.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

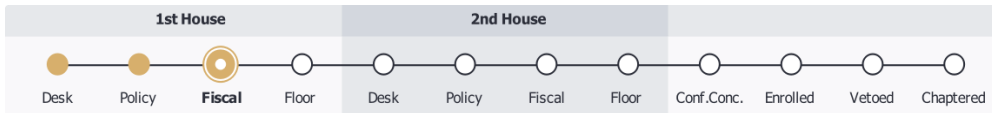
Summary: Existing law prohibits a person from, among other things, engaging in, aiding, or abetting a motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway or in an offstreet parking facility. Under existing law, a violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 90 days, by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both that fine and imprisonment. Existing law, beginning on January 1, 2029, authorizes a court to suspend the privilege to operate a vehicle for 90 days to 6 months for a person who engages in, aids, or abets a motor vehicle exhibition of speed that occurred as part of a sideshow. For these purposes, existing law defines “sideshow” as an event in which 2 or more persons block or impede traffic on a highway or in an offstreet parking facility for the purpose of performing motor vehicle stunts, motor vehicle speed contests, motor vehicle exhibitions of speed, or reckless driving for spectators. This bill would revise the definition of sideshow to include the use or operation of any motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, motorcycles or off-highway motor vehicles, as specified, to barricade, block, impede, or otherwise obstruct traffic. The bill would also provide enhanced penalties for engaging in, aiding, or abetting a motor vehicle exhibition of speed as part of a sideshow. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1605 (Ransom, D) Driving under the influence: alcohol sales.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/29/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

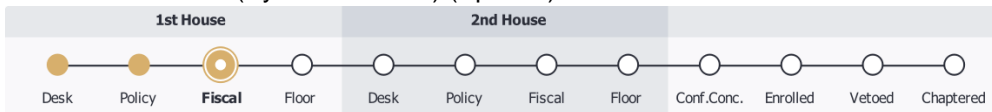
Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides for the issuance, suspension, revocation, and conditions upon licensure for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. Existing law makes every person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished or given away any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age guilty of a misdemeanor. Existing law also makes it unlawful for a person who is under the influence of any alcoholic beverage or drug, or the combined influence of both, to drive a vehicle and requires a court, when granting probation following conviction of a driving under the influence offense, to impose certain terms and conditions, including that the individual not drive a vehicle with any measurable amount of alcohol in their blood, among others. This bill would require everyone who sells or furnishes alcoholic beverages to first review bona fide evidence of majority and identity, as described. The bill would authorize a court when granting probation for certain driving under the influence offenses to prohibit the person from purchasing alcohol and would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue an identification card or driver’s license with an appropriate designation on the face upon the receipt of an abstract of the record of a court. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1612 (Alanis, R) Disposition of controlled substances.

Current Text: 04/07/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Uniform Controlled Substances Act authorizes the forfeiture and seizure of property involved in, or purchased with the proceeds from, a controlled substance offense. Existing law authorizes a police or sheriff’s department, the Department of Justice, or the Department of the California Highway Patrol to, with an order from the court, destroy controlled substances, instruments, or paraphernalia, as specified. This bill would authorize a local police department, sheriff’s office, or state law enforcement agency in possession of a controlled substance to transport a controlled substance that has been held beyond the applicable retention

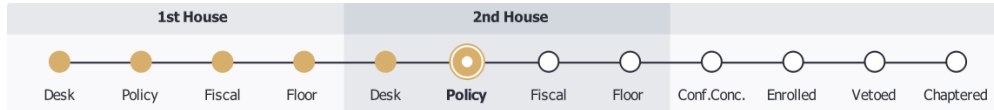
period for an ongoing investigation or related proceedings, and that they are otherwise authorized by law to destroy, to the Department of Justice for disposal. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1622 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Electrified security fences.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 64. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 04/09/2026 - Senate Rules

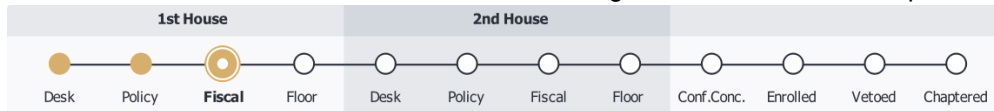
Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, driven by solar-charged batteries of no more than 12 volts of direct current, and used to protect and secure manufacturing or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial purpose that stores, parks, services, sells, or rents vehicles or other materials, subject to specified conditions. Current law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from prohibiting or conditioning the installation of an electrified security fence, as described above, except for requiring an administrative permit to confirm a fence abutting a property in residential use, or within 300 feet of a public park, childcare facility, recreation center, community center, or school facility, meets certain requirements. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2028. Current law, starting January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, and used to protect and secure commercial, manufacturing, or industrial property, or property zoned under another designation, but legally authorized to be used for a commercial, manufacturing, or industrial purpose, subject to specified conditions and subject to prohibitions imposed by a city, county, or city and county through a local ordinance. This bill would indefinitely extend the operation of the electrified security fence provisions subject to repeal on January 1, 2028, and would repeal the provisions that become operative on January 1, 2028. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

AB 1866 (Rogers, D) California Disaster Assistance Act: minimum damages thresholds.

Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/15/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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. This bill would require the director, in administering those provisions, to prioritize local agencies that are not eligible for federal funding due to the agency's inability to meet minimum damage thresholds under federal law, as specified. (Based on 03/11/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

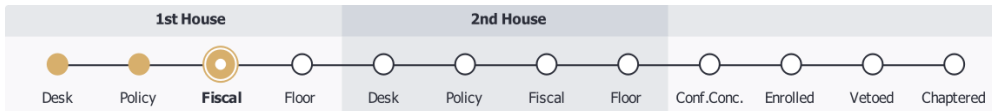
Subject: Public Safety

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

AB 1941 (González, Mark, D) Organized metal theft.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/15/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSTENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law makes a person who is a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, or their agent, employee, or representative, who buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that the person knows or reasonably should know is used by or belongs to specified entities, including a railroad, certain utility companies, or a public entity engaged in furnishing public utility service, without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering that material has a legal right to do so, guilty of criminally receiving that property and, in addition to imprisonment, makes that act punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000. This bill would prohibit organized metal theft, described as acting in concert with one or more persons to steal metal materials from one or more of specified materials and items with the intent to sell, exchange, or return those metal materials for value, acting in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess those metal materials knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acting as an agent of another to steal those metal materials as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruiting, coordinating, organizing, supervising, directing, managing, or financing another to undertake acts of theft of metal. The bill would make a violation of organized metal theft punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Position: Support

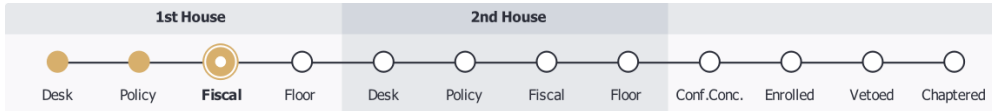
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1942 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Electric bicycles: registration and special license plates.

Current Text: 02/13/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law prohibits a person from driving, moving, or leaving standing upon a highway, or in an offstreet public parking facility, any motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, pole or pipe dolly, or logging dolly, unless it is registered and the appropriate fees have been paid, except as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles, upon registering a vehicle, to issue to the owner license plates that identify the vehicles for which they are issued for the period of their validity, as specified. Existing law also requires a motorized bicycle to display a special license plate issued by the department. Existing law authorizes a city or county to adopt a bicycle licensing ordinance or resolution, authorizes the licensing agency, by ordinance or resolution, to adopt rules and regulations for the collection of license fees, as specified, and sets the fee for each new bicycle license and registration certificate at a sum of no more than \$4 per year. Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts, and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. This bill would require class 2 electric bicycles and class 3 electric bicycles to be registered with the department and to display a special license plate issued by the department. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to implement these requirements, and would make a person operating a class 2 or class 3 electric bicycle in violation of these requirements guilty of an infraction punishable by specified fines. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

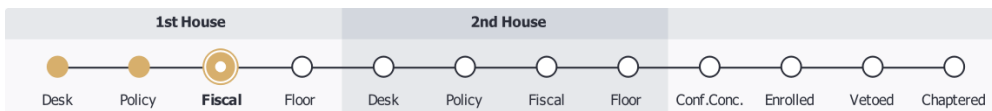
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 2346 (Wilson, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles and speed limits.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts, and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions for various purposes. This bill would require all class 1 and class 2 electric bicycles manufactured, sold, or offered for sale on or after January 1, 2029, to be equipped with a speedometer. The bill would also require all electric bicycles manufactured, sold, or offered for sale on or after January 1, 2029, to be equipped with an integrated front lamp and a rear lamp, as specified. The bill would also require manufacturers and distributors of electric bicycles to include a written description of California's electric bicycle laws with the bicycle's packaging to be provided to the consumer. The bill would also require sellers and distributors of electric bicycles to provide specified disclosures at or before the point of sale. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

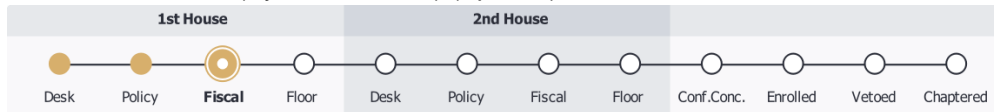
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

AB 2517 (Calderon, D) Fire safety: fire hazard severity zones.

Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state that are not state responsibility areas, commonly known as local responsibility areas, as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to periodically review and make recommendations relative to very high fire hazard severity zones within local responsibility areas. Under existing law, this review is required to coincide with review of state responsibility area lands every 5 years and, when possible, fall within the timeframes for each county's general plan update. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving the recommendations from the State Fire Marshal. Existing law authorizes a local agency to, at its discretion, include areas within its jurisdiction not identified as very high fire hazard severity zones by the State Fire Marshal as very high fire hazard severity zones and areas not identified as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones by the State Fire Marshal as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. Under existing law, a local agency is required to transmit a copy of this adopted ordinance to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection within 30 days of adoption. Existing law provides that changes made by a local agency to the recommendations made by the State Fire Marshal are final. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to, no fewer than 180 days before finalizing the designation of local responsibility areas as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, post specified information relating to those designations on its public internet website, provide at least one workshop on the draft maps for stakeholder participation, host a 30-day public comment period to receive written comments from interested stakeholders, respond to all written comments by local agencies regarding land use and zoning matters that address the accuracy of the data used by the State Fire Marshal for those designations within 30 days of the end of the public comment period, and coordinate with other state agencies to help educate their constituencies, as specified. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

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

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

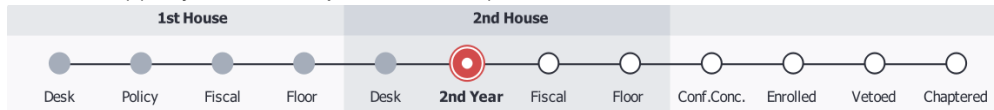
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

