

**City of Santa Clara
Legislative Bill Matrix**

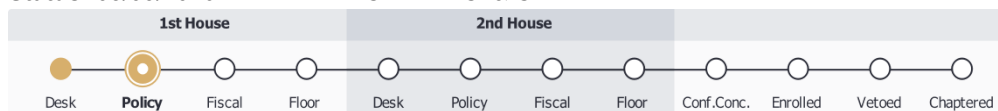
Broadband, Cable Service and Wireless Telecommunications LAP

AB 2443 (McKinnor, D) Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

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



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Communications and Conveyance

Summary: Current law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. Current law requires the commission, on or before February 1, 1995, to issue an order initiating an investigation and open proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service in telecommunications. Pursuant to that provision, the commission issued a decision involving carriers of last resort, including the withdrawal process for carriers of last resort, defined as a carrier who provides local exchange service and stands ready to provide basic service to any customer requesting basic service within a specified area. This bill would require the commission to develop a reasonable process for a carrier of last resort to be relieved, on or before January 1, 2029, of that status in areas where customers have other options for voice service. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

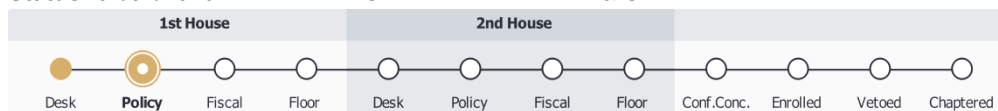
Emergency Management LAP

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

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

Introduced: 01/08/2026

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)

AB 1749 (Dixon, R) Interfering with wildfire suppression with drone.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 04/03/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 03/24/2026 - Assembly Judiciary

Summary: Would prohibit a person from operating or using an unmanned aerial vehicle, remote-piloted aircraft, or drone to knowingly or recklessly interfere with a wildfire suppression or law enforcement or emergency response efforts related to a wildfire suppression. The bill would authorize the Attorney General or a county counsel or city attorney to bring civil action to enforce the prohibition and authorize a prevailing plaintiff to recover civil penalties, injunctive relief, or reasonable attorney's fees and costs, as specified. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

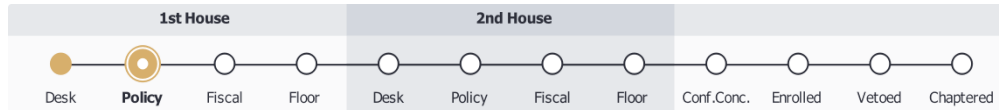
AB 1795 (Gipson, D) Smoke Damage Recovery Act.

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

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Last Amended: 04/07/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials

Summary: Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and make available on its internet website a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Safety Building Standards Compliance training intended for use in the training of local building officials, builders, and fire service personnel, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to allow certification of contractors who conduct defensible space, home hardening, fuel reduction, roadside clearance, and other contracting activities for wildlife resiliency efforts and who have completed specified training programs. This bill, the Smoke Damage Recovery Act, would require the California Environmental Protection Agency, on or before June 30, 2027, and in coordination with other state agencies and local public health departments, to develop health-based standards for required sampling, testing, and chemical screening levels for residential properties that have sustained smoke damage as a result of a wildland-urban interface fire or urban conflagration. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

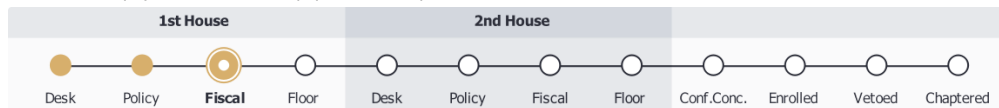
AB 1866 (Rogers, D) California Disaster Assistance Act: minimum damages thresholds.

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

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 03/11/2026

Status: 03/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

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)

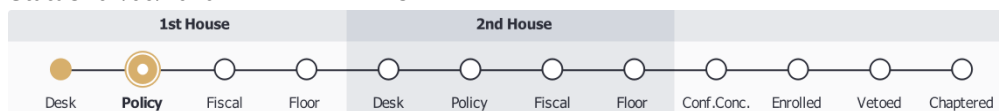
AB 1960 (Bennett, D) Wildfire Prevention Grants Program: identified cohesive fire communities.

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

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M.



Location: 04/07/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention and home hardening education activities in California and extends eligibility for grants to, among others, local agencies, resource conservation districts, fire safe councils, the California Conservation Corps, certified community conservation corps, Native American tribes, and qualified nonprofit

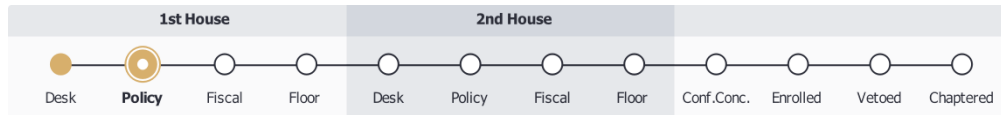
organizations. Existing law requires the department, on or before December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to post on its internet website certain information regarding hazardous fuel reduction and vegetation management projects funded or conducted by the department for the preceding fiscal year, including projects funded under the department's Wildfire Prevention Grants Program, as provided. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, as defined, who have completed a specific training program developed and administered by the department to support and augment the department in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. This bill would authorize the department, commencing with the 2028–29 fiscal year, to disburse funds appropriated for the Wildfire Prevention Grants Program to identified cohesive fire communities, as defined, that partner with fire safe councils, as provided, to use for activities related to hazardous fuels reduction, wildfire prevention planning, and wildfire prevention education, among other activities. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

AB 1986 (Bennett, D) Residential property insurance: home hardening.

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

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Status: 03/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on INS.



Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Insurance

Summary: Current law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to allow certification of contractors who conduct defensible space, home hardening, fuel reduction, roadside clearance, and other contracting activities for wildfire resiliency efforts and who have completed specified training programs. Current law generally regulates classes of insurance, including residential property and fire insurance. 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. Upon request for a premium quote for residential property insurance, this bill would require a specified insurer to provide a premium quote for the residential property that includes the price of insurance if the property is certified as “hardened” by a home hardening certification program established or approved by the State Fire Marshal and a premium quote for the residential property in its current state. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

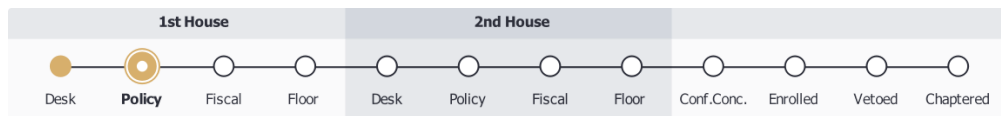
AB 2013 (Bennett, D) High and very high fire risk areas: community water systems: preparedness and resiliency.

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

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M.



Location: 04/07/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management

Summary: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. This bill would require a community water system that services more than 100 customers that are located in a high or very high fire risk area, as defined, to include an annex to its disaster preparedness plans, as provided, that includes information regarding system preparedness and resiliency during a wildfire. The bill would require the annex to contain several things, including, among others, an assessment that identifies the minimum number of and type of water pumps that are necessary to maintain average daily capacity, including, but not limited to, the operation of fire hydrant systems at the rated capacity. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

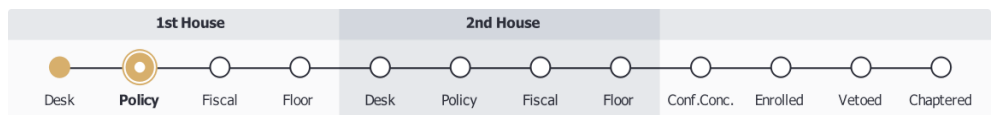
AB 2037 (Patterson, R) Wildfire Mitigation Aging and Disability Grant Pilot Program.

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

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on AGING & L.T.C. Read second time and amended.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Aging and Long Term Care

Summary: The Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act establishes the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency and sets forth its mission to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or the least restrictive homelike environments. This bill would establish the Wildfire Mitigation Aging and Disability Grant Pilot Program to be administered by the California Department of Aging through specified area agencies on aging, including Area 4 and El Dorado County Area. The bill would award grants, based on specified criteria, to seniors and individuals with disabilities to mitigate against wildfires on properties they own that they would not otherwise be able to protect with existing resources. The bill would require the area agencies on aging to award grants on a competitive basis and would require applications to contain specified information, including proof of need. The bill would also authorize the grant funding to be used towards the costs associated with hiring contractors or other qualified service providers to perform wildfire mitigation activities. The bill would appropriate the sum of \$1,000,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Aging to implement these provisions. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

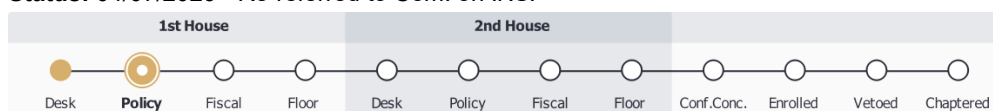
AB 2061 **(Chen, R) California FAIR Plan Association: data.**

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

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on INS.



Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Insurance

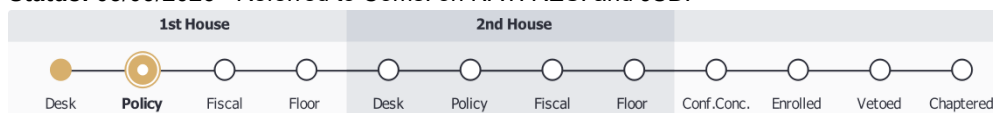
Summary: Existing law establishes the California FAIR Plan Association, which is a joint reinsurance association where all insurers licensed to write basic property insurance participate to administer a program for the equitable apportionment of basic property insurance for persons who are unable to obtain that coverage through normal channels. Existing law requires the association to establish and maintain an internet website and requires the association to include the internet website address on all communications with an applicant or insured. This bill would require the association to, each quarter, post on its internet website specified information, including the number of policies issued by the association in each ZIP Code and the risk exposure of the association. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

AB 2075 **(Bennett, D) Forestry: safety requirements: fire equipment: internal combustion engines.**

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

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

Summary: Under current law, a person is prohibited from using or operating, on or near specified lands during a time of the year when burning permits are required, a motor engine, boiler, stationary equipment, welding equipment, cutting torches, tarpots, or grinding devices from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate without complying with specified requirements, including the requirement to maintain one serviceable round point shovel and one backpack pump water-type fire extinguisher fully equipped and ready for use at the immediate area during the operation. Under existing law, a violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would revise and recast those provisions by instead requiring a person to maintain at least one backpack pump-type fire extinguisher fully equipped and ready for use, and a sufficient number of serviceable round point shovels so that each person at the operation can be equipped to fight fire, within the operating area, at a point accessible in the event of fire. The bill would require these fire tools to be no farther than 25 feet from the point of operation of the power saw or tool and unrestricted access for the operator from the point of operation. The bill would provide that these requirements do not apply to a person operating a motorized vehicle to work on, clear, or grade any land in or near specified lands during any time of the year when burning permits are required, and would instead require the person to have in or affixed to the motor vehicle and ready for immediate use one serviceable round point shovel and one fully equipped fire extinguisher. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

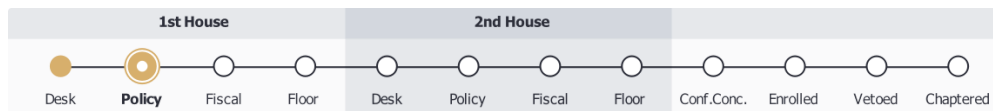
AB 2385 **(Petrie-Norris, D) Local reconstruction agencies.**

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M.



Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management

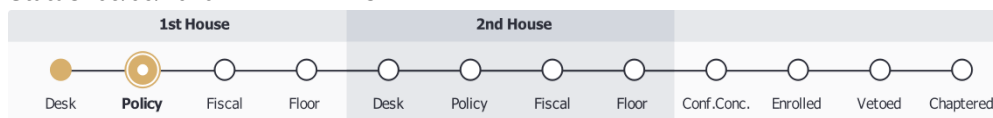
Summary: The Community Redevelopment Law established redevelopment agencies in each community and granted specified powers to those redevelopment agencies for the purpose of promoting redevelopment in blighted areas. Existing law dissolved those community redevelopment agencies in 2012. Other existing law, the Disaster Recovery Reconstruction Act of 1986, authorizes each city, county, or other local subdivision, as provided, to prepare, prior to a disaster, plans and ordinances facilitating the expeditious and orderly recovery and reconstruction of the area in case of a disaster. Existing law authorizes the plans and ordinances to include, among other things, a contingency plan of action and organization for short-term and long-term recovery and reconstruction to be instituted after a disaster. Existing law authorizes those the plans and ordinances to include the authority and proposed organization for establishment of a local reconstruction authority with powers parallel to those of a community redevelopment agency, except as specified. This bill would refer to those plans as a disaster recovery plan and would require a city or county that adopts a disaster recovery plan to ensure that its general plan is consistent with, and references, the disaster recovery plan. The bill would revise the contingency plan of action and organization to include intermediate recovery and reconstruction, in addition to the short-term and long-term recovery and reconstruction, and would specify elements that may be included in the contingency plan of action and organization. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

AB 2410 (Ellis, R) Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects: California Environmental Quality Act: California Coastal Act.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

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



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

Summary: Current law authorizes the Governor, during a state of emergency, to suspend any regulatory statute, or statute prescribing the procedure for conduct of state business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency, if the Governor determines and declares that strict compliance with any statute, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the emergency. Under the authority of the California Emergency Services Act, on March 1, 2025, Governor Gavin Newsom issued a proclamation of a state of emergency that suspends applicable state statutes, rules, regulations, and requirements that fall within the jurisdiction of boards, departments, and offices within the California Environmental Protection Agency or the Natural Resources Agency to the extent necessary for expediting critical fuels reduction projects, as provided. The proclamation requires an individual or entity desiring to conduct a critical fuels reduction project to request the secretary of the appropriate agency to make a determination that the proposed project is eligible for the suspension and requires the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Natural Resources Agency to maintain on their respective internet website a list of all suspensions approved. This bill would, on or before January 31, 2028, require the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Natural Resources Agency to each report to the Legislature information on the implementation of the above-described proclamation of emergency, as provided. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

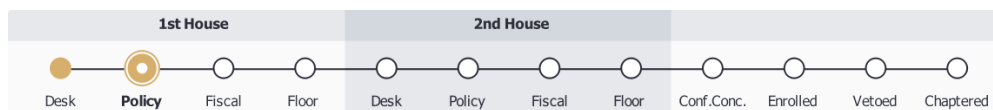
AB 2473 (Committee on Emergency Management) Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center: forecasted extreme, life-threatening fire weather conditions.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/07/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act requires the Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to jointly establish and lead the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center, which serves as the state's central organizing hub for, among other things, wildfire

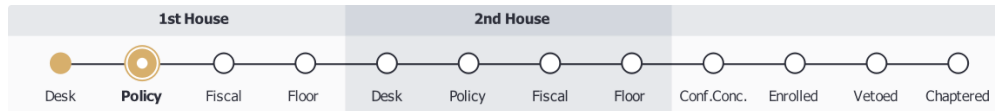
forecasting. Existing law authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. This bill would require the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center to proactively coordinate with the National Weather Service and the California State Warning Center to share forecasted extreme, life-threatening fire weather conditions to ensure wide distribution of information for all potentially impacted agencies. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

AB 2724 **(Bauer-Kahan, D)** **Catastrophe modeling: distressed areas.**

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Com. on INS.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Insurance

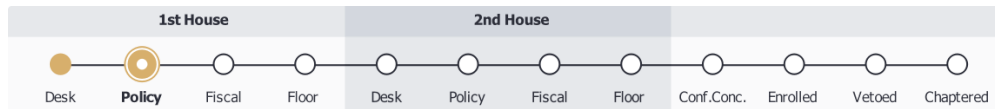
Summary: Current law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and generally regulates the business of insurance in the state. Current law establishes the California FAIR Plan Association, a joint reinsurance association in which all insurers licensed to write basic property insurance participate to administer a program for the equitable apportionment of basic property insurance for persons who are unable to obtain that coverage through normal channels. Current regulations authorize insurers, in distressed areas and for properties insured by the FAIR Plan that are exposed to wildfire risk, to use catastrophe modeling, as specified. Under current regulations, a distressed area includes undermarketed ZIP Codes and distressed counties. For purposes of using catastrophe modeling in insurer commitments, this bill would state that a distressed area includes only undermarketed ZIP Codes. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

SB 876 **(Padilla, D)** **Fire and residential property insurance.**

Current Text: 01/06/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/06/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 8).



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Judiciary

Summary: Current law generally regulates classes of insurance, including fire and residential property insurance. This bill would instead prohibit a residential property insurance policy from being issued or renewed unless the applicant or insured is offered extended replacement cost coverage in an amount of no less than 50% of coverage above the policy limits for the primary dwelling and other structures. If an applicant or policyholder declines this offer, the bill would require them to sign an acknowledgment of the offer. (Based on 01/06/2026 text)

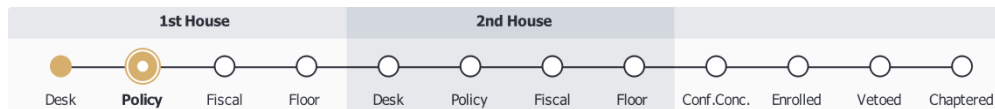
SB 878 **(Pérez, D)** **Insurance business practices.**

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

Introduced: 01/06/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on INS.



