City of Chino
LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

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

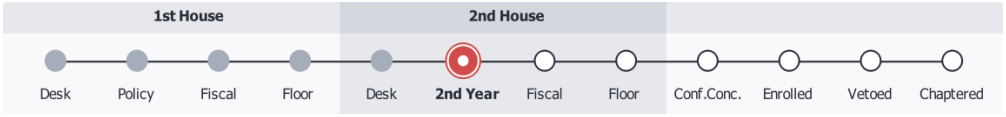
Thursday, March 12, 2026

By Measure

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)

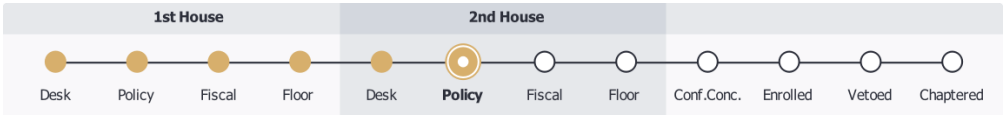
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 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

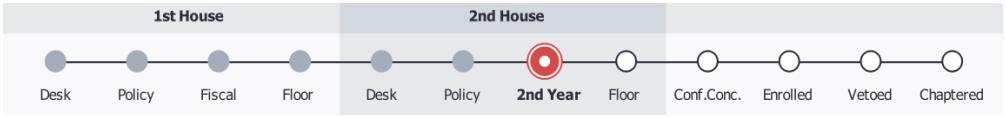
would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the 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 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

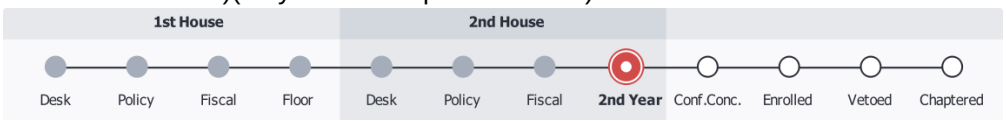
Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to biennially adopt an integrated energy policy report, as specified, and to make the reports accessible to state, local, and federal entities and to the general public. This bill would 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 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

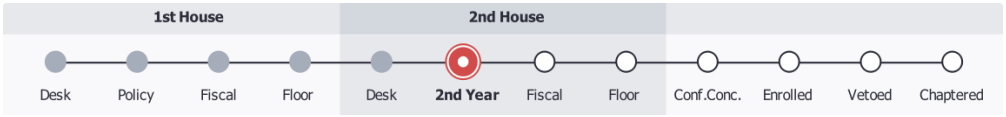
Summary: Current law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, with the specific intent that the statement is to be taken as a threat that, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, is so unequivocal, 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 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)

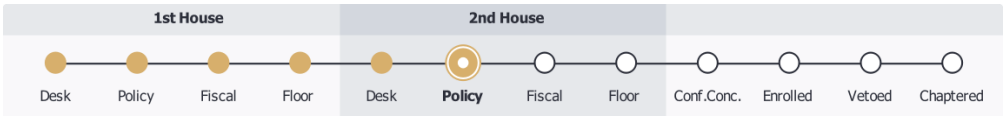


Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes 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 262 (Caloza, D) California Individual Assistance Act.

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/11/2025 - Referred to Com. on G.O.



Location: 06/11/2025 - Senate Governmental Organization
Summary: The California Disaster Assistance Act requires the Director of Emergency Services to provide financial assistance to local agencies for their personnel costs, equipment costs, and the cost of supplies and materials used during disaster response activities, incurred as a result of a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor, subject to specified criteria. The act continuously appropriates moneys in the Disaster Assistance Fund and its subsidiary account, the Earthquake Emergency Investigations Account, without regard to fiscal year, for purposes of the act. This bill would enact the California Individual Assistance Act to establish a grant program to provide financial assistance, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to local agencies, community-based organizations, and individuals for specified costs related to a disaster, as prescribed. The bill would require the director to allocate from the fund, subject to specified conditions, funds to meet the cost of expenses for those purposes. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

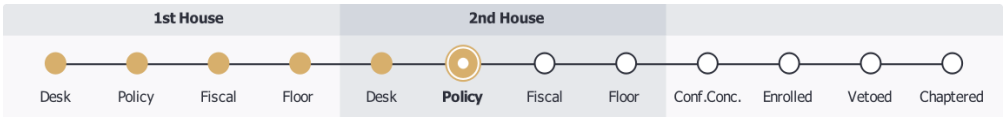
Priority: (6) Info only
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Public Safety

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

AB 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

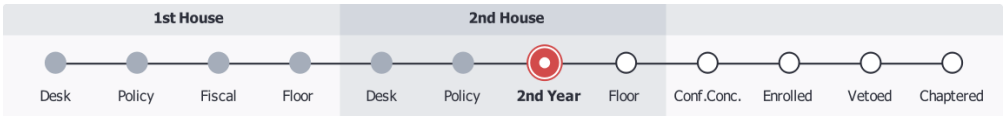
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

AB 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)



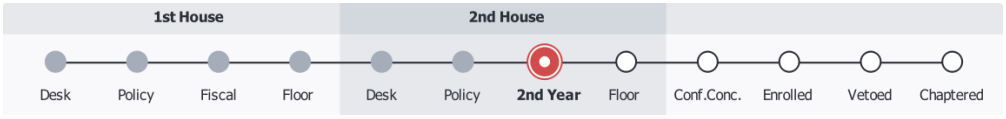
Location: 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

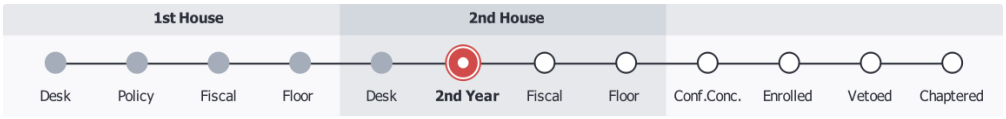
AB 532 (Ransom, D) Water rate assistance program.
Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



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 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)

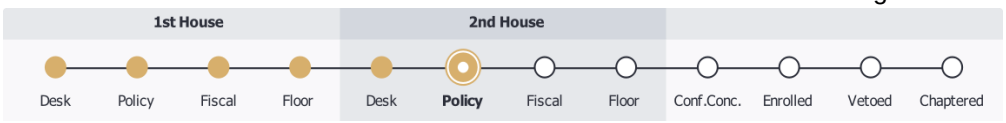
Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

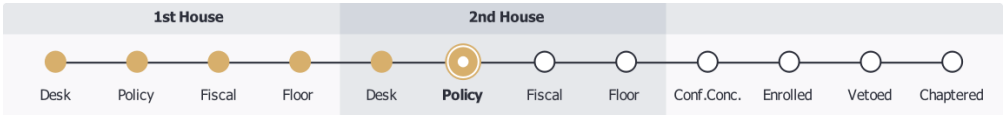
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

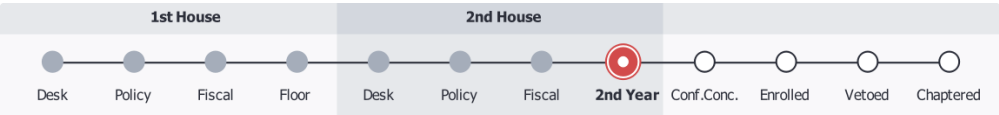
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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)



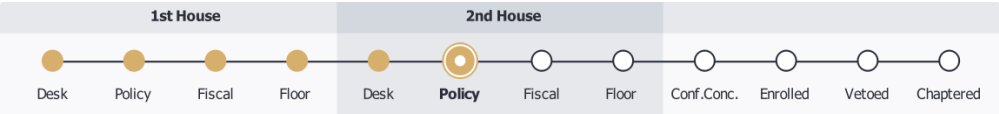
Location: 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

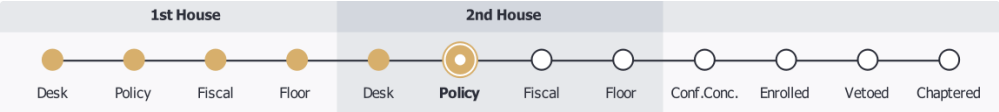
AB 736 (Wicks, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.
Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 06/04/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 06/04/2025 - Senate Rules
Summary: Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

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

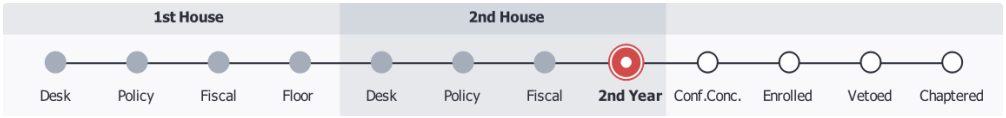
AB 762 (Irwin, D) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.
Current Text: 01/26/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 50. Noes 17.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



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 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

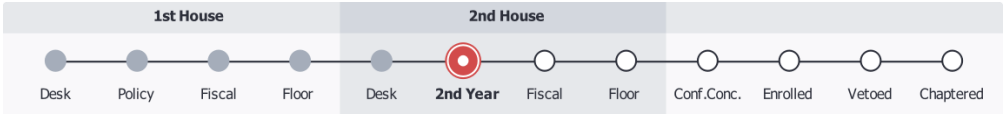
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

AB 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

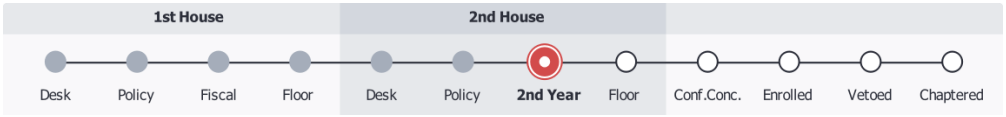
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 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

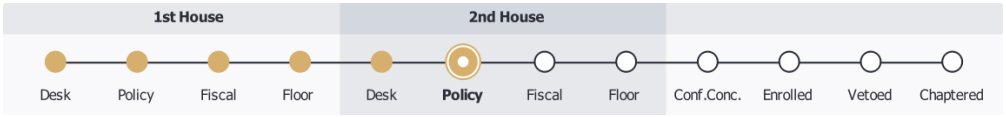
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources

AB 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

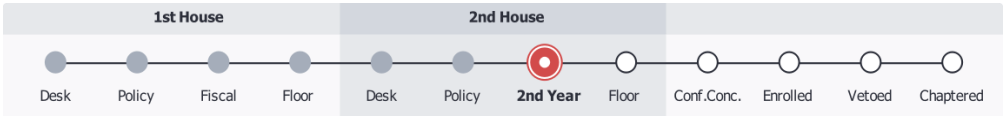
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 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

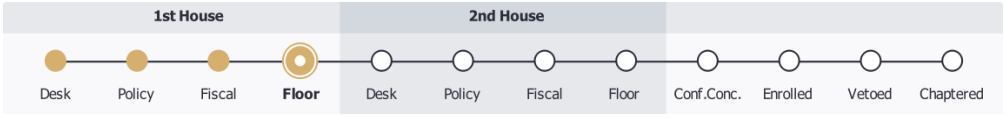
Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

Misc2: Fast Track Housing Package

AB 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)