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

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

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

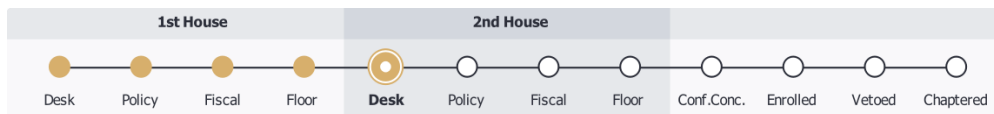
Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 758 (Umberg, D) Public health: nitrous oxide.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

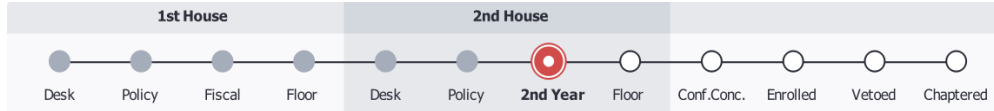
Summary: The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would expand those provisions to prohibit a retailer from selling nitrous oxide in any retail location, subject to certain exceptions. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

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

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

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

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

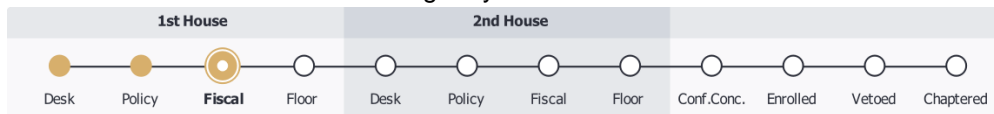
Summary: Existing law requires the county agency supervising the release of a person on postrelease community supervision to petition a court to revoke, modify, or terminate postrelease community supervision if the agency determines, following application of its assessment processes, that intermediate 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

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

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Senate Appropriations

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

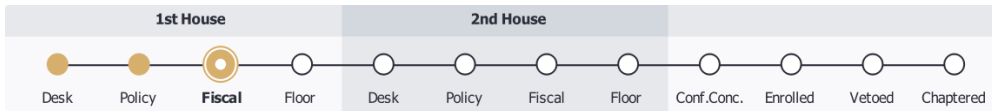
(Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Position: Oppose
Priority: (3) Significant
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life, Planning, Land Use, Housing, Public Safety

SB 936 (Blakespear, D) Nitrous oxide: sales.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to sell nitrous oxide to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to dispense nitrous oxide to a person and knowing that the person will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to themselves or another person. This bill would, except as specifically exempted, prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than 8 grams of nitrous oxide or from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide. The bill would also prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide that has, or is marketed as having, the taste or smell of any food. The bill would prohibit knowingly selling or distributing a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. The bill would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction, as specified. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Position: Support

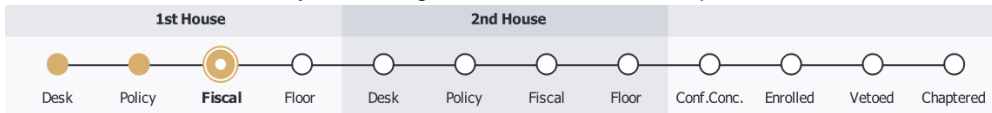
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law prohibits a public agency, which includes the state, a city, a county, a city and county, or any agency or political subdivision of the state, a city, a county, or a city and county, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency, from selling, sharing, or transferring automated license plate recognition (ALPR) information, except to another public agency, and only as otherwise permitted by law. Existing law defines ALPR information as information or data collected through the use of an ALPR system. This bill would provide that "public agency" does not include a transportation agency, a public transit operator, or a local department of transportation or public works department, as specified. The bill would, beginning January 1, 2027, require new, updated, expansions of, or addendums of contractual agreements with ALPR vendors, manufacturers, or suppliers to mandate that no default access is provided to any national ALPR database and that an agency's collected scans are by default not accessible to any other agency, and would impose new requirements on sharing between California state law enforcement agencies. The bill would authorize a law enforcement agency to use ALPR information only for purposes of locating vehicles or persons when either are reasonably suspected of being involved in the commission of a public offense. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

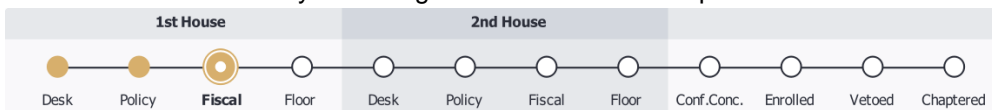
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

SB 1018 (Grove, R) Human trafficking: specialized license plates.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Would establish the survivors of human trafficking grant program administered by the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to benefit survivors of human trafficking and would require the OES to apply to the DMV to sponsor a human trafficking awareness license plate program. The bill would establish the Survivors of Human Trafficking License Plate Fund for the deposit of revenue derived from these license plates and would require that funds from these license plates be allocated, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, to the OES for the purpose of funding the survivors of human trafficking grant program. The bill would require the OES to

provide grants to community-based organizations, as specified, that provide direct services to vulnerable individuals in areas with high concentrations of human trafficking, and would require OES to submit a report annually to the Legislature, as specified. The bill would state that this act may be cited as Blair and Kendra's Law. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Position: Support

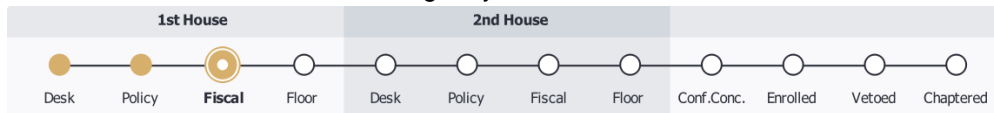
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Public Safety