Location: 02/11/2026 - Senate Insurance

Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and generally regulates the business of insurance in the state. Existing regulations prescribe specified deadlines by which an insurer is required to, among other things, respond to a notice of claim, accept or deny a claim, in whole or in part, and, upon acceptance of a claim in whole or in part, tender payment or otherwise take action to perform its obligation, as specified. This bill, with respect to fire insurance claims arising after January 1, 2027, would codify specified provisions of the regulations prescribing the deadlines above. The bill would also make an insurer that does not comply with the deadlines liable to the insured for interest on the amount of the accepted claim, in

whole or in part, at the rate of 20% per year, together with reasonable and necessary attorney's fees, in addition to the amount the insured is entitled to under the policy. This bill would require, by January 2028, and quarterly thereafter, an insurer that offers or sells fire insurance in this state to provide a prompt-payment compliance data report in accordance with the above-described provisions to the department, as provided. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

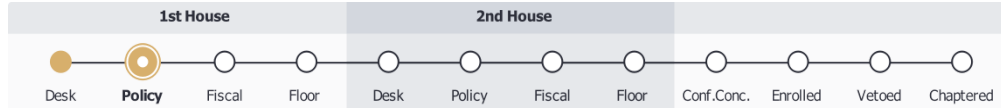
SB 894 (Allen, D) Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance.

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

Introduced: 01/15/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.M.



Location: 04/07/2026 - Senate Emergency Management

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide alternative methods of financing in providing and promoting the establishment of facilities using alternative methods and sources of energy and facilities needed for the development and commercialization of advanced transportation technologies, as provided. This bill would establish the California Wildfire Resilience Loan Program and would require the authority to administer the program to provide financial assistance for projects and activities to reduce wildfire-related risks and losses, including home hardening and defensible space improvements, as provided, and would make related changes. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

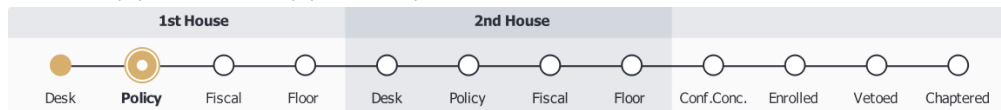
SB 899 (Grove, R) Fire prevention: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: wildfire smoke.

Current Text: 03/18/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/18/2026

Status: 03/24/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on E.Q. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.



Location: 03/24/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

Summary: Existing law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's "Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan," as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. This bill would require the task force, on or before July 1, 2028, and in cooperation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the State Department of Public Health, to assess the health costs and impacts of wildfire smoke using existing wildfire smoke and health data, as provided. The bill would require the task force, in developing this assessment, to, among other things, develop a model to determine the approximate health benefits of achieving the goals identified in the action plan and make recommendations on how the action plan can increase its health benefits. (Based on 03/18/2026 text)

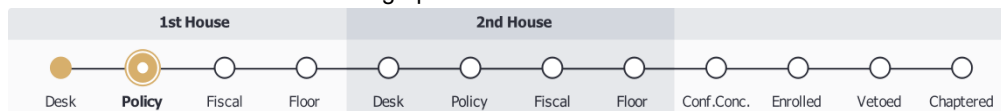
SB 911 (Becker, D) Transfer of real property: fire hazard severity zones: compliance documentation.

Current Text: 03/10/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/26/2026

Last Amended: 03/10/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 22.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Local Government

Summary: Existing law requires a seller of a real property that is located in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to provide to the buyer documentation stating that the property is in compliance with specified fire safety requirements or local vegetation management ordinances. If the seller of a real property as described above has not obtained that documentation of compliance, existing law requires the seller and the buyer to enter into a written agreement pursuant to which the buyer agrees to obtain documentation of compliance with those

specified fire safety requirements or local vegetation management ordinances. In a local jurisdiction that has not enacted an ordinance requiring an owner or buyer to obtain documentation of compliance, and if a state or local agency, or other government entity, or other qualified nonprofit entity, provides an inspection with documentation for the jurisdiction in which the property is located, existing law requires the buyer to obtain documentation of compliance within one year of the date of the close of escrow. This bill would additionally require the seller to notify the local fire department having jurisdiction over the property, or the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection if the property is within a state responsibility area, as provided, of the written agreement and of the buyer's obligation to obtain documentation of compliance. (Based on 03/10/2026 text)

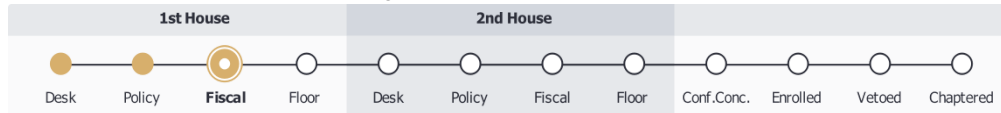
SB 959 (Grayson, D) Average daily attendance: emergencies: major safety hazard.

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/03/2026

Last Amended: 03/09/2026

Status: 03/27/2026 - Set for hearing April 13.



Location: 03/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: For purposes of state apportionments based on average daily attendance, as provided, if the average daily attendance of a school district, county office of education, or charter school has been materially decreased during a fiscal year because of a specified emergency, including, among others, the imminence of a major safety hazard as determined by a local law enforcement agency, existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to estimate the average daily attendance in a manner that credits to the school district, county office of education, or charter school approximately the total average daily attendance that would have been credited to the school district, county office of education, or charter school had the emergency not occurred. This bill, for the above-described purposes, would additionally allow a local fire agency to make a determination of the imminence of a major safety hazard. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

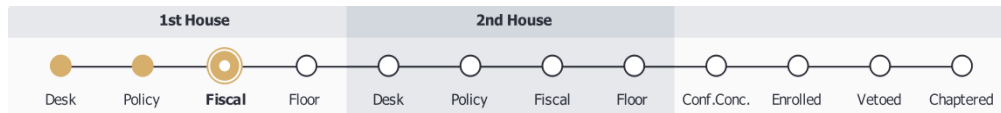
SB 1162 (Alvarado-Gil, R) Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: FAIR Plan policies: wildland-urban interface.

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

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/07/2026 - Senate Appropriations

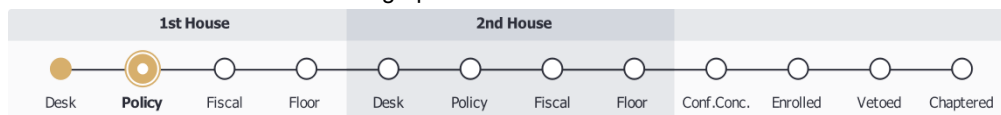
Summary: Existing law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. This bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, on or before June 30, 2027, and in consultation with the Department of Insurance and the California FAIR Plan Association, to make recommendations to the task force regarding specific wildfire risk reduction measures that would reduce the regional risk profile for high-hazard landscapes and communities, particularly those ZIP Codes that have seen the largest increases in FAIR Plan policies sold since 2019. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

SB 1270 (Richardson, D) Wildfire mitigation program: financial assistance to counties.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 14.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water

Summary: Existing law, contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature, requires the Office of Emergency Services to enter into a joint powers agreement with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program to, among other things, encourage cost-effective

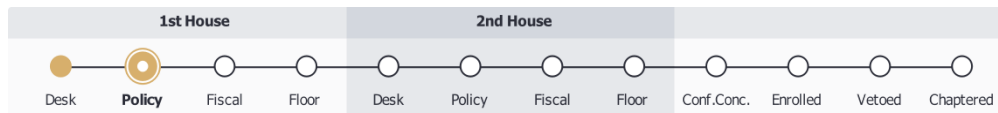
structure hardening and retrofitting to create fire-resistant homes, businesses, and public buildings. Existing law requires the joint powers authority to develop eligibility criteria for property owners, community organizations, and local governments who may receive financial assistance under the program. This bill would require the joint powers authority to provide financial assistance to the 10 counties with the greatest combined risk of wildfire and social vulnerability based on the above-described eligibility criteria, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

SB 1301 (Allen, D) Residential property insurance: nonrenewals.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on INS.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Insurance

Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and generally regulates classes of insurance, including residential property insurance. Existing law requires an insurer to deliver to the named insured an offer of renewal, as specified, at least 45 days before the policy expiration and to deliver a notice of nonrenewal at least 75 days before the policy expiration. If the insurer fails to do so, existing law requires the existing policy, with no change in its terms and conditions, to remain in effect for 75 days from the date that the notice of nonrenewal is delivered or mailed to the named insured. Existing law requires nonrenewal notices to contain specified information. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, require an insurer to either deliver to the named policyholder an offer of renewal at least 90 days before the policy expiration or a notice of nonrenewal or a notice of renewal with a reduction of limits or an elimination of coverage under the policy at least 180 days before the policy expiration. The bill would require the notice to contain specified information, including all information related to the basis for the nonrenewal or the reduction of limits or elimination of coverage, as specified. If the insurer fails to deliver an offer or notice to the named policyholder, the bill would require the existing policy to remain in effect for either 90 days from the date the offer of renewal is delivered or for 180 days from the date the notice of nonrenewal or notice of renewal with a reduction of limits or an elimination of coverage is delivered. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

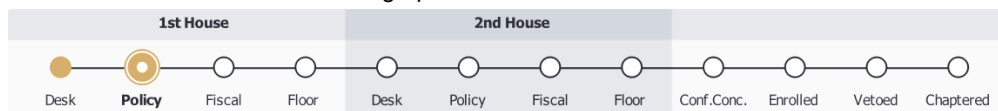
SB 1404 (Stern, D) Wildfire prevention: state responsibility areas: fire prevention fee.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 14.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water