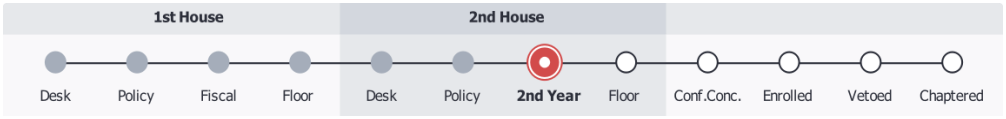
Location: 09/13/2025 - Assembly RECONSIDERATION

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

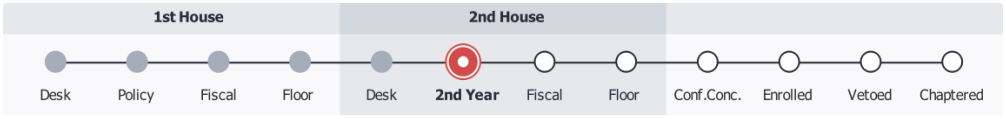
AB 1276 (Carrillo, D) Housing developments: ordinances, policies, and standards.
Current Text: 07/14/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



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: 07/03/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was L. GOV. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

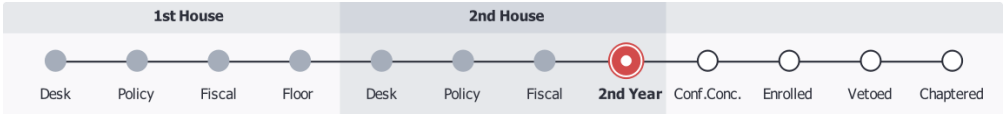


Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR
Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act requires a public agency that has received an application for a development project to determine in writing whether the application is complete within 30 calendar days and to immediately transmit the determination to the applicant of the development project. This bill would require that an application for a

housing entitlement, as defined, be deemed complete upon payment of the permit processing fees and upon completing specified requirements, when applicable, including, among other things, providing a description of the proposed housing development project and a list of the approvals requested by the applicant to the city, county, or city and county from which approval for the housing entitlement is being sought. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, the Department of Housing and Community Development to adopt a standardized application form that applicants for a housing entitlement may use for the purpose of satisfying these requirements and would require, on or after October 1, 2026, a city, county, or city and county to accept an application submitted on the standardized application form. The bill would prohibit the city, county, or city and county from requiring submission of any other forms, beside the standardized application form, except as specified. The bill would authorize the city, county, or city and county to develop its own application forms or templates for different housing entitlements, subject to the requirements of this bill. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from requiring certain information or approvals, including, among others, any approval or determination by any official, body, department, or subdepartment of the city, county, or city and county as a condition of determining that an application for a housing entitlement is complete. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

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

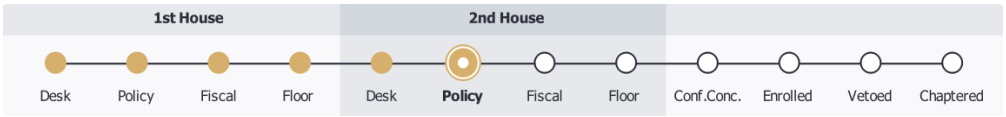
AB 1331 (Elhawary, D) Workplace surveillance.
Current Text: 09/04/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



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.



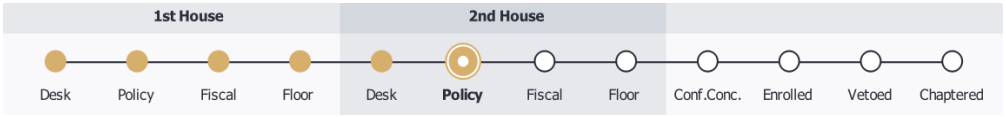
Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules
Summary: The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined

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 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.

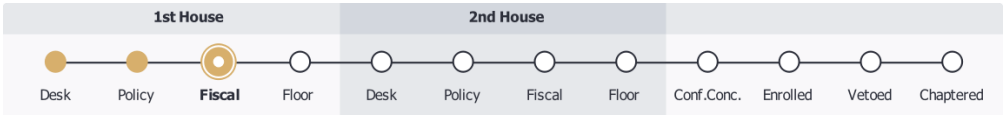


Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules
Summary: Current law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program assessing 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 1537 (Bryan, D) Peace officers: secondary employment.

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 5. Noes 3.) (March 3). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Assembly Appropriations
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

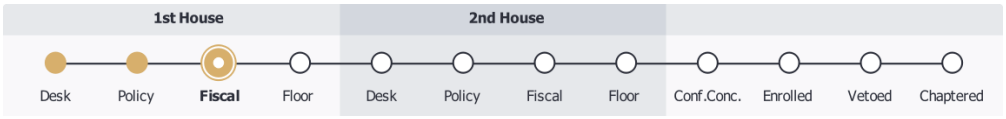
peace officer shall not be prohibited from engaging in other employment while off duty, as specified. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, prohibit a peace officer from being employed by, or being an independent contractor of or volunteer for, the United States Department of Homeland Security 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: 03/04/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 3). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

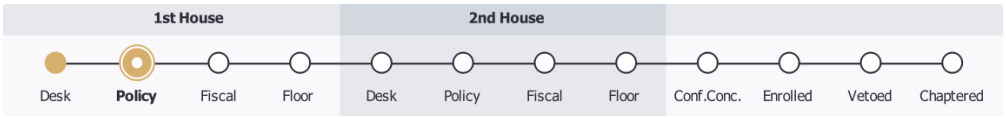
Summary: Current law requires the Department of Justice to collect data from specified local law enforcement agencies and to make available on the department's OpenJustice Web portal information relating to criminal statistics. Current law requires those law enforcement agencies to install and maintain 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 1543 (Quirk-Silva, D) Mobilehome parks: rent caps.

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

Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

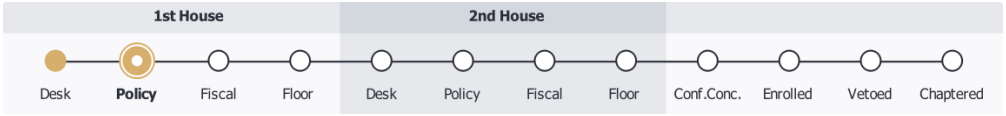
Summary: Current law defines "mobilehome park" for the purposes of the Mobilehome Residency Law to mean an area of land where 2 or more mobilehome sites are rented, or held out for rent, to accommodate mobilehomes used for human habitation. The law caps the amount by which management of a qualified mobilehome park may increase the gross rental rate for a tenancy over the course of any 12-month period. The cap is the lower of 5% of the lowest gross rental rate charge for a tenancy at any time during the preceding 12 months or 3% of that amount plus the percentage change in the cost of living. Under that law, a mobilehome park is subject to that cap if it is located within and governed by the jurisdictions of 2 or more incorporated cities. This bill would instead make any mobilehome park subject to that cap. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

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

Status: 02/17/2026 - Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and JUD.



Location: 02/17/2026 - Assembly Public Safety

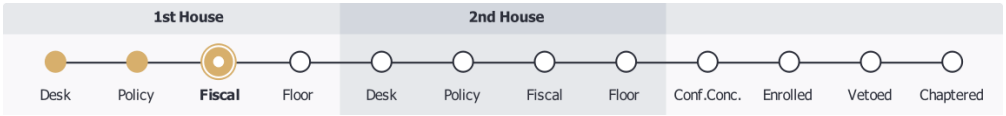
Summary: Current law authorizes specified peace officers to close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or other command post or to establish a police line or rolling closure at a demonstration, march, protest, or rally, as specified. Current law exempts a duly authorized representative of any news service, online news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from the provisions prohibiting entry into the closed areas mentioned above. This bill would bar a judicial officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement officer from prohibiting a duly authorized representative of a news service, online news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from accessing court proceedings that are open to the public. (Based on 01/05/2026 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

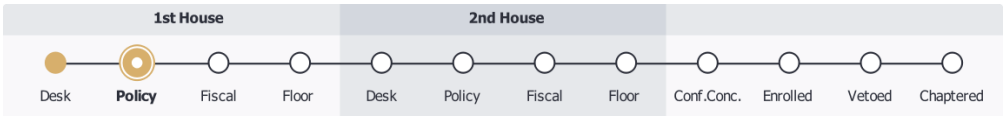
Summary: Under existing law, if a person is convicted of either driving under the influence (DUI) of any alcoholic beverage or drug, or under the combined influence of any alcoholic beverage and drug or driving while having 0.08% or more, by weight, of alcohol in the person's blood within 10 years of 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 1550 (Sanchez, R) Personal income taxes: deductions: tips: overtime compensation.

Current Text: 01/07/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation

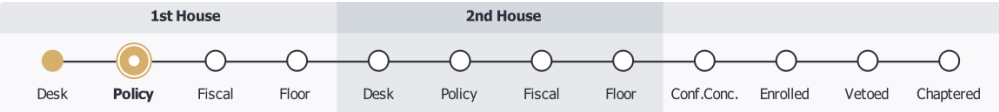
Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows various deductions in calculating taxable income and allows a taxpayer to elect to take a standard deduction in lieu of itemizing deductions. Current federal income tax law, for taxable years beginning before 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, except as specified. (Based on 01/07/2026 text)

Subject: Human Resources

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

Current Text: 01/08/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly Transportation

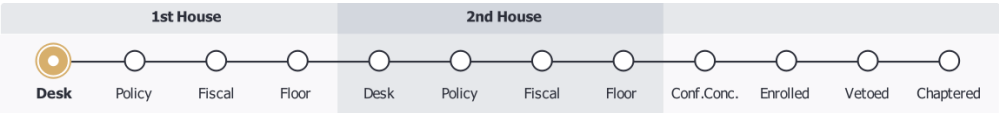
Summary: Current law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power. This bill would clarify that an electric bicycle is a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that is not capable of exceeding 750 watts of peak power. (Based on 01/08/2026 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: 01/09/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 8.



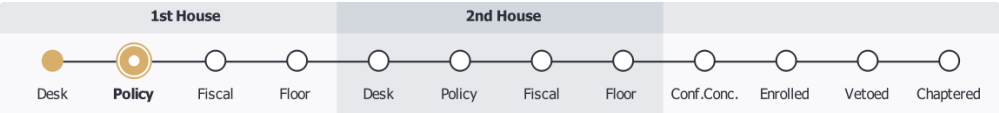
Location: 01/08/2026 - Assembly PRINT

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.

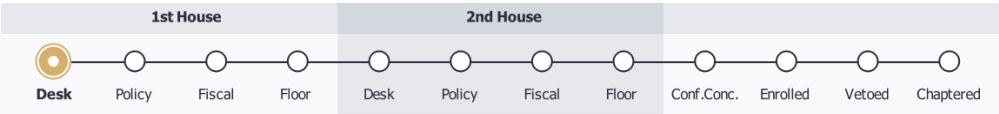
Current Text: 01/08/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Coms. on INS. and P. & C.P.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly Insurance
Summary: 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 01/08/2026 text)

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

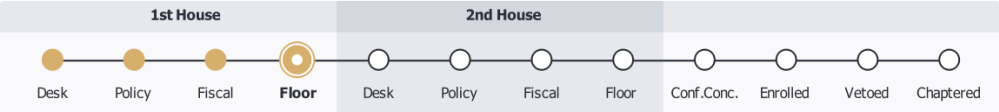
AB 1563 (Gabriel, D) Budget Act of 2026.
Current Text: 01/09/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 01/10/2026 - From printer.