SB 1153 (Caballero, D) Disaster preparedness: urban retail water suppliers and public water systems: wildfire.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act requires all public water systems, as defined, with 10,000 or more service connections to review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire departments and the Office of Emergency Services, to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. A person, as defined, who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would require all urban retail water suppliers, as defined, serving a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to include incident-specific response procedures for wildfires as part of their disaster preparedness plans, including any applicable emergency response plan as required by federal law. The bill would require these plans to include, among other things, mitigation actions, including actions, procedures, and equipment, that can obviate or significantly lessen the impact of a wildfire on the water system and the supply of drinking water provided by the water supplier. Because violation of these requirements by certain urban retail water suppliers would constitute a misdemeanor, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

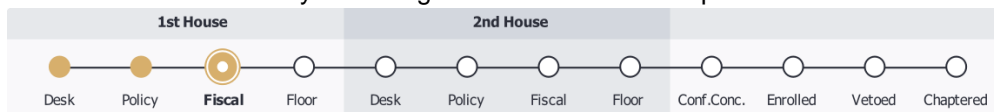
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 1167 (Blakespear, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. Existing law classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions for various purposes, and requires, among other things, a class 3 electric bicycle to be equipped with a speedometer. Existing law prohibits certain vehicles that do not meet the definition of an electric bicycle from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as an electric bicycle, as specified. This bill would amend the type of vehicles that are prohibited from being advertised, sold, offered for sale, or labeled as electric bicycles, including, among others, motor-driven cycles and mopeds. The bill would additionally make a violation of this provision a misleading statement for purposes of unfair competition and false advertising provisions of the Business and Professions Code. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

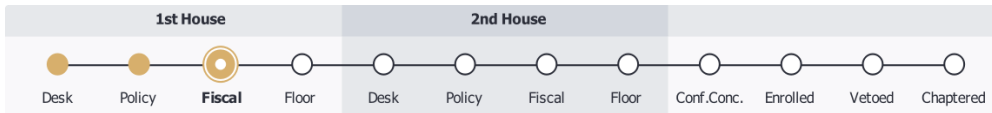
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

SB 1217 (Grove, R) Nonconsensual Intimate Image Clearinghouse.

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain various databases and information centers relating to the identification, apprehension, and prevention of crimes, including the Violent Crime Information Center and the Automated Firearms System, among others. Existing law requires a business that controls the collection of a consumer’s personal information to delete that information upon the request of the consumer and provides for administrative penalties if the business fails to act on the consumer’s request. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2029, require the Department of Justice to establish the Nonconsensual Intimate Image Clearinghouse to allow individuals who were exploited in California to submit a request for the removal of nonconsensual intimate images from covered platforms. The bill would define nonconsensual intimate images to include an authentic image depicting a person nude or engaging in sexual conduct distributed without consent or an image digitally altered or generated by artificial intelligence realistically depicting a person nude or engaged in sexual conduct without consent. The bill would require the department to transmit verified identifiers of images to covered platforms and require those platforms to remove verified matches within 48 hours of receipt and to prevent the images from being uploaded again. The bill would require the department to enforce these provisions and would impose civil penalties for violations. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Position: Support

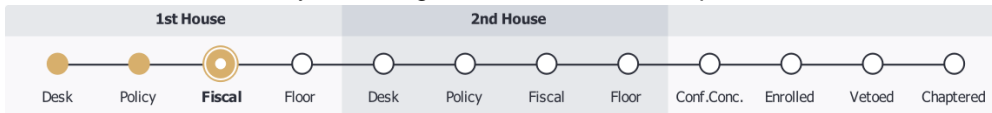
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Public Safety

SB 1373 (Grove, R) Mental health diversion.

Current Text: 04/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - May 4 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law authorizes the court to grant pretrial diversion to a defendant diagnosed with a mental disorder if the defendant satisfies certain eligibility requirements and if the court determines that the defendant is suitable for diversion. Existing law provides that a defendant is eligible for diversion if they have been diagnosed with certain mental disorders and the court finds that the mental disorder was a significant factor in the commission of the charged offense, unless there is clear and convincing evidence that the disorder was not a motivating, causal, or contributing factor to the defendant’s involvement in the alleged offense. Existing law excludes a defendant from diversion for specified charged offenses, including, among others, murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, or continuous sexual abuse of a child, as specified. The bill would instead make the defendant suitable for diversion if they do not pose a substantial and undue risk to the physical safety of another person and would add to the list of things the court may specifically consider in making that determination, including the defendant’s prior history in a pretrial diversion plan and the severity of injury to the victim. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

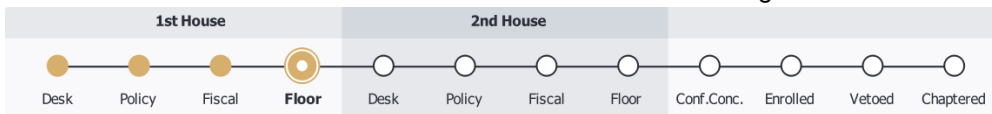
Subject: Public Safety

Risk Management

AB 2529 (Johnson, R) Civil claims: public entities and employees: declaration.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Government Claims Act governs the tort liability and immunity of, and claims and actions against, public entities, officers, and employees. Existing law requires that a claim against a public entity or public employee be signed by the claimant or by some person on the claimant's behalf. This bill would require a claim against a public entity or public employee to include a declaration that, upon information and belief, the contents of the claim are true and correct. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

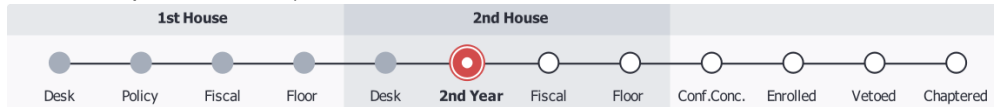
Subject: Human Resources, Legal and Records Management, Risk Management

Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 911 (Carrillo, D) Emergency telecommunications medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles.