Summary: Existing law requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, on or before September 1, 2011, to adopt emergency regulations to establish a fire prevention fee in an amount not to exceed \$150 to be charged on each habitable structure on a parcel that is within a state responsibility area, as specified, and authorizes the board to annually adjust the fire prevention fee using prescribed methods. Existing law requires that the fire prevention fees collected, except as provided, be deposited into the State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fund and be made available to the board and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for certain specified fire prevention activities that benefit the owners of habitable structures in state responsibility areas who are required to pay the fee. Existing law, effective July 1, 2017, suspends the fire prevention fee and requires any moneys held in reserve in the fund to be appropriated by the Legislature in a manner consistent with the purposes of the fund. Existing law repeals the fire prevention fee program on January 1, 2031. This bill would reinstate the fire prevention fee effective January 1, 2027, subject to the January 1, 2031, repeal. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Energy Legislation, Regulations and Issues LAP

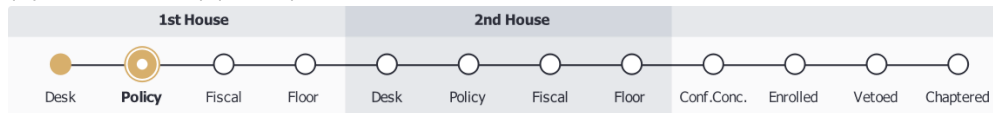
AB 1577 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Data centers: reporting.

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

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. (Ayes 13. Noes 5.) (April 8).



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development 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 commission to establish a process for the owner of a data center, as defined, to submit specified information to the commission, including, among other information, the data center's location and size, the data center's power usage effectiveness, as defined, water usage effectiveness, as defined, and total water consumption, and the quantity of fuel consumed by onsite generators or other fuel-based energy systems, as specified. The bill would require the owner of a data center to submit the required information in the manner and timeframe specified by the commission. The bill would require the commission, beginning with the 2029 edition of the integrated energy policy report, and in each subsequent edition, to include an assessment of electrical load trends for data centers, as provided. The bill would require the commission to annually publish the information submitted in an anonymized and aggregated format on its internet website. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

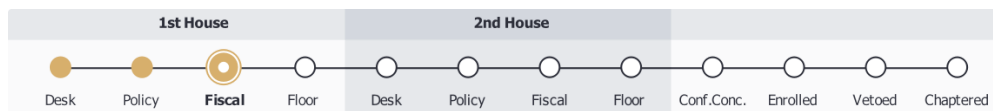
AB 1761 (Rogers, D) Electricity: calculation methodology: data disclosure.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/18/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Would require the Public Utilities Commission to ensure that all data serving as a basis for any decision or ruling issued by the commission, or in any proposal or analysis provided by commission staff, for the determination or application of a calculation methodology for any charge imposed on customers of a load-serving entity to recover costs associated with contracts, electrical corporation-owned generation, or any other resource or value included in that charge and any other charge derived from those costs, is made available to load-serving entities and ratepayer advocates on behalf of customers. The bill would require the commission to require an electrical corporation or other party, in submitting a proposal or analysis for the determination or application of a calculation methodology for any charge imposed on customers of a load-serving entity to recover costs associated with contracts, electrical corporation-owned generation, or any other resource or value included in that charge and any other charge derived from those costs, to make all data serving as a basis for that proposal or analysis available to load-serving entities and ratepayer advocates on behalf of customers. The bill would require that data to meet specified requirements, including that it is made through a public disclosure, except for market-sensitive data, as provided. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

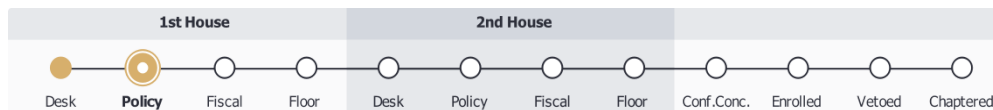
AB 2369 (Rogers, D) Electricity: resource adequacy requirements: transmission facility planning.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.



Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Utilities and Energy

Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the Independent System Operator (ISO), to establish resource adequacy requirements for all electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, as provided, and requires that the resource adequacy program achieve certain objectives. This bill would require that the resource adequacy program also achieve the objectives of recognizing a reliability contribution for energy-only resources that reflects the value of those resources in supporting grid reliability, maximizing the timely development and interconnection of certain energy resources, and promoting increased use of electrical grid infrastructure, as provided. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

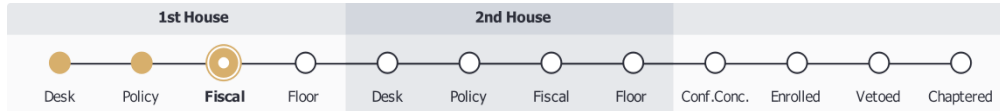
AB 2396 (Irwin, D) Community choice aggregators: electrical transmission lines.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 8).



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law authorizes a community choice aggregator to aggregate the electrical load of interested electricity consumers within its boundaries and requires a community choice aggregator to file an implementation plan with the Public Utilities Commission, to register with the commission, and to enter into an operating service agreement with an electrical corporation. This bill would authorize a community choice aggregator to develop, finance, construct, operate, lease, purchase, and maintain electrical transmission lines, and any substations, or other works, facilities, improvements, and property necessary or convenient for the operation of those electrical transmission lines, regardless of whether the electrical transmission lines are used for the purpose of conveying electricity to the customers of the community choice aggregator. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

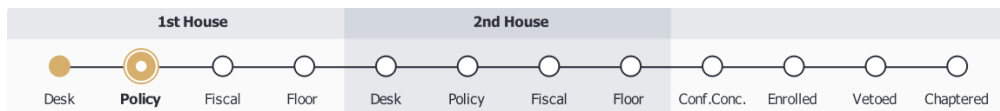
AB 2424 (Carrillo, D) Public Utilities Commission: communications: low-income customers.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/07/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Communications and Conveyance

Summary: Existing law establishes the Low-Income Oversight Board with 11 specified members, including 5 members selected by the Public Utilities Commission who have expertise in the low-income community and who are not affiliated with any state agency or utility group and one member selected by the commission who is a representative of an electrical or gas corporation. Existing law requires the board to advise the commission on low-income electricity, gas, and water customer issues, and to, among other things, monitor and evaluate implementation of all programs provided to low-income electricity, gas, and water customers. This bill would increase the membership of the board to 13 members by adding an additional member selected by the commission who has expertise in the low-income community and who is not affiliated with any state agency or utility group and an additional member selected by the commission who is a representative of wireless lifeline providers and is affiliated with a provider with headquarters in the state. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

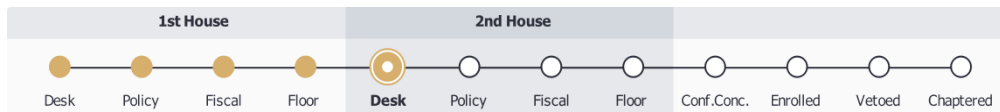
SB 742 (Pérez, D) Electricity: electrical infrastructure: permanently abandoned transmission facilities: emergency response: liaisons.

Current Text: 01/15/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 01/15/2026

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/26/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Current law requires electrical corporations to construct, maintain, and operate their electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire, as specified. Current law requires electrical corporations to annually prepare and submit wildfire mitigation plans to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety for review and approval. This bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2027, 2028, to update a general order to require each electrical corporation to remove all permanently abandoned transmission facilities, as specified. This bill would require that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan also include an accounting of all transmission facilities, including permanently abandoned transmission facilities, and include a plan for how and when each permanently abandoned transmission facility will be removed and the

wildfire mitigation measures that are being implemented to prevent hazards, as provided. (Based on 01/15/2026 text)

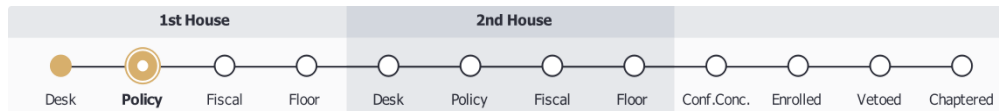
SB 887 (**Padilla, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: data centers: clean energy powerplant projects.**

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

Introduced: 01/13/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U & C.