Location: 01/09/2026 - Assembly PRINT
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 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.



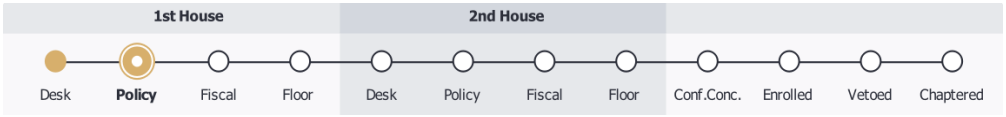
Location: 03/05/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act makes certain persons, including teachers and social workers, mandated reporters. Under current law, mandated reporters are required to report whenever the mandated reporter, in their professional capacity 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 1567 (Ta, R) General plan: annual report: congregate care for the elderly.

Current Text: 01/12/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

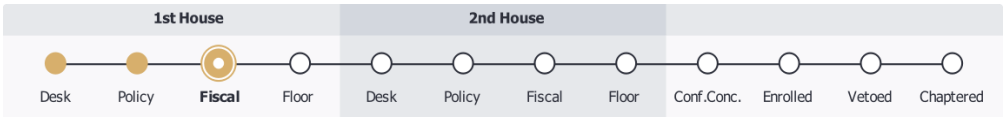
Summary: The Planning and Zoning law requires a housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, current law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to various entities that includes specified information. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine each region's existing and projected housing need, as provided. Current law requires each 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 and that furthers specified objectives. This bill would, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, authorize a planning agency to include in that report the number of units approved for congregate care for the elderly, as defined, for up to 15% of a jurisdiction's regional housing need allocation for any income category. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 03/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/09/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

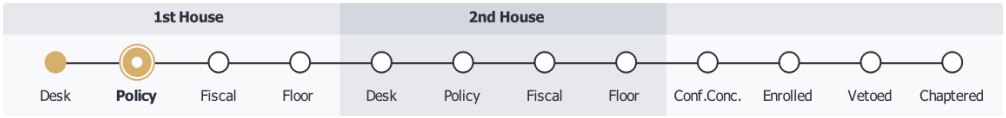
Summary: The Sex Offender Registration Act requires a person convicted of one of certain crimes, as specified, to register with law enforcement as a sex offender while residing in California or while attending school or working in California, as specified. Existing law, on and after July 1, 2021, authorizes 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 parking: safety program.

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/10/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on ED.



Location: 02/09/2026 - Assembly Education

Summary: Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district having jurisdiction over elementary, intermediate, junior high, or high school to provide time and facilities to local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the school of the district for bicycle, scooter, electric bicycle, motorized bicycle, or motorized scooter safety instruction. Existing law prohibits a person from driving or parking a vehicle or animal upon the driveways, paths, parking facilities, or grounds of specific public entities, including a public school or an educational institution exempted, in whole or in part, from taxation, except with the permission of, and subject to any condition or regulation that may be imposed by, the governing body of the specified public entity. Existing law authorizes a public agency to adopt rules or regulations to restrict, or specify the conditions for, the use of bicycles, motorized bicycles, electric bicycles, skateboards, electrically motorized boards, and roller skates on public property under the jurisdiction of that agency. This bill would require each school district and county office of education that allows pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to park a class 1, 2, or 3 electric bicycle, as defined, on campus to require pupils to complete the electric bicycle safety and training program developed by the Department of the California Highway Patrol, as provided, or a related safety course, as specified, as a condition for parking on campus. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

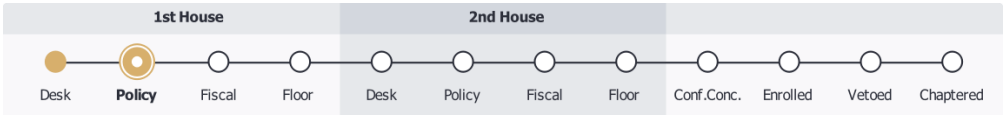
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety, Transportation & Infrastructure

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

Current Text: 01/12/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.



Location: 02/09/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element containing specified information, including an analysis of its special housing, emergency shelter, and supportive housing needs, as defined. Current 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 expand the definition of the term “target population” for the purposes of requirements applicable to the housing element, as described above, to include victims of domestic violence, as specified. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

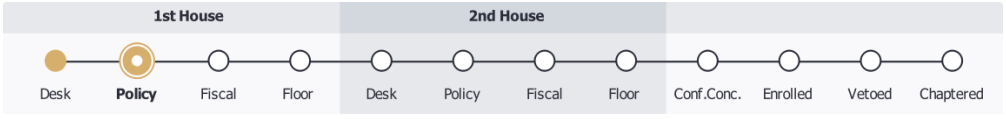
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 01/12/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on INS.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly Insurance

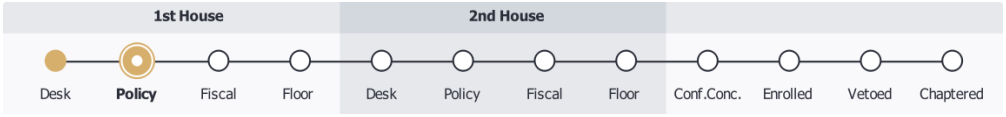
Summary: Current law establishes a workers’ compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers’ Compensation, to compensate an employee

for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Current 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. Current 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, current 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 current 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. Current 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 01/12/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Human Resources

AB 1578 (Jackson, D) State and local officials: antihate speech training.

Current Text: 01/12/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and G.O.

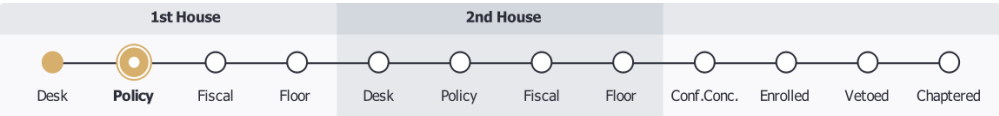


Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Local Government
Summary: Current law requires each state agency to offer at least semiannually, and certain state officials to attend once every 2 years, an orientation course on the relevant ethics statutes and regulations that govern the official conduct of state officials. Current law requires each state agency to maintain records indicating the specific attendees, each attendee's job title, and dates of their attendance for each orientation course offered for a period of not less than 5 years after each course is given. This bill would require, beginning on January 1, 2028, a state official to complete at least one hour of antihate speech training and education within 6 months of taking office and subsequently every 4 years thereafter. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Governance

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

Current Text: 01/14/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on ED.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Education

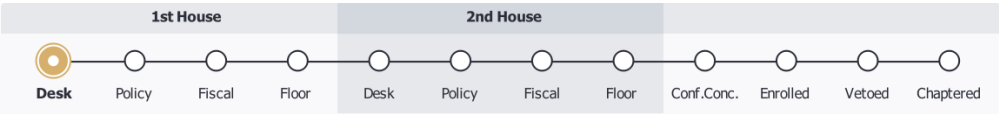
Summary: Current law authorizes a school district, county office of education, and charter school to provide emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to school nurses and trained personnel who have volunteered, and authorizes school nurses and trained personnel to use naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose. This bill, to be known as the School Safety and Opioid Overdose Prevention Act, would require a school district, county office of education, or charter school to ensure that (A) each school resource officer, as defined, while on duty at a school campus or school-sponsored activity, carries an opioid antagonist to provide emergency treatment to persons who are suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose and (B) each school resource officer, upon assignment to a schoolsite, and at least every 2 years thereafter, completes an opioid overdose recognition and response training, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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 01/14/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1588 (Stefani, D) Vehicles: sideshow enhancements.

Current Text: 01/15/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 01/16/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 15.



Location: 01/15/2026 - Assembly PRINT

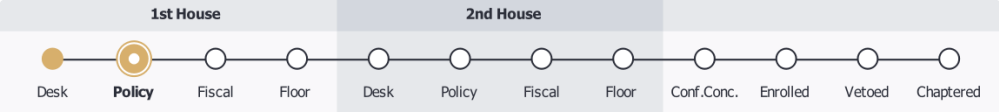
Summary: Current law prohibits a person from engaging in, aiding, or abetting, a motor vehicle speed contest or motor vehicle exhibition of speed on a highway or in an offstreet parking facility. A violation of these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor or felony, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. (Based on 01/15/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 01/16/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly Revenue and Taxation

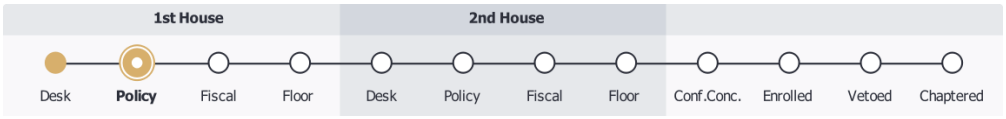
Summary: Current state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, 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 1599 (Ahrens, D) Public transit: California Transit Stop Registry: transit datasets.

Current Text: 01/16/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly Transportation

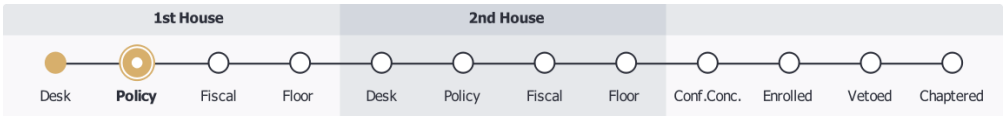
Summary: Would require the Department of Transportation to create, on or before December 31, 2026, the California Transit Stop Registry as a centralized, statewide dataset of standardized information regarding transit stops that includes, but is not limited to, each transit stop's name, location, available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

Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

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

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/10/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Public Safety

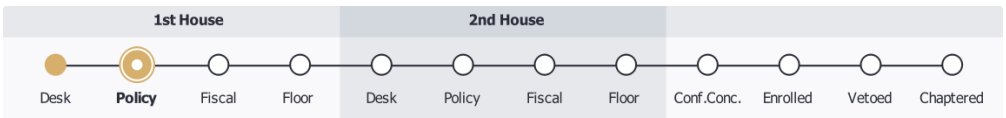
Summary: The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act provides for the issuance, suspension, revocation, and conditions upon licensure for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. Existing law makes every person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished or given away any 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 a form of written identification issued by this state or another state and would make a violation of this requirement a misdemeanor. The bill would require a court, subject to an exception, 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. The bill would authorize the court to prohibit the purchase of alcohol when the underlying conviction involved a certain percentage of alcohol, the offense occurred within 3 years of a separate driving under the influence offense, or the offense involved property damage or great bodily injury, as specified. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

AB 1612 (Alanis, R) Incineration of controlled substances: California Environmental Quality Act: law enforcement exemption.

Current Text: 01/21/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/02/2026 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S & T.M.



Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

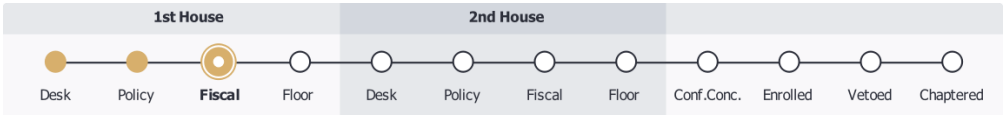
Summary: The Uniform Controlled Substances Act authorizes the forfeiture and seizure of property involved in, or purchased with the proceeds from, a controlled substance offense. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would authorize a local police department, sheriff's office, or state law enforcement agency to purchase and install an incinerator for the sole purpose of destroying seized controlled substances, as provided. The bill would require the local police department, sheriff's office, or state law enforcement agency to follow specified federal regulations and to notify the State Air Resources Board and the local air quality management district or local air pollution control district of the project, as specified. The bill would authorize multiple law enforcement agencies to purchase and install an incinerator for these purposes through a memorandum of understanding that details cost sharing. The bill would exempt a project to purchase and install an incinerator that complies with these requirements from CEQA. (Based on 01/21/2026 text)

Subject: Public Safety

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

Current Text: 01/21/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/11/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/10/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

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)

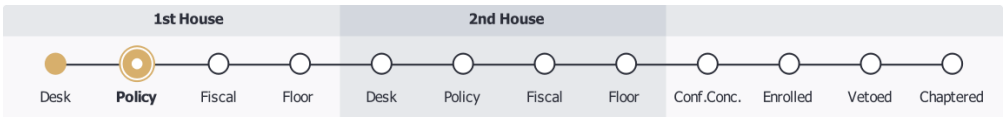
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

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

Current Text: 03/04/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/05/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly Local Government

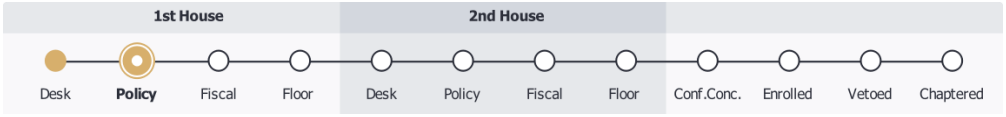
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency or state agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information required from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined. Existing law also establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether 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: 02/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

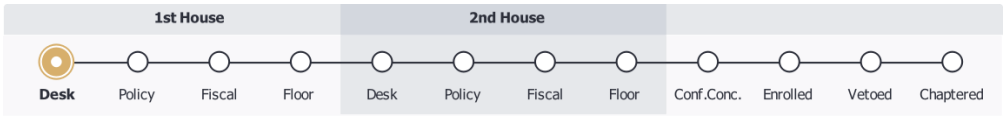


Location: 02/09/2026 - Assembly Local Government
Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, driven by solar-charged batteries of no more than 12 volts 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: 01/23/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 22.



Location: 01/22/2026 - Assembly PRINT
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

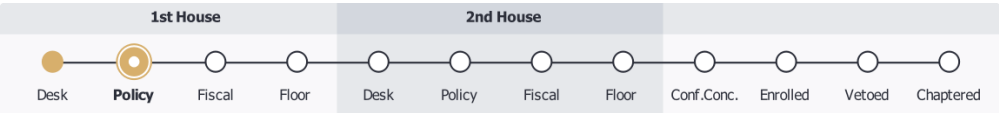
Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that 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 1708 (Solache, D) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: round 7.

Current Text: 02/04/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/23/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and HUM. S.



Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: Current 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. Current 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. Current law establishes round 7 of the program and states the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that specifies the parameters, as specified. Current law, effective July 1, 2026, appropriates $500,000,000, as specified, provided that these funds be disbursed in accordance with specified requirements, including that funds from this appropriation be disbursed to a city, county, tribe, or continuum of care for round 7 of the program after a declaration by the director of the department, in consultation with the Director of Finance, that the department has substantially completed its initial disbursement of round 6 funds to the city, county, tribe, or continuum of care and that the city, county, tribe, or continuum of care has obligated at least 50% of its total round 6 award. Current law requires the department, during the 2025–26 fiscal year, to prepare to administer round 7 of the program with the goal that initial round 7 disbursements will be available to grantees meeting the statutory provisions for disbursement beginning September 1, 2026, as specified. This bill would require a continuum of care receiving funding pursuant to round 7, as described above, to allocate funds to a smaller jurisdiction, defined as a city with a population under 300,000. (Based on 02/04/2026 text)

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

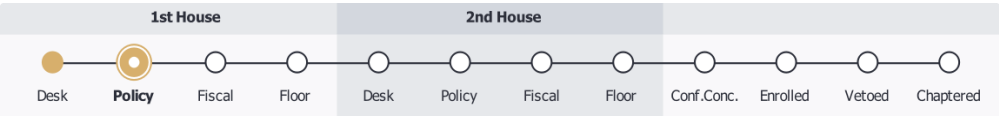
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

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

Current Text: 02/04/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/23/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.



Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act states that it shall not be construed to prohibit a local agency from requiring a housing development project to comply with objective, quantifiable, written development standards, conditions, and policies appropriate to, and consistent with, meeting the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need, except as provided. The act further provides that for its purposes, a housing development project or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project or emergency shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity. The act requires a housing development project to be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when a preliminary application, as specified, was submitted, except as otherwise provided. The act defines "ordinances, policies, and standards" to include general plan, community plan, specific plan, zoning, design review standards and criteria, subdivision standards and criteria, and any other rules, regulations, requirements, and policies of a local agency, as defined, including those relating to development impact fees, capacity or connection fees or charges, permit or processing fees, and other exactions. This bill would include in the definition of "ordinances, policies, and standards" materials requirements, postentitlement permit standards, and any rules, regulations, determinations, and other requirements adopted or implemented by other public agencies, as defined. (Based on 02/04/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

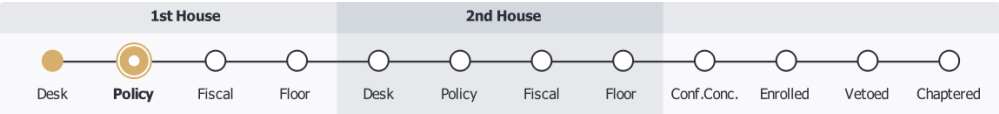
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 02/05/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/23/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.



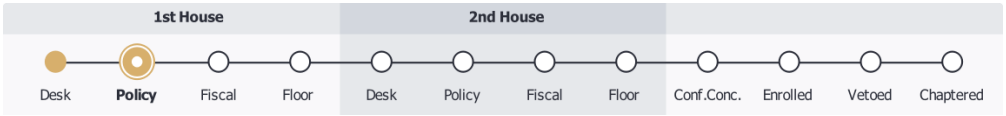
Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current 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. Current law, in the event of nonenforcement of the provisions of the State Housing Law, the State Building Standards Code, and the other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the State Housing Law, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to enforce these provisions, as provided. Current 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. Current 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 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. The bill would authorize these local agencies, at their discretion, to set up a process to perform onsite audits to confirm that a homeowner accurately represented the work subject to the remote inspection and to

temporarily ban the homeowner from using the remote inspection if the homeowner is found to have willfully misrepresented the work, as provided. (Based on 02/05/2026 text)

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

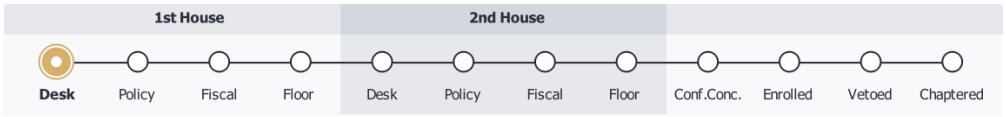
AB 1771 (Alvarez, D) State Housing Law: apartment houses.
Current Text: 02/09/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/23/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development
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, current 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 prohibit a state or local entity from requiring a manager or other caretaker to reside upon the premises of an apartment house and would require the department to update its regulations, as specified. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

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

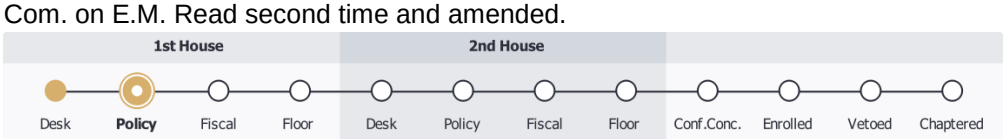
AB 1783 (DeMaio, R) Additional local taxes: vehicle miles traveled tax.
Current Text: 02/09/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/10/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 12.



Location: 02/09/2026 - Assembly PRINT
Summary: Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to impose various taxes, including occupancy taxes and sales and use taxes. Existing law also prohibits a city and county form imposing certain taxes, such as a tax upon income. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or any political subdivision thereof from imposing a tax, fee, assessment, or charge, that is calculated, in whole or in part, based on the number of miles traveled by a motor vehicle. The bill would not prohibit the collection of tolls for the use of specific facilities, as provided. The bill would provide that any existing program, pilot program, regulation, or administrative action inconsistent with this prohibition is void and unenforceable. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

AB 1866 (Rogers, D) California Disaster Assistance Act: minimum damages thresholds.
Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/11/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.M. Read second time and amended.

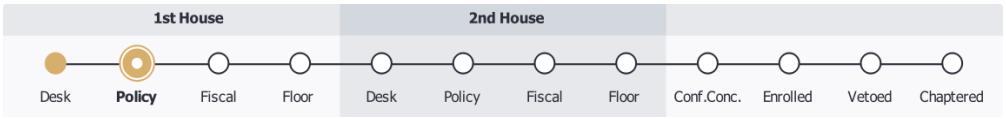


Location: 02/23/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management

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

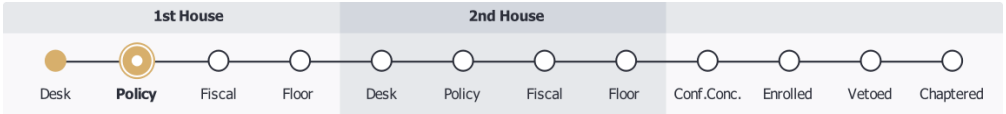
AB 1941 (González, Mark, D) Organized metal theft.
Current Text: 02/13/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on PUB. S.



Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Public Safety
Summary: Current 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, 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. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

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

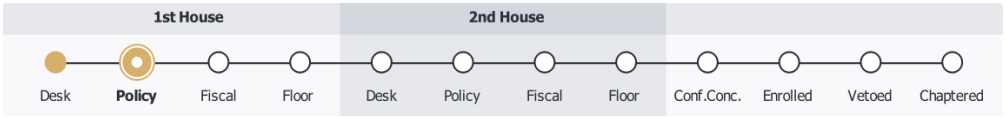
AB 1975 (Schultz, D) Electrical corporations: grid utilization metric.
Current Text: 03/03/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/04/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.



Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Utilities and Energy
Summary: Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities 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 establish a grid utilization metric that calculates electrical load as a percentage of rated capacity, as specified. The bill would require each large electrical corporation, each calendar quarter, to submit a publicly available report to the commission with the results of the large electrical corporation's grid utilization metric calculations, as specified. The bill would require the commission to annually establish a minimum value for the grid utilization metric within each large electrical corporation's distribution grid, and would require that the grid utilization metric minimum value increase annually, as provided. (Based on 03/03/2026 text)

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

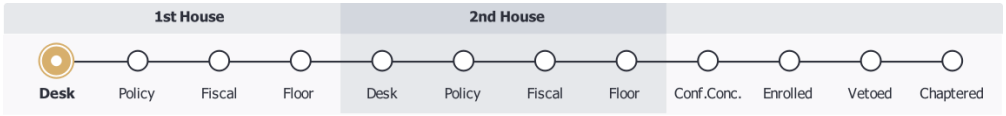
AB 2033 (Papan, D) Local Agency Public Construction Act: job order contracting.
Current Text: 02/17/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Local Government
Summary: 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 authorize the city council to award individual annual job order contracts, not to exceed $500,000, as specified, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices. The bill would prohibit, among other things, annual contracts from being awarded for any new construction. The bill would require the contracts to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder and be based on plans and specifications for typical work. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement, Transportation & Infrastructure

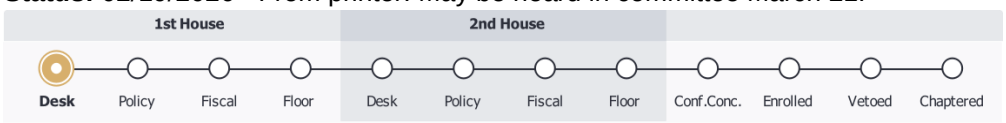
AB 2074 (Haney, D) Land use.
Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.



Location: 02/18/2026 - Assembly PRINT
Summary: Current law requires that the housing element consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing, as specified. Current law requires that a housing development project within a specified distance of a transit-oriented development stop be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development on any site zoned for residential, mixed, or commercial development, if the development complies with applicable requirements, as specified. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to support transit-oriented housing development, high road labor standards, and downtown revitalization in major transit cities, as defined, establish land use standards appropriate to transit-oriented development in regional centers, streamline ministerial approval for developments that meet high road labor standards in regional centers, and establish a revolving loan fund to finance construction of qualifying developments in regional centers. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

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

AB 2079 (Elhawary, D) Adaptive reuse.
Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.



Location: 02/18/2026 - Assembly PRINT

Summary: The Office to Housing Conversion Act, starting July 1, 2026, provides that an adaptive reuse project that meets certain requirements shall be deemed a use by right in all zones, regardless of the zoning of the site, and subject to the streamlined, ministerial review process, as specified. Current law authorizes a local government to implement the act and specifies the process and requirements applicable to adaptive reuse projects by local ordinance, or by ministerial approval if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to advance adaptive reuse policies to revitalize California downtown areas. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

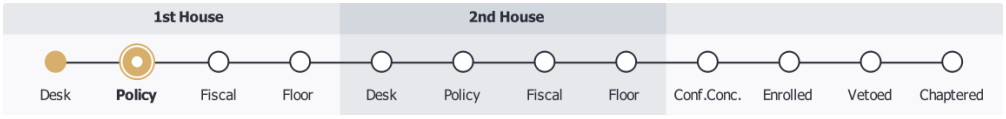
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and NAT. RES.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

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. Current 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 02/18/2026 text)

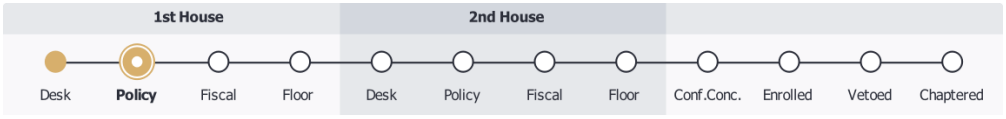
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Judiciary

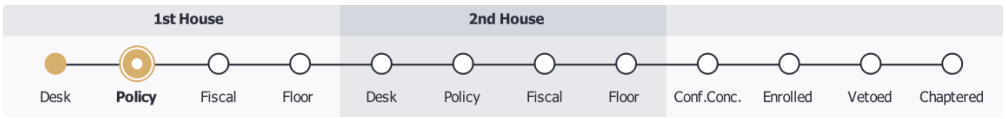
Summary: Current law requires a plaintiff who files an action to comprehensively determine rights to extract groundwater from a basin to provide the court a draft notice of commencement of groundwater basin adjudication and a draft form answer to adjudication complaint, as specified. Current law also requires a plaintiff to file, within a specified timeframe, a motion for approval of the draft notice and draft form answer. Under current 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, current 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 current 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. 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 showing the date, time, and place of mailing. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

AB 2132 (Macedo, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: groundwater recharge project.

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and W., P., & W.

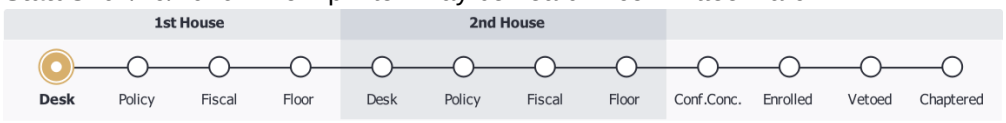


Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater plans, except as specified. Current law requires a groundwater sustainability plan to include various information relating to subsidence, as applicable. This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA a groundwater recharge project if the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency determines the project would address subsidence. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

AB 2146 (Stefani, D) Multifamily Housing Program: Homekey.

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

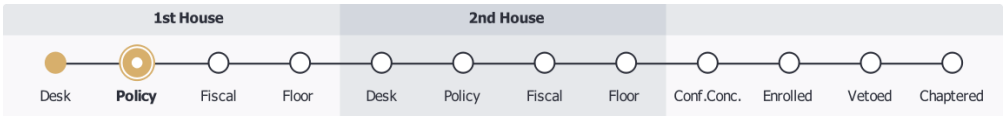


Location: 02/18/2026 - Assembly PRINT
Summary: Current law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, to provide financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. Current law requires that specified funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to 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. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

AB 2295 (Johnson, R) Regional housing need: affordable housing.

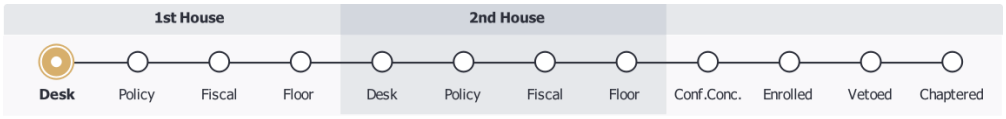
Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development
Summary: Current law requires each council of governments, or delegate subregion as applicable, to develop and adopt a methodology for distributing the existing and projected regional housing need to cities, counties, and cities and counties within the region or within the subregion, as provided. Current law also requires each council of governments and delegate subregion, as applicable, to adopt a final allocation of regional housing needs to each local government in the region or subregion, where applicable, and the department, based on that adopted methodology. Current law requires that the housing element of a county's or city's general plan include, among other things, a quantification of the locality's existing and projected housing needs for all income levels, which must include the locality's share of the regional housing need, as provided. Current law authorizes a local government within the same county as a federally recognized Native American tribe to enter into a voluntary agreement with a tribe to allow new tribal housing development projects to count toward the locality's share of the regional housing needs allocation if certain conditions are met. This bill would authorize a local government, as defined, to enter into a voluntary agreement with another local government to allow new housing development projects to count toward each locality's share of the regional housing needs allocation if certain conditions are met, including that the project includes affordable housing units for very low and lower income households. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

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

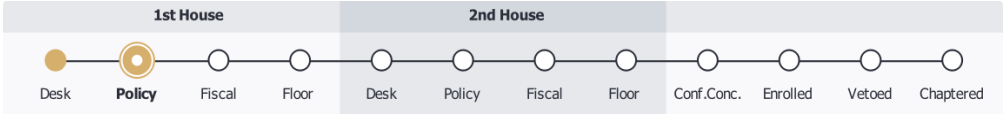
AB 2296 (Papan, D) Land use.
Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.



Location: 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT
Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act imposes requirements on a public agency's review and approval of development projects, as specified, to ensure clear understanding of the specific requirements in connection with that approval and to expedite decisions on those projects. That act excludes from its provisions activities of the State Energy Resources Development and Conservation Commission and administrative appeals within, or to, a state or local agency. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that exclusion. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

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

AB 2433 (Alvarez, D) Housing development: affordable homes bonus.
Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D., L. GOV. and NAT. RES.



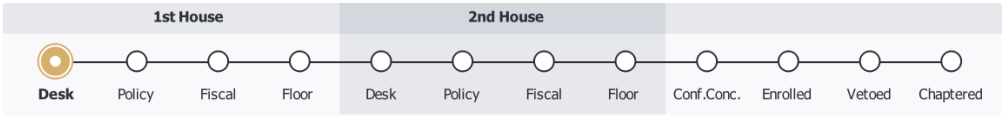
Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

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 an affordable homes 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 02/20/2026 text)

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

AB 2498 (Chen, R) Local government: open meetings.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.

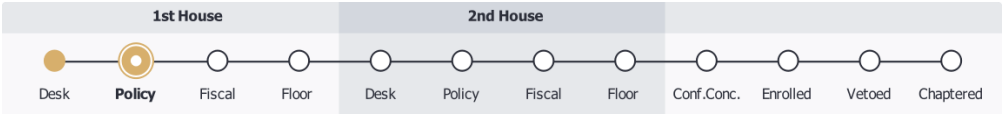


Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT
Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend except as otherwise permitted by its provisions. The act defines a meeting for the purposes of its provisions and excepts certain interactions from its provisions. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Governance

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

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.M.



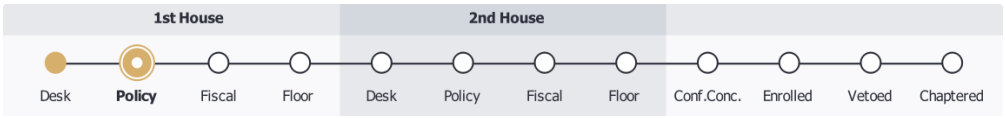
Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources
Summary: Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state that are not state responsibility areas, commonly known as local responsibility areas, as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Current 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 current 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. Current 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 an adopted ordinance to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection within 30 days of adoption. Current 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 on its public internet website, conduct regional public workshops to receive oral public comments and consider those comments, host a 30-day public comment period to receive written comments from interested stakeholders and respond to all written comments by local agencies within 30 days of the end of the public comment period, and coordinate with other state agencies to help educate the public during the public workshops, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

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

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

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.