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

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: The State Air Resources Board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulations, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles, as provided. This bill would exempt emergency telecommunications vehicles owned or purchased by emergency telecommunications service providers that are used to participate in the federal Emergency Alert System, to provide access to 911 emergency services, or to provide wireless connectivity during service outages from specified requirements in the above-described regulations. (Based on 02/19/2025 text)

Position: Support

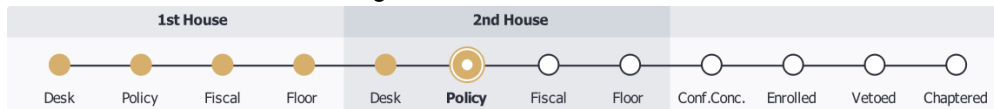
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1198 (Haney, D) Public works: prevailing wages.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 65. Noes 6.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under current law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Under current law, that determination does not apply to public works contracts for which the notice to bidders has been published. This bill would instead state, commencing July 1, 2027, that if the director determines, within a semiannual period, that there is a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, that determination applies to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2027. The bill would authorize any contractor, awarding body, or specified representative affected by a change in rates on a particular contract to, within 20 days, file with the director a verified petition to review the determination of that rate, as specified. The bill would require the director to, upon notice to the interested parties, initiate an investigation or hold a hearing, and, within 20 days after the filing of that petition,

except as specified, make a final determination and transmit the determination in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

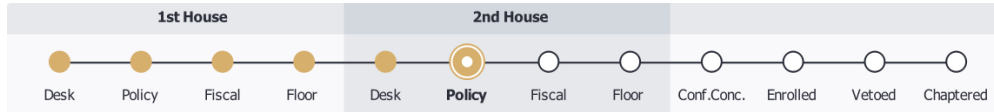
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1421 (Wilson, D) Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.

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

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 49. Noes 21.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Current law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program assessing the potential for mileage-based revenue collection as an alternative to the gas tax system. Current law additionally requires the Transportation Agency, in consultation with the commission, to implement the pilot program, as specified. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Transportation Agency, to consolidate and prepare research and recommendations related to a road user charge or a mileage-based fee system. The bill would require the commission to submit a report, as specified, on the research and recommendations described above to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2027. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

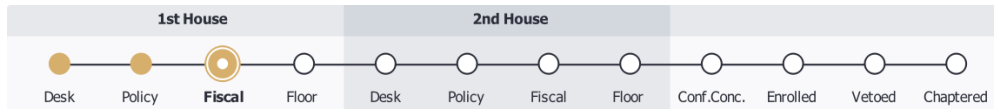
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1557 (Papan, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/22/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (April 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

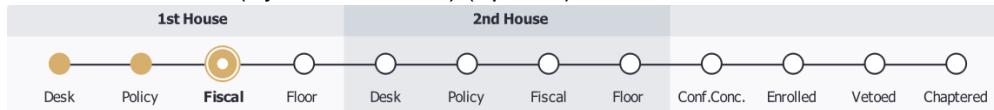
Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. Existing law classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions. Existing law defines a “class 1 electric bicycle” as a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, that is not capable of exclusively propelling the bicycle, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Existing law defines a “class 2 electric bicycle” as a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle and that is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour. Existing law defines a “class 3 electric bicycle” as a bicycle equipped with a speedometer and a motor that, in pertinent part, provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour. A violation of the Vehicle Code is a crime. This bill would instead define a class 1 electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, that is not capable of exclusively propelling the bicycle, and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 16 miles per hour. The bill would define a class 2 electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle, and that is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 16 miles per hour. The bill would provide that, notwithstanding these definitions, an electric bicycle manufactured prior to January 1, 2027, that was equipped with a motor that is not capable of exceeding 750 watts of continuous power and otherwise met the legal requirements for the relevant class at the time of manufacture shall retain its classification. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1569 (Davies, R) Pupil safety: electric bicycle: safety and training program.

Current Text: 04/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/21/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Would require, on or before March 1, 2028, the State Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, to develop a standardized electric bicycle safety and training program for pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, as provided. In developing the program, the bill would authorize the State Department of Education and the Department of the California Highway Patrol to collaborate with local law enforcement agencies or local governments that have implemented electric bicycle training programs already to ensure the program reflects proven best practices. The bill would encourage local educational agencies and parent organizations to offer training demonstrations to pupils and parents on electric bicycle operations in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies or local governments, as specified. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

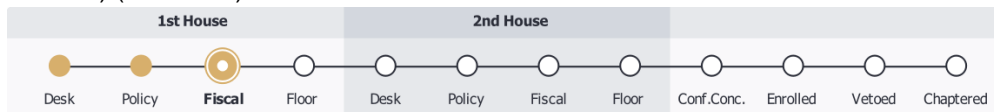
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1599 (Ahrens, D) Public transit: California Transit Stop Registry: transit datasets.

Current Text: 01/16/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/24/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (March 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

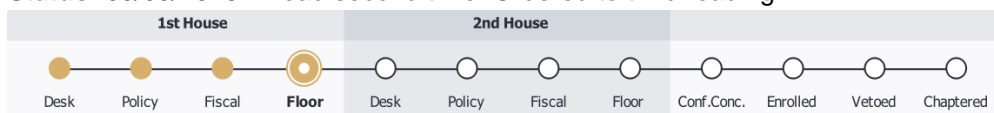
Summary: Would require the Department of Transportation to create, on or before December 31, 2026, the California Transit Stop Registry as a centralized, statewide dataset of standardized information regarding transit stops that includes, but is not limited to, each transit stop's name, location, available amenities, and unique identifier, as specified. (Based on 01/16/2026 text)

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 2033 (Papan, D) Local Agency Public Construction Act: job order contracting: cities.