Location: 03/18/2026 - Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications

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 requires the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation to prepare and propose guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies and requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt the guidelines. CEQA requires the guidelines to include a list of classes of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and that are exempt from CEQA, commonly known as categorical exemptions. This bill would prohibit the application of categorical exemption to a project for the development and operation of a data center, as defined. By increasing the duties of a lead agency in relation to the environmental review of a data center project, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

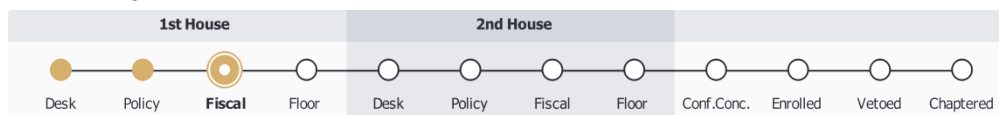
SB 978 (**Pérez, D**) **Data centers: labor: electricity rates.**

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

Introduced: 02/04/2026

Last Amended: 03/23/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 3. Noes 1.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Would require the Public Utilities Commission to establish a special rate structure for data centers, as defined, taking transmission level electrical service with an estimated peak demand of at least 75 megawatts of electricity to, among other things, protect other customers of electrical corporations, prohibit cost shifts to those other customers, and require data centers to pay for the electrical corporations' upfront costs of transmission or distribution infrastructure upgrades necessary for the provision of electrical service to the data centers. The bill would require the construction of data centers subject to the special rate structure to comply with certain labor requirements. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

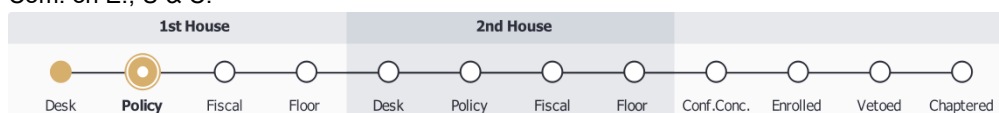
SB 1168 (**McNerney, D**) **Data centers: natural gas and electricity: surcharges.**

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

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U & C.



Location: 02/26/2026 - Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations and electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law establishes a surcharge on all natural gas consumed in the state to fund certain low-income assistance programs, cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, and

public interest research and development. Under existing law, the surcharge is in addition to any other charges for natural gas sold or transported for consumption, as defined, in this state. Existing law exempts from the surcharge gas customers within the service territories of municipalities, districts, or public agencies that offer specified services or programs, as specified. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act, or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the PUC, is a crime. The Energy Resources Surcharge Law imposes a surcharge on consumers for the consumption of electricity purchased from an electric utility, which includes an electrical corporation and local publicly owned electric utility, at a rate annually fixed by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), not to exceed a surcharge rate cap of \$0.0003 per kilowatthour. Existing law requires electric utilities to collect the surcharge from consumers, and requires electric utilities, and any consumers who have not had the surcharge collected by an electric utility, to file a return with specified information. Under existing law, a violation of the Energy Resources Surcharge Law is a crime. This bill would impose surcharges, on and after January 1, 2027, on natural gas consumed by a data center, as defined, or a person that consumes natural gas to produce electricity primarily for a data center, at an unspecified rate, and on electricity consumed by a data center that is purchased from an electric utility, which includes an electrical corporation and local publicly owned electric utility, at an unspecified rate. rate, and would require the Energy Commission to fix the rate for both surcharges at a public meeting in each November for each calendar year starting the following January. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Housing LAP

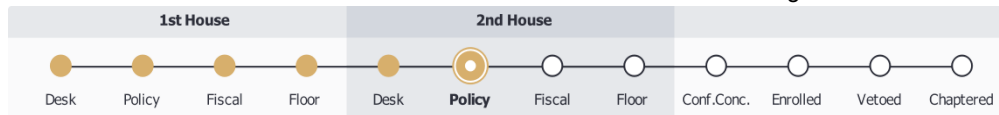
AB 673 (Jackson, D) Unaccompanied homeless pupils: Unaccompanied Youth Support Grant Program.

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

Introduced: 02/14/2025

Last Amended: 01/12/2026

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



Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Would require the State Department of Education, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services, to administer competitive grants as part of a pilot program, to be known as the Unaccompanied Youth Support Grant Program, for school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide supports necessary to improve school attendance, pupil engagement, pupil graduation rates, and pupil wellbeing for unaccompanied youth, as defined, who are 16 and 17 years of age, including connecting youth with resources to find stable housing. The bill would require 5-year grants to be awarded to local educational agencies to support unaccompanied youth, and would require grant funds to be used for, among other things, referrals to existing social services support systems, and providing basic needs supports and educational support services, as specified. The bill would require funding preference under the program to be given to local educational agencies that have significant experience working with unaccompanied youth and existing partnerships with certain entities, as specified. The bill would require local educational agencies applying for grant funds under the program to submit an application that includes, among other things, a detailed plan describing how grant funds will be used to identify eligible pupils, the types of supports to be provided based on the eligible uses of grant funds, and the methods and metrics the local educational agency will use to measure progress towards program goals. The bill would require local educational agencies awarded grant funds under the program to submit annual reports to the department that include, among other things, a description of the expenditure of funds and the number and characteristics of unaccompanied youth served. (Based on 01/12/2026 text)

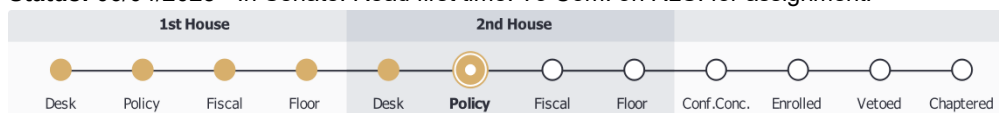
AB 736 (Wicks, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

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

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 04/10/2025

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)

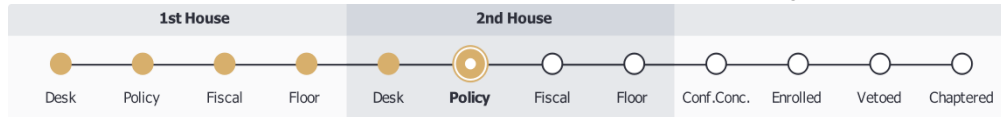
AB 748 (Harabedian, D) Single-family and multifamily housing units: preapproved plans.

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

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 01/05/2026

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



Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules and regulations by counties and cities and the implementation of those general plans as may be in effect in those counties or cities. In that regard, current law requires each local agency, by January 1, 2025, to develop a program for the preapproval of accessory dwelling unit plans. This bill would require each local agency, as defined, 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, 2027, and a small jurisdiction, as defined, to develop a program by January 1, 2029. 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. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

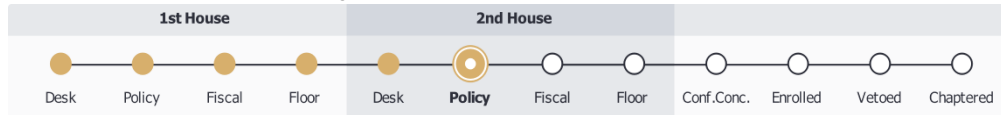
AB 1165 (Gipson, D) California Housing Justice Act of 2025.

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 54. Noes 12.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Current law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program administered by the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address homelessness challenges, as specified. Current law also establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the Housing for a Healthy California Program, and the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program. This bill would enact the California Housing Justice Act of 2025, which would require the department to create, by January 1, 2028, and in collaboration with specified entities, including local entities, finance plans to solve homelessness and to solve the housing unaffordability crisis, and related statewide performance metrics. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

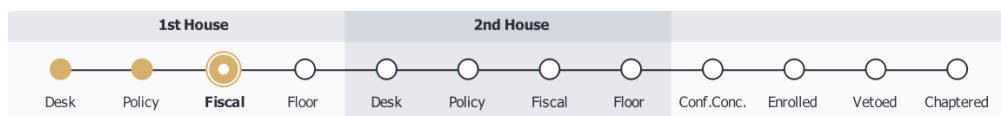
AB 1621 (Wilson, D) Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.

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

Introduced: 01/22/2026

Last Amended: 03/04/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

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

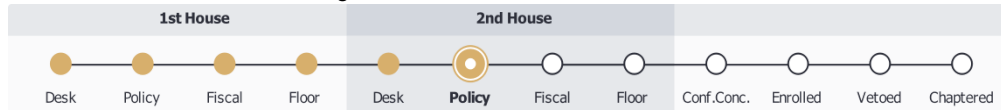
prohibit a local agency or state agency from requiring or requesting more than 2 plan check and specification reviews in connection with an application for a building permit, as part of its review, except as specified. The bill would authorize a local agency or state agency to deny an application that is not compliant with the permit standards following 2 plan check and specification reviews. (Based on 03/04/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 01/22/2026

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



Location: 04/09/2026 - Senate Rules

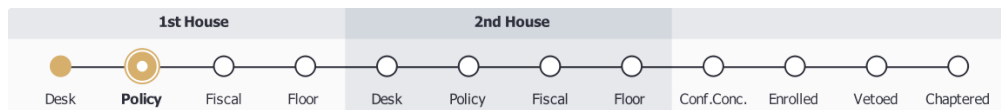
Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, driven by solar-charged batteries of no more than 12 volts of direct current, and used to protect and secure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

AB 1623 (Davies, R) Planning and zoning: regional housing needs allocation and annual report: student housing quarters.