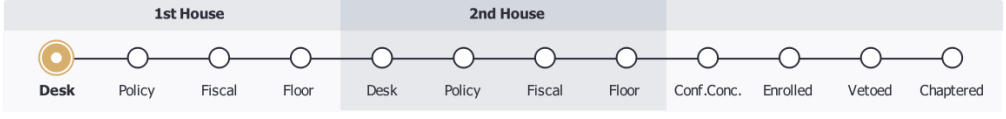


Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development
Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority 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. 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. The bill would allow the primary dwellings in an urban lot split under these provisions to be developed or converted to condominiums upon request of the applicant, as specified, or, if the housing development includes an existing unit, allow the applicant to request a condominium conversion for that unit pursuant to state and local law. The bill would specify that a "parcel map" for purposes of these provisions means a parcel map prepared in accordance with specified provisions of the Subdivision Map Act and may include a condominium plan if proposed by the subdivider, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

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

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

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



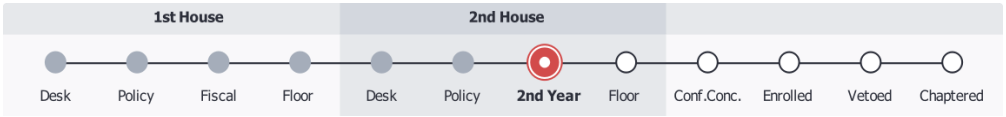
Location: 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT
Summary: Existing law, known as the Housing Crisis Act of 2019, with respect to land where housing is an allowable use and except as specified, prohibits a county or city, including the electorate exercising its local initiative or referendum power, in which specified 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. 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. The bill would define “moratorium or similar restriction or limitation on housing development” for purposes of the Housing Crisis Act of 2019 to include, but not be limited to, the electorate of a county or city subject to these provisions from exercising its referendum power in a manner that has the effect of extending an existing moratorium or similar restriction or limitation on housing development. The bill would prohibit a county or city subject to these provisions from enforcing an initiative or referendum imposing a moratorium or other similar restriction on or limitation of housing development until the initiative or referendum receives approval from the department pursuant to the approval process described above. The bill would state that if the department denies approval of the initiative or referendum, as specified, the initiative or referendum would be deemed void. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

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

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)

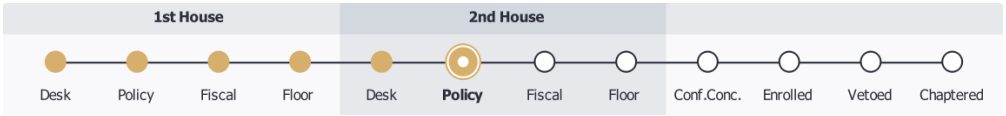
Position: Support
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Public Safety

SB 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

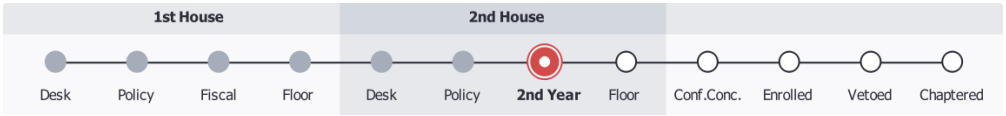
Priority: (4) Standard

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

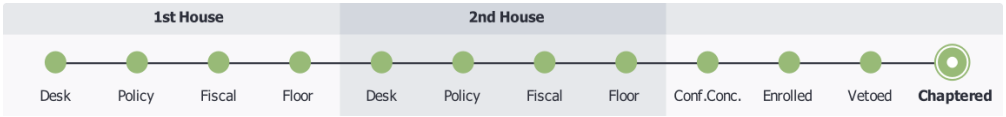
Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Public Health and prohibits the operation of one of those facilities without a current valid license. Current law requires the department, if a facility 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 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

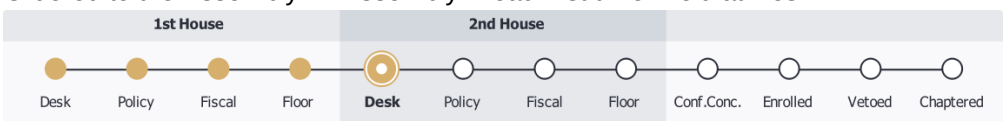


Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as “The California Water 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: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK
Summary: Current law requires the elections official of any county or city using a voting system to inspect the machines or devices at least once every 2 years. This bill would prohibit

the elections official from permitting a federal government agency or its employees to inspect a voting system machine or device, unless authorized by a federal court order. To the extent this bill would establish new procedures for the conduct of elections, it would create a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

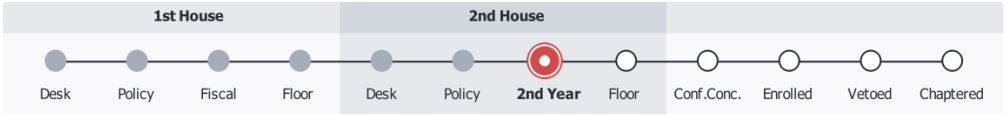
Priority: (3) Significant

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

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

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

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



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

Position: Support

Priority: (3) Significant

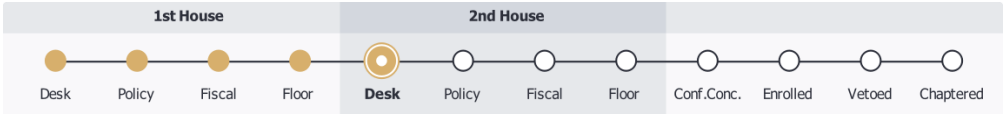
Subject: Transportation & Infrastructure

Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

SB 239 (Arreguín, D) 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

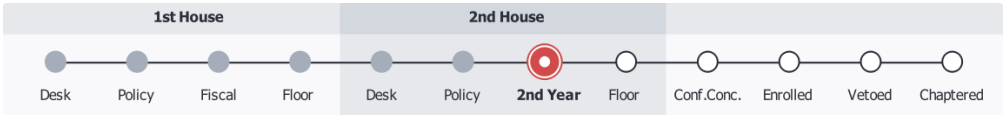
Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local 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 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)

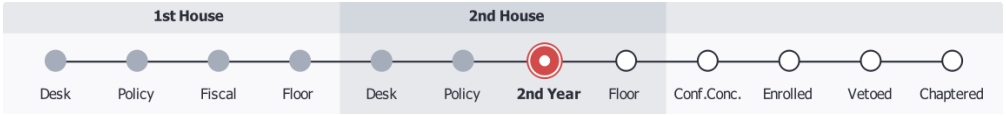


Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: The hazardous waste control laws require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to regulate the handling and management of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Current law, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, establishes time limits for 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)



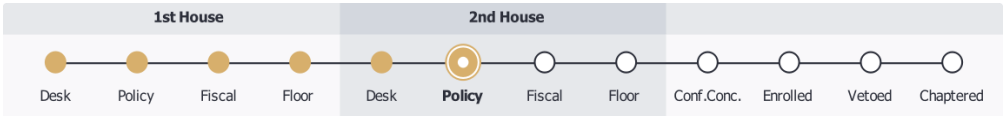
Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: Current law provides for the licensure and regulation of alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Health Care Services. Current law prohibits operating an alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facility to provide 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 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.

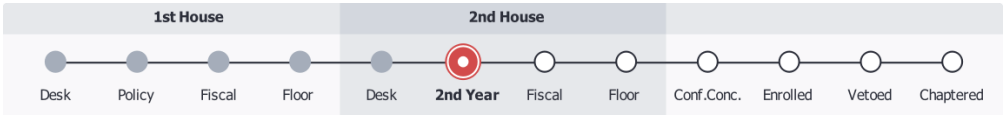


Location: 06/05/2025 - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife
Summary: (1)The California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act, an initiative measure approved by the voters in the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, provided bond funds for wildlife, coastal, and parkland conservation. The 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 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)



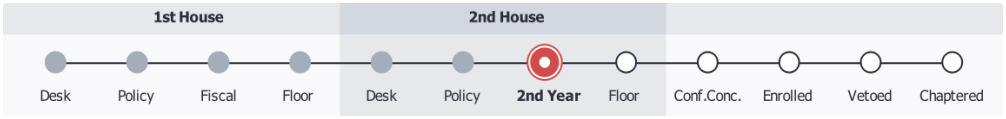
Location: 09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: The Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing and to provide housing assistance and 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 431 (Arreguín, 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)

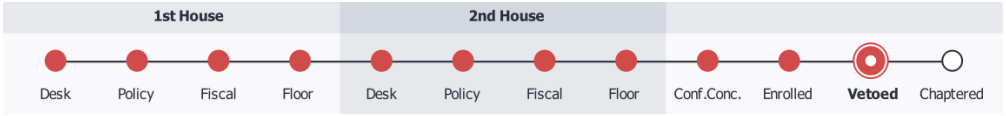


Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: Would make an assault or battery committed against a utility worker, as defined, who is engaged in the performance of their duties punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding $2,000, or by both that fine and 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 454 (McNerney, D) State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program.

Current Text: 10/01/2025 - Vetoed **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/02/2026 - Stricken from file. Veto sustained.



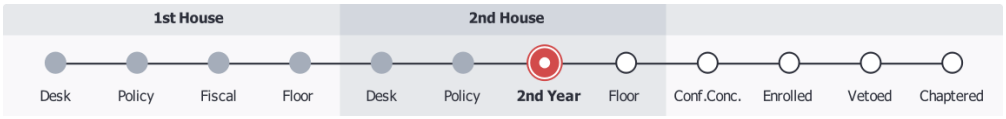
Location: 10/01/2025 - Senate VETOED
Summary: Current law designates the State Water Resources Control Board as the agency responsible for administering specific programs related to drinking water, including, among others, the California Safe Drinking Water Act and the Emerging Contaminants for Small or Disadvantaged Communities Funding Program. This bill, which would become operative upon an appropriation by the Legislature, would enact a perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) mitigation program. As part of that program, the bill would create the PFAS Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury and would authorize certain moneys in the fund to be expended by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to seek out nonstate, federal, and private funds designated for PFAS remediation and treatment and deposit the funds into the PFAS Mitigation Fund. The bill would continuously appropriate these funds to the state board for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to establish accounts within the PFAS Mitigation Fund. The bill would authorize the state board to expend moneys from the fund in the form of a grant, loan, or contract, or to provide assistance services to water suppliers and sewer system providers, as those terms are defined, for multiple purposes, including, among other things, to cover or reduce the costs for water suppliers associated with treating drinking

water to meet the applicable state and federal maximum PFAS contaminant levels. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources
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)

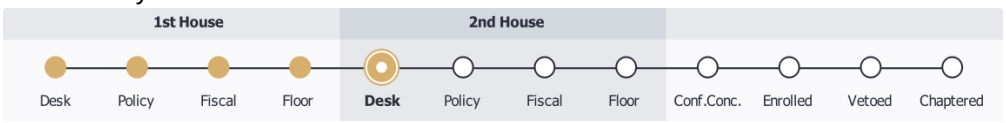


Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR
Summary: The California Constitution and the Public Utilities Act vest the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over electrical corporations and water corporations. The act requires the commission to ensure that errors in estimates of demand elasticity 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 501 (Allen, D) Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022: covered batteries.