Current Text: 05/04/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/05/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/05/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law, the Local Agency Public Construction Act, sets forth procedures that a local agency is required to follow when procuring certain services or work. Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to engage in job order contracting, as prescribed. This bill would establish a pilot program to authorize a city to use job order contracting as a procurement method. The bill would impose a \$3,000,000 cap on awards under a single job order contract and a \$750,000 cap on any single job order. The bill would limit the term of an initial contract to a maximum of 12 months, with extensions as prescribed. The bill would establish various additional procedures and requirements for the use of job order contracting under this authorization. (Based on 05/04/2026 text)

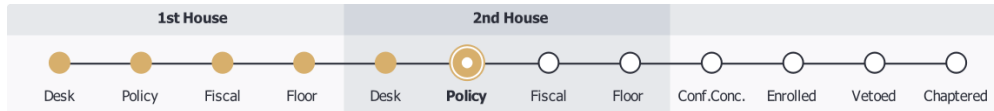
Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

SB 73 (Cervantes, D) Elections: inspection of voting systems.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Status: 04/30/2026 - Assembly Rule 56 suspended.



Location: 04/27/2026 - Assembly Elections

Summary: Existing law requires a state or local agency or political subdivision that files or is served with a court action relating to elections that contains a claim arising under federal law to provide written notice to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, as specified. This bill would require an elections official to immediately notify the Secretary of State and the Attorney General when a court order related to the search or seizure of a voting system or other specified records, software or materials, is being executed. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

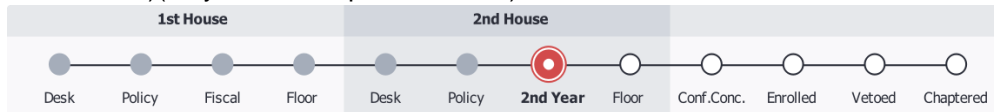
Priority: (3) Significant

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

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

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

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



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 473 (Padilla, D) Water corporations: demand elasticity: rates and surcharges.

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

Status: 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: The California Constitution and the Public Utilities Act vest the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over electrical corporations and water corporations. The act requires the commission to ensure that errors in estimates of demand elasticity or sales do not result in material overcollections or undercollections of electrical corporations. This bill would additionally require the commission to ensure that

those errors do not result in material overcollections or undercollections of water corporations. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

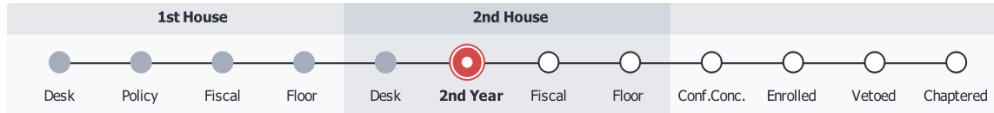
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

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

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

Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

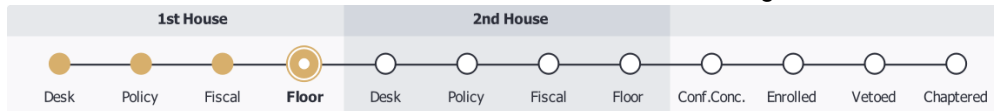
Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 03/19/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would expressly limit this prohibition to charges based on weight. The bill would also explicitly state that a fee, charge, or surcharge imposed by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide public services or public works is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision above. (Based on 03/11/2026 text)

Position: Support

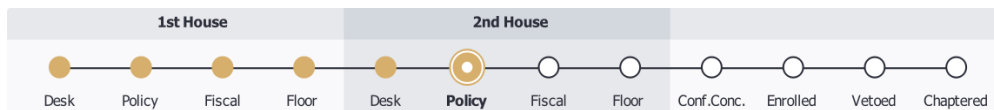
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

SB 935 (Choi, R) Local agency design-build projects: authorization.

Current Text: 01/29/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: Current law authorizes a local agency, as defined, with approval of its governing body, to procure design-build contracts for public works projects in excess of \$1,000,000, awarding the contract either to the lowest bid or the best value. Current law, among other requirements for the design-build procurement process, requires specified information submitted by a design-build entity to be certified under penalty of perjury. These provisions authorizing local agencies to use the design-build procurement process are repealed on January 1, 2031. This bill would repeal the above-described January 1, 2031, repeal date, thereby extending the operation of these provisions indefinitely. (Based on 01/29/2026 text)

Priority: (4) Standard

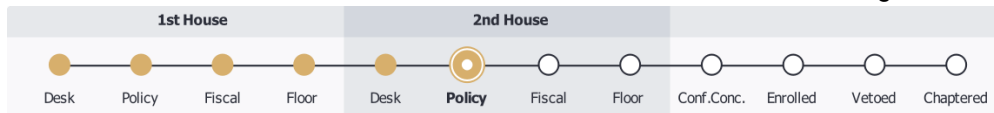
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

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

Current Text: 01/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Current law authorizes certain regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act to be adopted as emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. Current law requires the emergency regulations to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency. This bill, notwithstanding the above, would exempt the adoption of regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. The bill would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, except as provided. The bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to post an electronic form of the guidelines submitted by a state entity and the subsequent verifications on the Natural Resources Agency's internet website. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

Position: Support

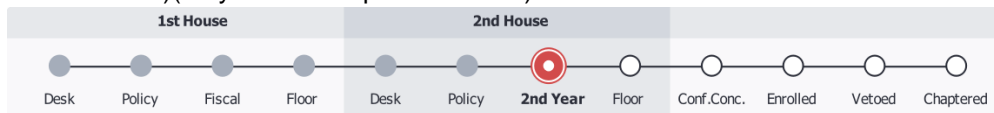
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

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

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

Summary: Current federal law, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 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 07/17/2025 text)

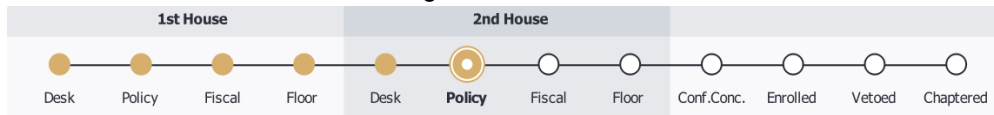
Priority: (4) Standard

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

AB 762 (Irwin, D) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.