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

Introduced: 01/22/2026

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



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

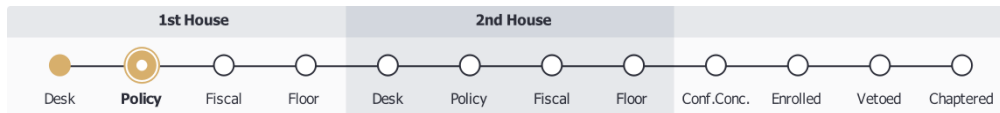
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each city, county, or city and county to prepare and adopt a general plan for its jurisdiction that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. Under current law, a part of the housing element is an assessment of housing needs, which includes the locality's share of the regional housing need. Under current law, the appropriate council of governments, or for cities and counties without a council of governments, the Department of Housing and Community Development, adopts a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each locality in the region. Current law authorizes a local government to conduct a review or appeal regarding allocation data provided by the department or the council of governments regarding, among other things, the locality's share of the regional housing need. This bill would require certain types of student housing quarters, as determined by the department, that are built within the jurisdiction of a local government, as defined, regardless of whether they have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy, to count toward a local government's share of the locality's lower income regional housing needs allocation. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 01/22/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and NAT. RES.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Local Government

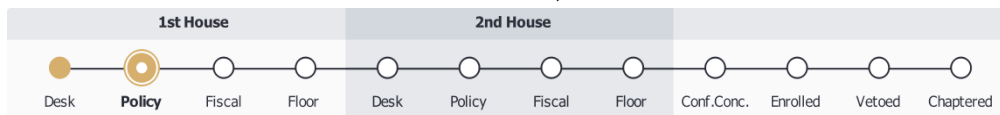
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and of any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes, as provided. For these purposes, current law authorizes the legislative body to divide a county or city into zones, but requires that regulations adopted be uniform for each class or kind of building or use of land throughout each zone. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill, the Public Lands Protection Act, would, upon transfer to any private or nonfederal entity of a parcel of land located within the state that is owned by the United States government on or after January 1, 2025, and that has been designated in an adopted general plan or zoning ordinance as open space, public land, resource conservation, or an equivalent conservation-oriented designation, immediately subject that parcel to the zoning designation and associated state and local restrictions. The bill would also, upon transfer of a parcel of land located within the state that is owned by the United States government on or after January 1, 2025, and that has not been designated in an adopted general plan or zoning ordinance at the time of transfer to any private or nonfederal entity, automatically subject that parcel to the most restrictive conservation-oriented zoning designation currently applied in the jurisdiction, by operation of law. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

AB 1693 (Zbur, D) Accelerated retailer building plan approval: tenant improvements.

Current Text: 02/03/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/03/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV., NAT. RES. and JUD.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Local Government

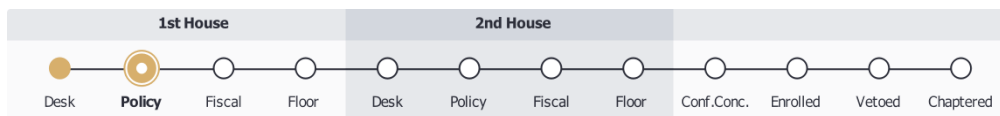
Summary: The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Current law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code. Current law authorizes local governments to enact ordinances or regulations that make building standards amendments to the California Building Standards Code, as specified. Current law establishes a streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement related to a restaurant, as defined. This bill would establish a similar streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement relating to a retailer, as defined. In this regard, the bill would require a local building department, upon the request and at the expense of the permit applicant, to allow a qualified professional certifier, defined as a licensed architect or engineer who meets certain requirements, to certify that the plans and specifications of the tenant improvement comply with all applicable building, health, and safety codes, as specified. The bill would require a qualified professional certifier, or the applicant, as applicable, to prepare certain affidavits related to the tenant improvement under penalty of perjury. The bill would require the local building department to approve or deny the permit application within 20 business days of receiving a complete application and would deem the plan approved for permitting purposes if the local building department does not approve or deny the application within that timeframe. The bill would also authorize the applicant to resubmit corrected plans addressing the deficiencies identified in the initial denial, would limit the local building department's review of each subsequent resubmission to the deficiencies identified in the initial denial, and would require the local building department to approve or deny each subsequent resubmission within 10 business days of receipt. (Based on 02/03/2026 text)

AB 1695 (Ortega, D) Smoke-free state-subsidized multiunit housing developments.

Current Text: 02/03/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/03/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: Current law prohibits the smoking of tobacco products in various public and private places and also authorizes a landlord of a residential dwelling unit to prohibit the smoking of tobacco products on the property or in any building or portion of the building, including in any dwelling unit, in accordance with specified requirements. This bill would prohibit the smoking of tobacco products in a state-subsidized multiunit housing development, as defined, for which a certificate of occupancy is issued on or after January 1, 2027. (Based on 02/03/2026 text)

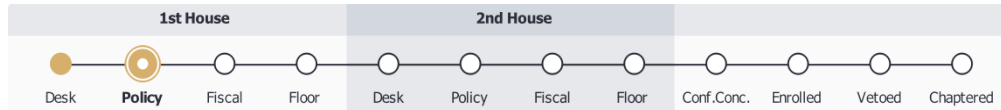
AB 1708 (Solache, D) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: round 8: smaller jurisdictions.

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

Introduced: 02/04/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



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

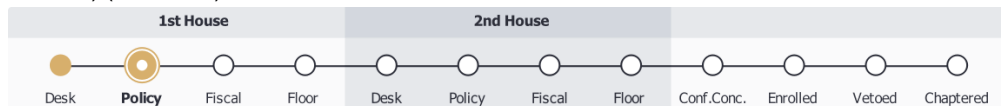
Summary: Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Existing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

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

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

Introduced: 02/04/2026

Status: 03/25/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 03/25/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: The Housing Accountability Act prohibits a local agency from disapproving, or conditioning approval in a manner that renders infeasible, a housing development project, as defined for purposes of the act, for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or an emergency shelter unless the local agency makes specified written findings based on a preponderance of the evidence in the record. The act requires a housing development project to be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when a preliminary application, as specified, was submitted, except as otherwise provided. The act defines “ordinances, policies, and standards” to include general plan, community plan, specific plan, zoning, design review standards and criteria, subdivision standards and criteria, and any other rules, regulations, requirements, and policies of a local agency, as defined, including those relating to development impact fees, capacity or connection fees or charges, permit or processing fees, and other exactions. This bill would include in the definition of “ordinances, policies, and standards” materials requirements, postentitlement permit standards, and any rules, regulations, determinations, and other requirements adopted or implemented by other public agencies, as defined. (Based on 02/04/2026 text)

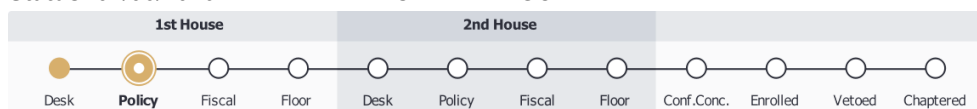
AB 1738 (Carrillo, D) State Housing Law: remote inspections.

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

Introduced: 02/05/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 03/25/2026 - Assembly Local Government

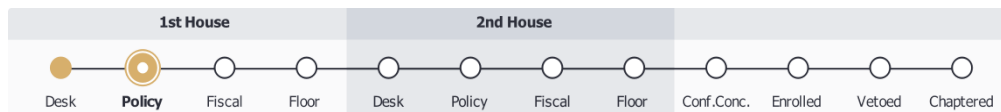
Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce the provisions of the State Housing Law, the State Building Standards Code, and other specified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

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

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

Introduced: 02/09/2026

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 Planning and Zoning Law contains various provisions requiring a local government that receives an application for certain types of qualified housing developments to review the application under a streamlined, ministerial approval process depending on the type of housing development, as specified. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. The Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021 requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, except as provided. This bill, the Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act, would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a townhome housing development project that is subject to a prescribed ministerial approval process if the development complies with certain procedural requirements and satisfies specified objective planning standards. The bill would also require a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a townhome development project that meets all of specified requirements, including that the proposed subdivision will result in parcels and residential units that will meet prescribed densities and that the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet. The act would define "townhome" for these purposes to mean a single-family dwelling unit that is less than or equal to 3 stories of occupiable square footage and shares a common wall, as specified, or is separated from one or more neighboring units by an air gap, and would define "townhome development project" to mean a housing development project consisting entirely of residential dwelling units that satisfy this definition of townhome. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

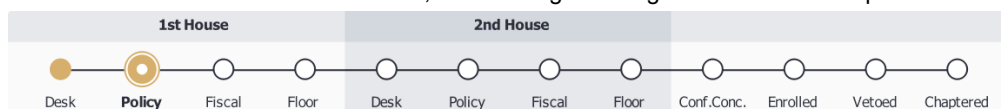
AB 1924 (Gabriel, D) Statewide homelessness prevention strategy.