Current Text: 01/14/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK
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 watthour rating of more than 300 watthours. 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

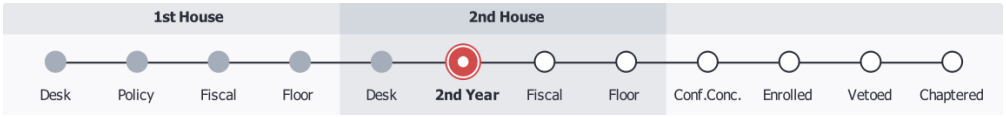
would categorize all covered batteries as either a small format battery or a medium format battery. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 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

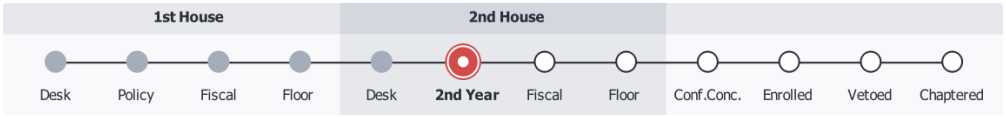
Summary: The Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act, or NIFTI-2, authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt a resolution, at any time before or after the adoption of the infrastructure financing plan for an enhanced infrastructure financing district, to allocate tax 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 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)

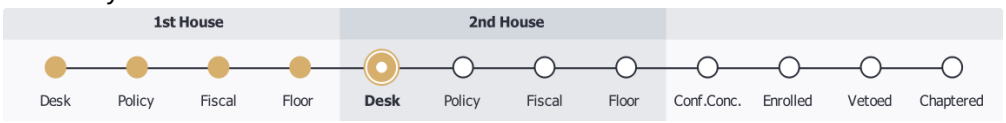


Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

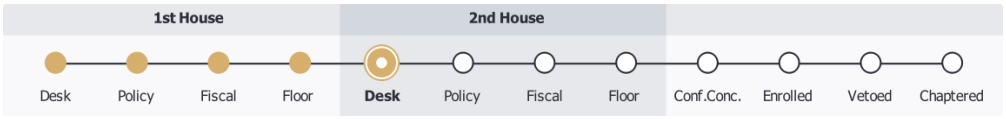
SB 607 (Wiener, D) University of California: California Institutes for Science and Innovation.
Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 01/20/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



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

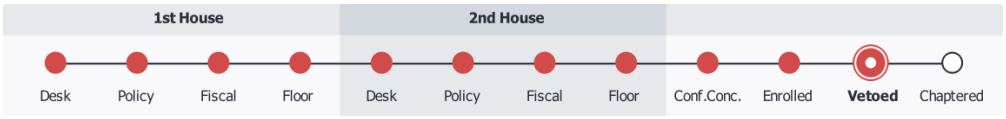
SB 677 (Wiener, D) Housing development: transit-oriented development.
Current Text: 01/08/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 24. Noes 10.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



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

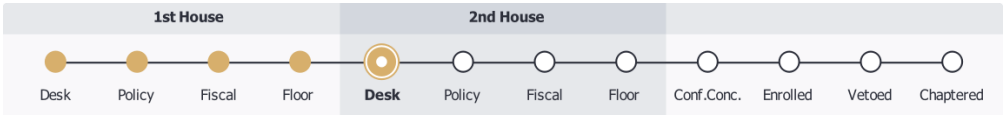
SB 757 (Richardson, D) Local government: nuisance abatement.
Current Text: 10/11/2025 - Vetoed **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/02/2026 - Stricken from file. Veto sustained.



Location: 10/11/2025 - Senate VETOED
Summary: Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish a procedure to use a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment to collect abatement costs and related administrative costs. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2035, the legislative body of a city or county to also collect fines for specified violations related to the nuisance abatement using a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment. The bill would require any fines or penalties related to nuisance abatement that are recovered pursuant to these provisions to be used to fund efforts within city or county government, as applicable, to streamline the issuance of permits for housing development or to establish a revolving loan fund for specified housing purposes. This bill would require the city or county to create a process for granting a hardship waiver, to reduce the amount of the fine, upon a specified showing by the responsible person. The bill would require the hardship waiver to totally waive fines and penalties for persons with income equal to or less than 200% of the federal poverty line, as defined. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

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

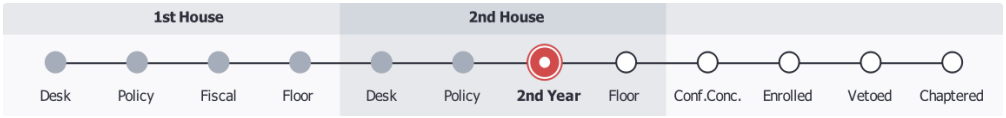
SB 758 (Umberg, D) Public health: nitrous oxide.
Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



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)

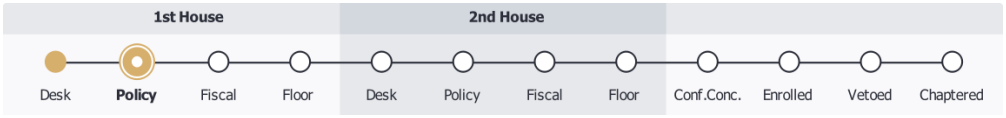
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Public Safety

SB 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)

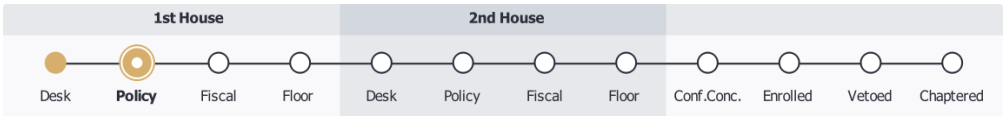
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Municipal Funding and Procurement

SB 904 (Seyarto, R) California Emergency Services Act: disaster recovery: wildfires.

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/09/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 02/18/2026 - Senate Housing

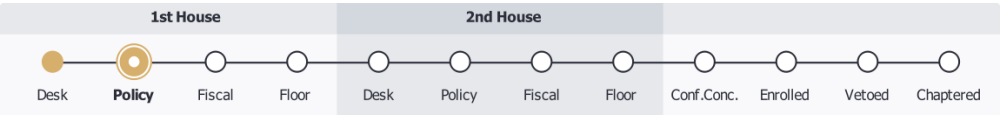
Summary: The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency, including, but not limited to, suspending specified statutes, ordinances, orders, regulations, or rules. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with other specified state agencies, within 30 days of a state of emergency declared by the Governor relating to a wildfire, to provide a report to the Governor and the Legislature identifying state permitting requirements that may unduly impede efforts to rebuild properties or facilities destroyed as a result of the wildfire that should be considered for suspension. The bill would also require the department, in consultation with other specified state agencies, within 60 days of a state of emergency relating to a wildfire, to review and provide a report to the Governor and the Legislature with recommendations regarding any provision of the California Building Standards Code that should be suspended for specified projects in order to facilitate rapid, safe, and cost-effective rebuilding and recovery. The bill would further require the department, upon the declaration of a state of emergency relating to a wildfire, to coordinate with local governments to identify and

recommend procedures to establish rapid permitting and approval processes to expedite the reconstruction or replacement of residential properties destroyed or damaged by the wildfire, and would require the department, within 60 days of the state of emergency, to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature with those recommendations. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

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

SB 908 (Wiener, D) Housing development: transit-oriented development.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/11/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.

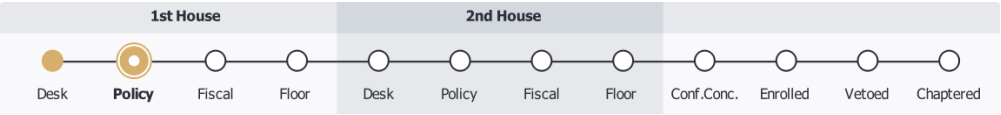


Location: 01/22/2026 - Senate Rules
Summary: Current law generally regulates the development of transit-oriented housing developments near transit-oriented development stops. Current law defines various terms for these purposes. Current law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to oversee compliance with those provisions, authorizes a local government to enact an ordinance to make its zoning code consistent with those provisions, as specified, and requires each metropolitan planning organization to create a map of transit-oriented development stops and zones within its region by tier, as specified. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would make technical and clarifying changes to those laws governing transit-oriented development, and to add a select set of San Francisco Bay area ferry terminals to the scope of those provisions. (Based on 01/22/2026 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: 03/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/11/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

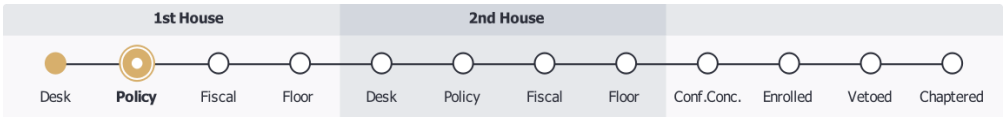


Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules
Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the Independent System Operator, to establish resource adequacy requirements for all electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators. Existing law requires that the resource adequacy program achieve specified objectives, including that it establish new or maintain existing demand response products and tariffs, as specified. This bill would require the 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 commission-ordered procurement, as specified. The bill would require the commission, 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 commission'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 03/11/2026 text)

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

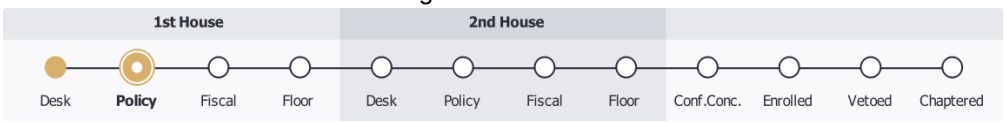
SB 922 (Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.
Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/11/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 02/11/2026 - Senate Local Government
Summary: Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would expressly limit this prohibition to charges based on weight. The bill would also explicitly state that a fee, charge, 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 936 (Blakespear, D) Nitrous oxide: sales.
Current Text: 01/29/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/03/2026 - Set for hearing March 17.



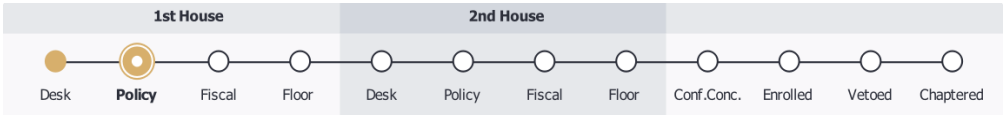
Location: 02/11/2026 - Senate Public Safety
Summary: Current law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity. 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 the sale and distribution of 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. The bill would also authorize a court to suspend the business license, including a license to sell tobacco products or cannabis, if the business has a prior conviction for violating these prohibitions. (Based on 01/29/2026 text)

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

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

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

Status: 02/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and P., D.T., & C.P.



Location: 02/18/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Summary: Current 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. Current 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 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 uses an ADS to assist in making 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 02/02/2026 text)

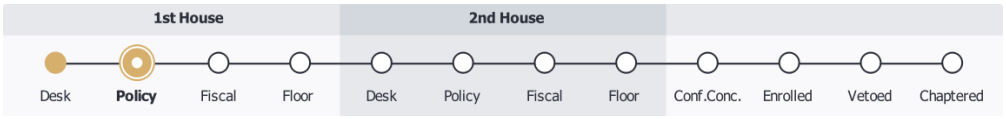
Priority: (4) Standard

Subject: Human Resources

SB 979 (Strickland, R) Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation: judicial review.

Current Text: 02/04/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/11/2026 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING, JUD., and APPR.



Location: 02/11/2026 - Senate Housing

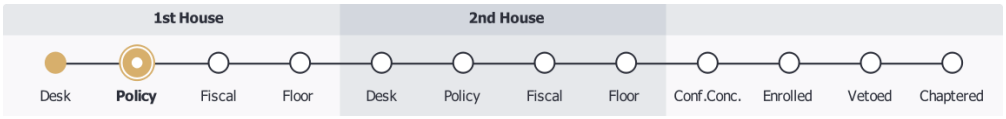
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Current law requires the council of governments or delegate subregion, as applicable, to adopt a final regional housing needs plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county. Current law requires each council of governments and delegate subregion to distribute a draft allocation of regional housing needs to each local government in the region or subregion. Current law authorizes a local government within the region or the delegate subregion or the department to appeal to the council of governments or the delegate subregion for a revision of the share of the regional housing need proposed to be allocated to one or more local governments, as specified. Current law requires the council of governments or the delegate subregion to make a final determination that either accepts, rejects, or modifies each appeal, as provided. This bill would provide that the final determination by the council of governments or the delegate subregion is subject to judicial review, as specified. (Based on 02/04/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

SB 1076 (Pérez, D) Admitted insurers: residential property insurance.