Current Text: 01/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 50. Noes 17.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

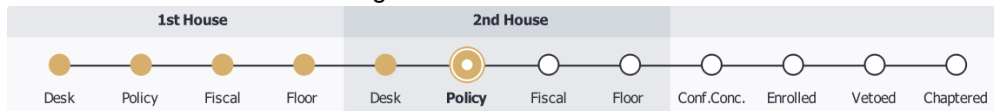
Summary: Current law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Current law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that contains nicotine but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. (Based on 01/26/2026 text)

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

AB 1617 (Alanis, R) Household hazardous waste: reporting.

Current Text: 01/21/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/16/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 68. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 04/16/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Current regulations require each public agency that is responsible for household hazardous waste management to complete and submit a “Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report” (Form 303) electronically to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery each year. Current regulations require the reporting timeframe to be July 1 of the previous fiscal year through June 30 of that fiscal year, with the information required to be submitted to the state by October 1 of the following fiscal year. Current law requires a public agency, or its contractor, operating a household hazardous waste collection facility to, on or before October 1 of each year, submit a copy of the completed Form 303 to the officer or agency authorized to implement and enforce specified hazardous materials laws. This bill would require that Form 303 to instead report information for the prior calendar year. (Based on 01/21/2026 text)

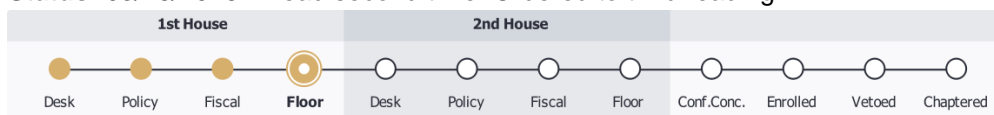
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

AB 2125 (Bennett, D) Groundwater basin adjudication: notice.

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 03/26/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 03/26/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law requires a plaintiff who files an action to comprehensively determine rights to extract groundwater from a basin to provide the court a draft notice of commencement of groundwater basin adjudication and a draft form answer to adjudication complaint, as specified. Existing law also requires a plaintiff to file, within a specified timeframe, a motion for approval of the draft notice and draft form answer. Under existing law, once the court approves the draft notice, the plaintiff is required to serve the notice, as specified. Following a court order approving both the notice and draft form answer and authorizing service thereof, existing law requires the plaintiff to take additional steps to provide notice to defendants including, but not limited to, mailing, by registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, the notice, complaint, and form answer to all holders of fee title to real property in the basin. Under existing law, if a return receipt is not received for a parcel of real property, the plaintiff must post a copy of the notice, complaint, and form answer in a conspicuous place on the real property. After completing these notice procedures, existing law requires the plaintiff to file a notice of completion of the mailing with the court. Existing law permits a court to authorize any other procedures it finds appropriate and necessary to provide notice to persons who may hold groundwater rights in basin. This bill would impose additional requirements on a plaintiff when filing the notice of completion of mailing. The bill would require the plaintiff to include with the notice of completion an affidavit of the person who mailed the notice and the certified or registered mail delivery receipt for each parcel stating the date, time, and place of mailing. The bill would further require the notice to include as an attachment any certified or registered mail delivery receipts received as of the date of the filing. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

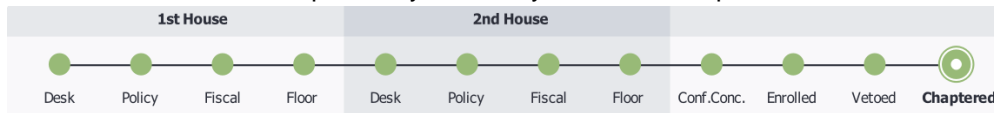
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 72 (Caballero, D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

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

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 210, Statutes of 2025



Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as “The California Water Plan.” Current law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, and water transfers, that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Current law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to expand the membership of the advisory committee to include, among others, tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department, as part of the 2033 update to the plan, to update the interim planning target for 2050, as provided. The bill would require the target to consider the identified and future water needs for all beneficial uses, including, but not limited to, urban uses, agricultural uses, tribal uses, and the environment, and ensure safe drinking water for all Californians, among other things. The bill would require the plan to include specified components, including a discussion of the estimated costs, benefits, and impacts of any project type or action that is recommended by the department within the plan that could help achieve the water supply targets. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

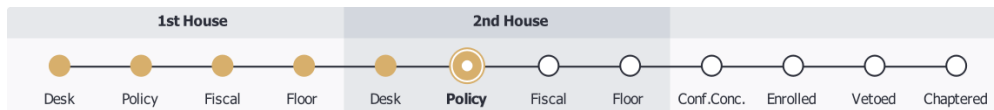
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing, Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 501 (Allen, D) Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.