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/12/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 03/09/2026

Status: 04/02/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



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

Summary: Existing law establishes various programs to prevent homelessness or assist persons experiencing homelessness, including the No Place Like Home Program and the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program. This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, by July 1, 2027, to develop and publicly issue a statewide homelessness prevention strategy that includes specified elements, including a homelessness prevention action plan for certain state agencies and evidence-based model

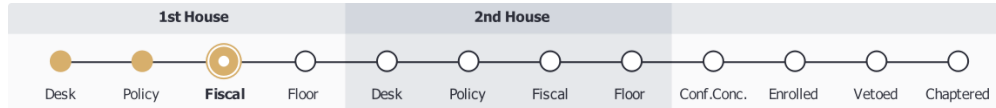
homeless prevention practices, as specified. The bill would require the department to annually review and update the strategy and publish any revisions. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

AB 1947 **(Ta, R) Surplus land.**

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

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 22. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Current law requires each state agency, each year, to make a review of all proprietary state lands over which it has jurisdiction to determine what land is in excess of its foreseeable needs and report thereon to the Department of General Services, including, among other things, land that is not currently being utilized, or is currently being underutilized, by the state agency for any ongoing state program. This bill would specifically require the Department of Transportation to submit the report described above. The bill would require the report to include the market value of the properties reviewed by the agency. The bill would require the report to include land that is not currently being utilized, is currently being underutilized, or is not being used by a state agency, regardless of whether the agency is currently prepared to dispose of the land by sale or otherwise. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

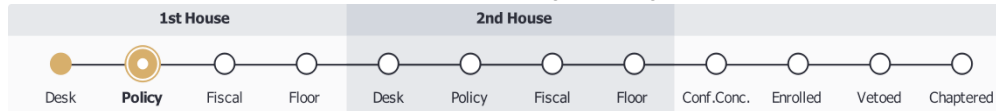
AB 1972 **(Patterson, R) Water right permits and licenses: annual fee: exemption.**

Current Text: 03/17/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 03/17/2026

Status: 03/24/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

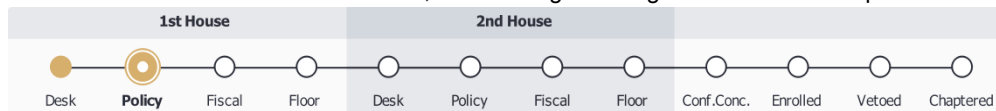
Summary: Existing law requires each person or entity who holds a permit or license to appropriate water, leases water pursuant to specified provisions of law, or files a specified application, registration, or petition to pay a fee according to a fee schedule established by the State Water Resources Control Board. This bill would require the board to exempt a person who holds a water right permit or license from paying the annual fee pursuant to a specified regulation for a pond with 20 acre-feet or less of water. (Based on 03/17/2026 text)

AB 2020 **(Gabriel, D) Housing programs: financing.**

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

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Status: 04/02/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

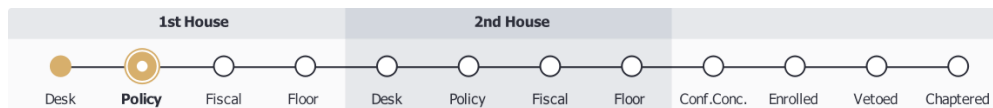


Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, as specified, pursuant to which the department provides 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 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. This bill would permit the department to authorize the transfer of excess reserves or excess operating income, as defined, from one rental housing development to another rental housing development with the same owner, as specified. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

AB 2128 **(Haney, D) Housing authorities: term limits and work requirements.**

Current Text: 04/07/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Last Amended: 04/07/2026
Status: 04/08/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

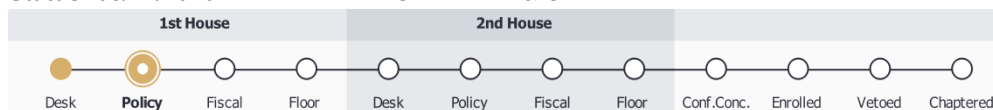


Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: The Housing Authorities Law establishes a housing authority within each county and city and authorizes the authority to, among other things, prepare, carry out, acquire, lease, and operate housing projects and housing developments for persons of low income, as provided. This bill would, unless required by federal law, and except as specified, prohibit a housing authority or other covered housing provider, as defined, from establishing or implementing any rules, policies, or procedures that impose term limits or work requirements, as defined, as a condition of eligibility for any covered housing or that impact the amount of the rent subsidy or assistance provided to covered housing tenants. The bill would, however, permit a covered housing provider to establish or implement a voluntary employment or job training program if specified conditions apply. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Last Amended: 03/16/2026
Status: 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

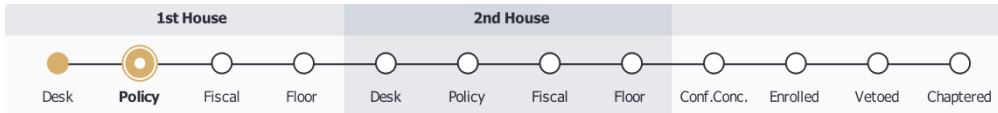


Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: The Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025 (GRP), which became effective on July 5, 2025, transfers the Department of Housing and Community Development to the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, which the GRP also establishes, as of July 1, 2026. Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program, through which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, chaired by the Treasurer, allocates low-income housing tax credits aimed at providing affordable low-income housing within and throughout the state. Existing law sets forth procedures and criteria under the program for housing credit applicants, who are owners, sponsors, or developers of qualifying low-income buildings or projects, as specified. Existing law, the Multifamily Housing Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, makes available deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of housing development projects. Existing law specifies particular requirements for projects funded with funds appropriated for supportive housing projects, including, among other things, that supportive housing projects provide or demonstrate collaboration with programs that provide services that meet the needs of the supportive housing residents. Existing law also requires that funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses. This disbursement program is referred to as Homekey. Existing law, known as the No Place Like Home Program, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to award \$2,000,000,000 among counties to finance capital costs, including, but not limited to, acquisition, design, construction, rehabilitation, or preservation, and to capitalize operating reserves, of permanent supportive housing for the target population, as specified. This bill would establish the California Direct Access to Supportive Housing (DASH) designation, for the purpose of facilitating quick and accountable access to supportive housing units. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, require a sponsor of a housing unit that meets prescribed criteria to notify the Department of Housing and Community Development or the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee of the unit's eligibility for a DASH designation, as specified. The bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, and to the extent not prohibited by federal law, require the department or the committee to apply specified expedited compliance documentation standards for a prospective tenant referred to a DASH unit, as provided. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

AB 2238 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Mobilehome Residency Law: commencement of actions: notices.

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/19/2026
Status: 03/26/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.



Location: 03/26/2026 - Assembly Judiciary

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law prescribes various terms and conditions of tenancies in mobilehome parks. Current law prohibits an action based upon the management's alleged failure to maintain the physical improvement in the common facilities in good working order or condition or alleged reduction of service from being commenced by a homeowner unless the management has been given at least 30 days' prior notice of the intention to commence the action. Current law requires the notice be in writing, signed by the homeowner or homeowners making the allegations, and notify the management of the basis of the claim, the specific allegations, and the remedies requested. Current law deems a notice by one homeowner to be sufficient notice of the specific allegation to the management of the park by all of the homeowners in the park. This bill would require that the above-described notice be first preceded by a prior written notice to the owner of the mobilehome park or the designated management representative requesting the specific repair, neglected maintenance, or service that was given without having received a responsive or complete cure by the owners of the mobilehome park or designated management representatives. The bill would instead require the notice be signed by each of the homeowners making the allegations and additionally require the notice notify the management of the causes of the claims. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

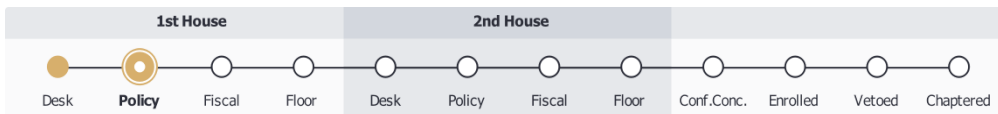
AB 2264 (**Lackey, R**) **District agricultural associations: real property: affordable housing.**

Current Text: 03/17/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/17/2026

Status: 03/26/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 25). Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 03/25/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

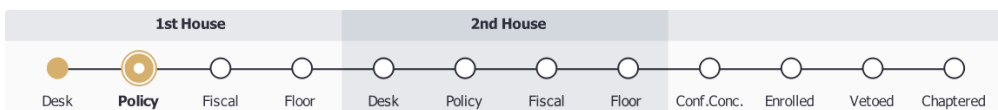
Summary: Existing law provides for the establishment of district agricultural associations and authorizes a district agricultural association to engage in various activities, including to purchase, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, or convey any interest in real property with the approval of the Department of General Services. This bill would specify that the above-described authorization includes the construction and maintenance of affordable housing, as defined, and the construction and maintenance of housing affordable for persons and families of low or moderate income, as defined. (Based on 03/17/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

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)

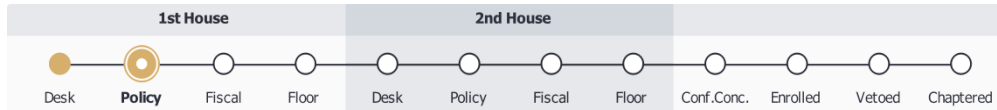
AB 2296 (Papan, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