Current Text: 02/13/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on INS.



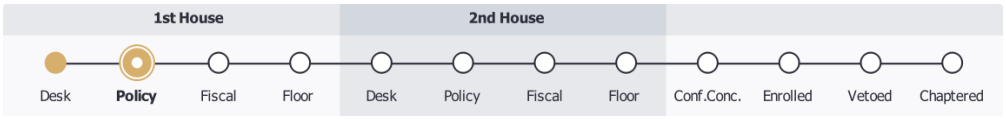
Location: 02/26/2026 - Senate Insurance

Summary: Current Department of Insurance regulations prohibit an insurer from using a rating plan that does not take into account and reflect specified wildfire risk mitigation, including property-level building hardening measures. On and after January 1, 2028, this bill would prohibit an admitted insurer that offers or sells residential property insurance in this state from refusing to offer, sell, or renew a policy of residential property insurance for an applicant or insured whose property meets minimum home hardening and wildfire mitigation standards, except as provided. The bill would authorize an admitted insurer to apply to the commissioner for a temporary waiver of that prohibition in a particular geographic area of the state, as specified. On and after January 1, 2028, the bill would also require any residential property insurance offered or sold to, at a minimum, provide coverage equivalent in scope to the residential property coverage the admitted insurer most commonly offers or sells in this state. The bill would suspend or revoke an insurer's certificate of authority to offer or sell residential property insurance and automobile insurance in this state for five years if the admitted insurer habitually and as a matter of ordinary practice violates these provisions or if the admitted insurer offers residential property insurance in this state on and after January 1, 2026, but elects to cease offering that insurance rather than comply with these provisions. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

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

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

Current Text: 02/13/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/10/2026 - Set for hearing April 8.



Location: 02/26/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

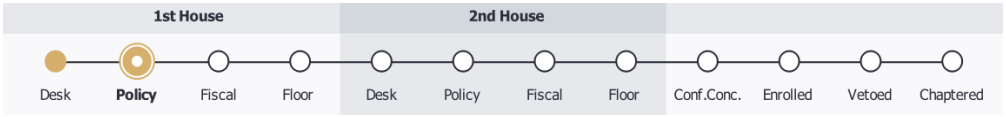
Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (act) and the national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. The act requires mandatory minimum penalties to be assessed for serious violations, as defined, relating to waste discharge requirements, and for certain violations relating to waste discharge requirements and reports whenever there are 4 or more violations in a period of 6 consecutive months, except as provided. 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 amend that definition to include serving a community of 3,000 residents or less as a factor in the state board's determination of financial hardship. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 1109 (Alvarado-Gil, R) Foster care.

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

Status: 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.



Location: 02/17/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to promote the participation of current and former foster youth in the development of state foster care and child welfare policy and, subject to the availability of funds, to contract with California Youth Connection to provide technical assistance and outreach to current and former foster youth. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

Position: Oppose

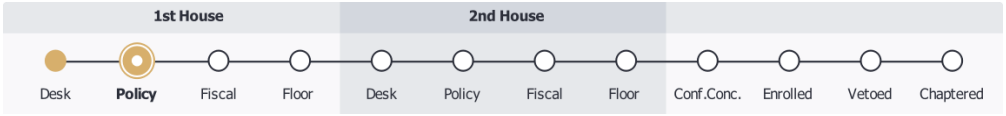
Priority: (3) Significant

Subject: Human Resources

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

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

Status: 02/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.



Location: 02/26/2026 - Senate Housing

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. Current 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. Current 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, current 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. 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. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

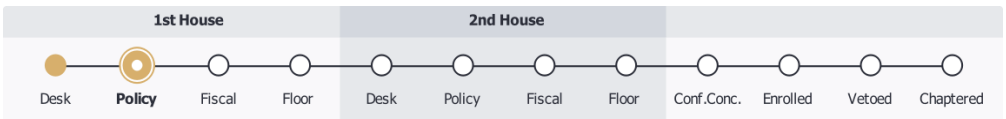
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

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: 02/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and L. GOV.



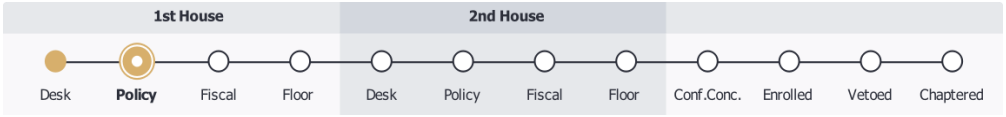
Location: 02/26/2026 - Senate Housing

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

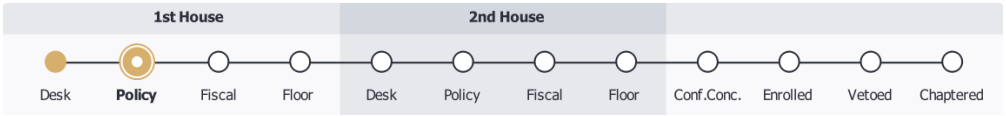
SB 1139 (Laird, D) Nonfunctional turf: noncompliance and enforcement.
Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.



Location: 02/26/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water
Summary: Current 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. Current 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. Current 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 a special district with water conservation enforcement authority pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources

SB 1149 (Durazo, D) Employees: bereavement leave.
Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.



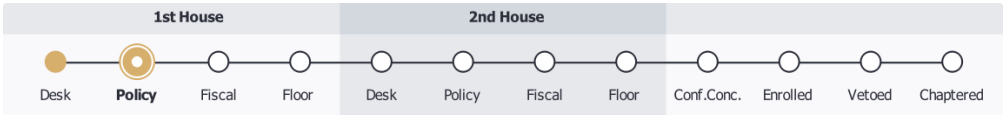
Location: 02/26/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement
Summary: Current law makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by any employee to take up to 5 days of bereavement leave upon the death of a family member, as defined, to refuse to hire, 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 in the definition of "family member" for purposes of these provisions relating to bereavement leave. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Priority: (5) Track/Watch
Subject: Human Services, Recreation, Quality of Life

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

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.M. and N.R. & W.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Emergency Management

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-specified 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 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 02/18/2026 text)

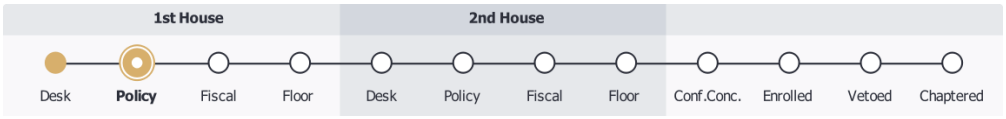
Priority: (4) Standard

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

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

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and P., D.T., & C.P.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Judiciary

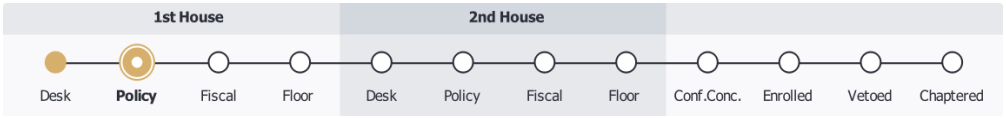
Summary: The California Constitution provides that people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business. Various provisions of current law, including the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and the Ralph M. Brown Act, provide, with 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. The Political Reform Act of 1974 imposes various requirements and limitations with respect to the conduct of public officials, campaign expenditures and disclosures, political advertisements, lobbying, the ballot pamphlet, and other aspects of political reform. The Administrative Procedure Act governs, among other things, the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. The California Environmental Quality Act defines "person" to include any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, limited liability company, company, district, county, city and county, city, town, and, among other things, the state. 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 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. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Governance

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

Current Text: 02/18/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 02/26/2026 - Senate Local Government

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)

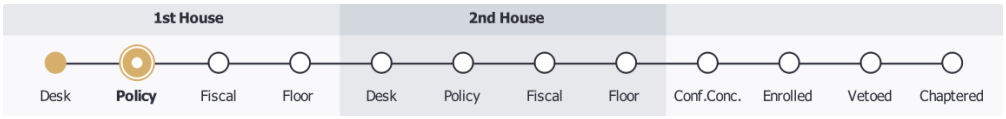
Priority: (5) Track/Watch

Subject: Planning, Land Use, Housing

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

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on E., U & C.

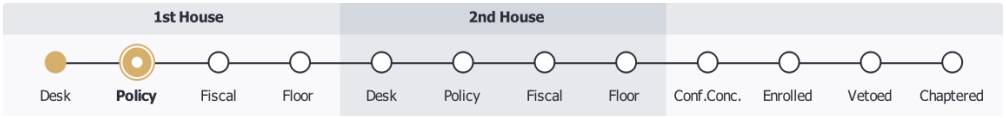


Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. 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 advice letter and the commission's approval to provide that costs incurred by the electrical corporation between January 1, 2021, and the implementation date of rates approved in the next general rate case decision for that electrical corporation, to be tracked in a memorandum account and recovered, subject to a reasonableness review, in the decision adopting the next general rate case revenue requirement for that electrical corporation. Existing law authorizes the commission to revise the policy after the completion of the general rate case cycle of the electrical corporation following the one during which the advice letter was filed if a determination is made that a change in the policy is necessary to ensure just and reasonable rates for ratepayers. This bill would delete the authorization for the commission to revise the policy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

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

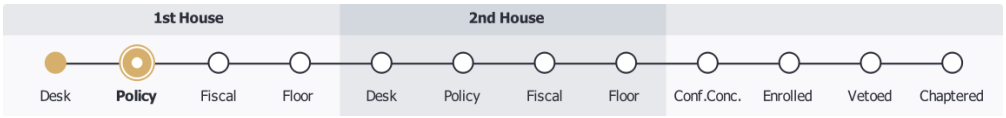
SB 1216 (Cabaldon, D) Planning and Zoning Law: housing leadership designation.
Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Housing
Summary: This bill would require the department, on or before July 1 of each year, to publish a list of housing leadership designated jurisdictions on its internet website. To qualify for a housing leadership designation, the bill would require that the jurisdiction have submitted a complete annual progress report for the preceding 5 years and, as applicable, that it meet specified requirements relating to housing production that vary based on whether the jurisdiction is an affordable jurisdiction, an unaffordable jurisdiction, or an extremely unaffordable jurisdiction, as those terms are defined. The bill would also require the department to publish a list of the affordability designation for each jurisdiction that has submitted a complete annual progress report, as provided. The bill would authorize a jurisdiction with a housing leadership designation to take prescribed actions, including to establish by ordinance an exemption or modification of specified provisions of the Planning and Zoning Law. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

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

SB 1313 (McNerney, D) Public water systems: grants and loans: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML** **PDF**
Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality
Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of drinking water in the state. This bill would authorize the state board to fund projects, upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, through grants or loans to public water systems to address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water or source water. The bill would prescribe sources from which those funds may originate and permissible activities for those projects. The bill would authorize the state board to implement the bill through a policy handbook or workplan exempt from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Position: Support
Priority: (4) Standard
Subject: Trash, Recycling, Water, Resources
Misc2: League of Cities Sponsored

Total Measures: 119
Total Tracking Forms: 119