Current Text: 01/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.S & T.M. and NAT. RES.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials

Summary: The Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022 establishes a stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control,

as provided, for the collection, transportation, and recycling, and the safe and proper management, of covered batteries in the state in an economically efficient and practical manner. The battery recycling act defines a “covered battery” to mean a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Current law defines a “covered battery” to include a loose battery that is designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Current law excludes from the definition of a covered battery a primary battery weighing over 2 kilograms. Current law defines a “primary battery” for this purpose to mean a nonrechargeable battery, including, but not limited to, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and lithium metal batteries. Current law also excludes from the definition of a covered battery a rechargeable battery weighing over 5 kilograms and having a watt-hour rating of more than 300 watt-hours. This bill would revise the description of a loose battery, for purposes of the definition of a covered battery, by providing that a key, application, or other locking device provided to the consumer by the producer of the product or battery that is warranted by the producer of the product or battery to serve solely to prevent theft of the battery or tampering by persons other than the consumer and not to inhibit the consumer’s ability to remove, replace, or recycle the battery would not prevent a battery from being considered designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. The bill would remove the exclusions from the definition of a covered battery for a primary battery and a rechargeable battery, described above. The bill would categorize all covered batteries as either a small format battery or a medium format battery. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

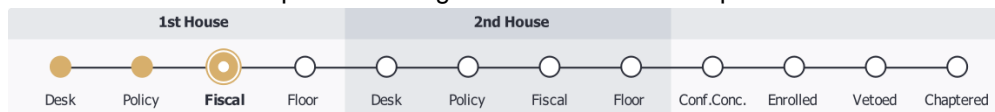
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 1081 (Laird, D) Waste discharge requirements: minimum penalties: exception: publicly owned treatment works.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/27/2026 - April 27 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/27/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. The act requires mandatory minimum penalties to be assessed for serious violations. The act authorizes the state board or regional board, in lieu of assessing all or a portion of those mandatory minimum penalties against a publicly owned treatment works serving a small community, to instead require the publicly owned treatment works to spend an equivalent amount towards the completion of a compliance project proposed by the publicly owned treatment works if the state board or regional board make specified findings. The act defines “a publicly owned treatment works serving a small community” for these purposes to mean a publicly owned treatment works serving a population of 20,000 persons or fewer or a rural county, with a financial hardship as determined by the state board after consideration of specified factors. This bill would expand the authorization for the state board or regional board to require funding of a compliance project in lieu of the otherwise mandatory penalty to apply to a publicly owned treatment works serving a population of 3,000 persons or fewer, with a financial hardship, determined by the state board, within the 10 years preceding the assessment of the penalty. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

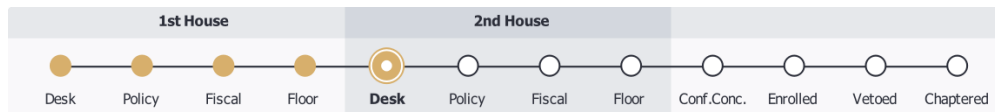
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 1139 (Laird, D) Monterey Peninsula Water Management District: nonfunctional turf: noncompliance and enforcement.

Current Text: 03/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/20/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 04/20/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Law establishes the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District. The act authorizes the district to, among other things, prohibit the use of district water during an emergency caused by drought, or other threatened or existing water shortage, for specific uses that the district finds to be nonessential. Existing law prohibits the use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, as specified. Existing law requires a person or entity to be subject to civil liability or penalties by the State Water Resources Control Board, as prescribed, or to civil liability and penalties imposed by an urban water supplier, pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy. Existing law authorizes a public water system, city, county, or city and county to enforce the provisions relating to the prohibition, as specified. This bill would require a person or entity to be subject to civil liability or penalties imposed by the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

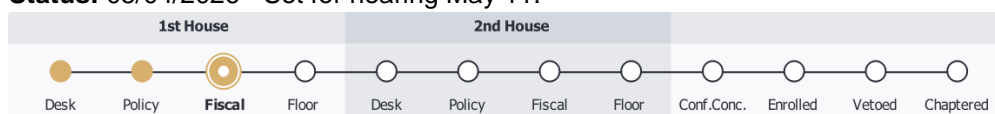
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 1153 (Caballero, D) Disaster preparedness: urban retail water suppliers and public water systems: wildfire.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act requires all public water systems, as defined, with 10,000 or more service connections to review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire departments and the Office of Emergency Services, to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. A person, as defined, who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would require all urban retail water suppliers, as defined, serving a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to include incident-specific response procedures for wildfires as part of their disaster preparedness plans, including any applicable emergency response plan as required by federal law. The bill would require these plans to include, among other things, mitigation actions, including actions, procedures, and equipment, that can obviate or significantly lessen the impact of a wildfire on the water system and the supply of drinking water provided by the water supplier. Because violation of these requirements by certain urban retail water suppliers would constitute a misdemeanor, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

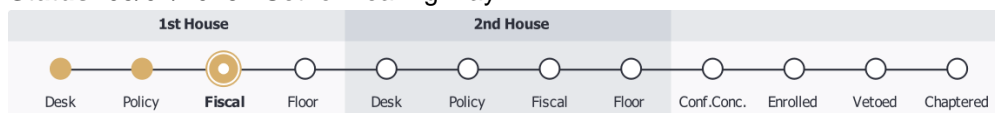
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 1313 (McNerney, D) Drinking water: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, and moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the State Water Resources Control Board for the provision of grants and revolving fund loans to provide for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable suppliers to meet safe drinking water standards. Existing law provides that moneys in the fund and its special accounts may be expended for additional purposes provided in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This bill would provide that moneys in the fund and its special accounts may be considered eligible and expended for projects that address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water. By expanding the purposes for which a continuously appropriated fund may be expended, the bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

Total Measures: 134

Total Tracking Forms: 134