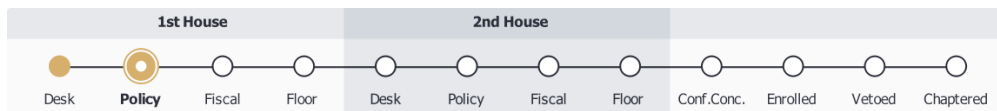
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law authorizes at least 2 or more cities and a county, or counties, at least 28 months prior to the scheduled housing element revision, to form a subregional entity to allocate the subregion’s existing and projected housing need among its members. If the council of governments does not receive a notification of this formation at least 28 months prior to the update, existing law requires the council of governments to implement specified requirements regarding the regional housing need process. Existing law requires the council of governments to determine the share of regional housing need assigned to each delegate subregion at least 25 months prior to the scheduled revision. This bill would extend the above-described timeline for cities and counties to form a subregional entity to allocate the subregion’s housing need, as provided, from 28 months to 34 months, and the above-described timeline for the council of governments to determine the share of regional housing need assigned to each subregion from 25 months to 31 months, respectively. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

AB 2387 (Alvarez, D) California Dream for All Program: first-generation homebuyers.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



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

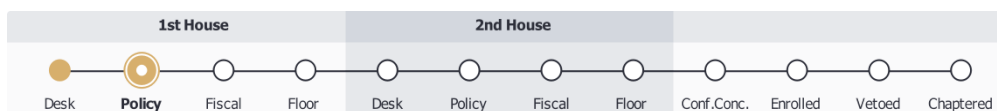
Summary: Current law establishes the California Housing Finance Agency in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and, as of July 1, 2026, transfers the agency to the California Housing and Homelessness Agency created pursuant to the Governor’s Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025, as provided. Current law authorizes the agency to, among other things, make loans to finance affordable housing, including residential structures, housing developments, multifamily rental housing, special needs housing, and other forms of housing, as specified. Existing law establishes the California Dream for All Program, administered by the agency subject to the availability of funds, to provide shared appreciation loans, as defined, to qualified first-time homebuyers. Current law limits the program to providing assistance to low- and moderate-income homebuyers in the purchase of owner-occupied homes. Current law establishes the California Dream for All Fund, and continuously appropriates moneys in that fund for the purposes of the program, as prescribed. This bill would require the agency to expand the California Dream for All Program to provide additional assistance, as specified, to first-generation homebuyers, as defined. The bill would require the agency to prioritize this assistance to first-generation homebuyers purchasing homes built using specified state funding, and to expedite approval of that assistance for a first-generation homebuyer purchasing a home located in a moderate-density area, as provided. By expanding the purposes for which money in the California Dream for All Fund may be used, the bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

AB 2400 (Wallis, R) General plan: annual report: suite-style student housing quarters.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

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



Location: 03/09/2026 - 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 of the city or county that includes, among other elements, a housing element. That law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs. That law requires the city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other

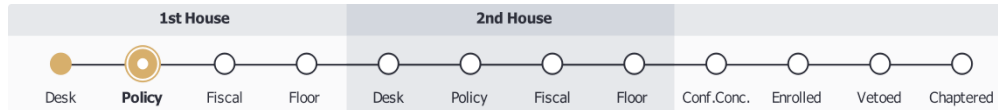
entities, the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the number of units of housing demolished and new units of housing that have been issued a completed entitlement, a building permit, or a certificate of occupancy. This bill would additionally require the city or county to include in the annual report the number of suite-style student housing quarters, as determined by the department. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

AB 2418 (González, Mark, D) Local building permits: nonresidential private permitting review.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/09/2026 - Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and JUD.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Local Government

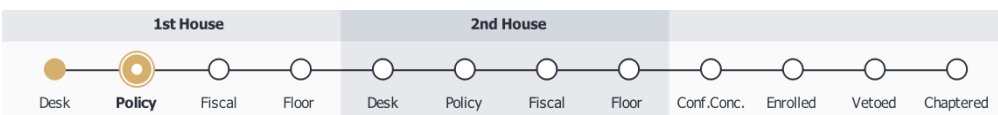
Summary: Current law requires every city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered, that requires the issuance of a permit as a condition precedent to the construction, alteration, improvement, demolition, or repair of any building or structure, to require the execution of a permit application, as specified. Current law permits a local agency, defined as a city, county, or city and county, to authorize its enforcement agency to contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform plan-checking functions for a nonresidential building, but that the local agency is not required to do so if it determines that no entities or persons are available or qualified to perform plan-checking services. Under current law, when there is an excessive delay, as defined, in checking plans submitted as part of an application for specified nonresidential projects, a local agency is required to, upon request of the applicant, contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform the plan-checking function. Current law defines “excessive delay” to mean, among other things, the local agency has taken more than 50 days to check plans and specifications, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2037, revise and recast the above-described provisions related to private plan checking. The bill would, upon an application for a nonresidential building permit being deemed complete, as provided, require the local agency to provide the applicant with an estimated timeframe in which it will determine if the completed application is compliant with permit standards. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

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

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

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)

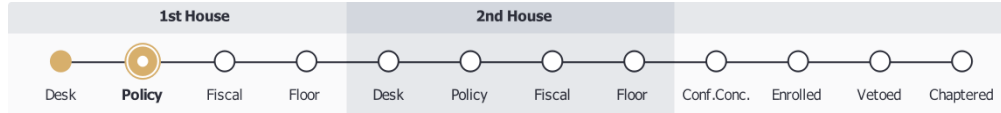
AB 2626 (Gabriel, D) Housing programs: financing.

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 03/09/2026

Status: 04/02/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



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

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, as specified, pursuant to which the department provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. Existing 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. This bill would permit the department to waive payment of residual receipts or minimum annual loan payments required under a department regulatory agreement. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

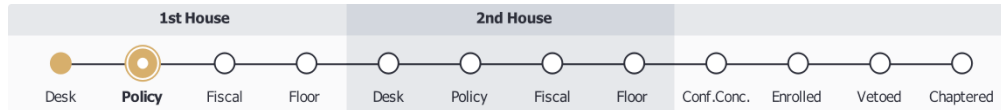
AB 2676 (Gallagher, R) Housing Crisis Act of 2019.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: 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 prohibits a county or city subject to these provisions from enforcing

a zoning ordinance imposing a moratorium or other similar restriction on or limitation of housing development until it has submitted the ordinance to, and received approval from, the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires the department to approve a zoning ordinance submitted to it only if the department determines that the zoning ordinance satisfies these requirements. If the department denies approval of the zoning ordinance, as specified, existing law states that the ordinance is deemed void. This bill would expand the prohibition against enacting a development policy, standard, or condition that has the effect of imposing or enforcing a moratorium on housing development within all or a portion of the jurisdiction of the county or city to also prohibit these policies, standards, or conditions within the sphere of influence of a city, as defined. 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. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

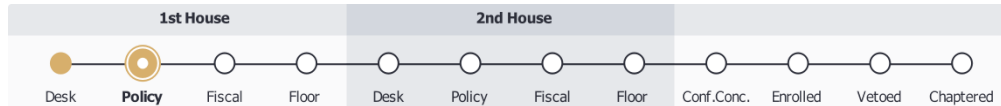
AB 2689 **(Ávila Farías, D) Low-income housing tax credits: lease nonrenewal: good cause.**

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

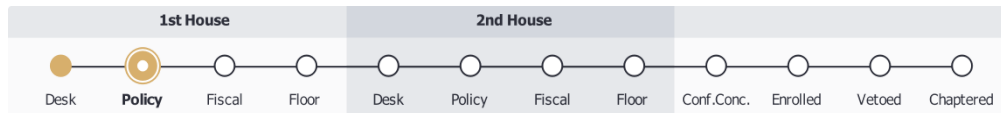
Summary: Existing law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, establishes a low-income housing tax credit program through which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee allocates low-income housing tax credits aimed at providing affordable low-income housing within and throughout the state. Existing federal law sets limitations and guidelines regarding what projects are eligible for credits, including a requirement that an extended low-income housing commitment is in effect, and a prohibition against eviction except for good cause. This bill would specify, for housing projects where the low-income housing commitment requires 100% of the units, not including any manager’s units, to be restricted to lower income households, as defined, that good cause for nonrenewal of a lease includes cases where the nonrenewal relates to a household whose income exceeds 140% of the area median income for at least 2 consecutive years and 30% of the household’s monthly income exceeds the fair market rent for the county where they reside. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

AB 2748 **(Quirk-Silva, D) Building standards: affordable housing developments: electric vehicle charging.**

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

Summary: Current law, the State Housing Law, establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce within its jurisdiction all the provisions published in the California Building Standards Code and the provisions of the State Housing Law, as provided. Existing law makes any violation of the State Housing Law a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or by both. This bill would exempt a new or existing affordable housing development, as defined, for which a permit application is submitted between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2035, from the requirements for installation of low power Level 2 or higher electric vehicle charging receptacles in the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code, as provided. The bill would, instead, require those affordable housing developments for which a permit application is submitted between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2035, to comply with the applicable requirements for installation of low power Level 2 or higher electric vehicle charging receptacles in the 2022 edition of the California Building Standards Code. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2037. By adding to the duties of local officials, and by expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

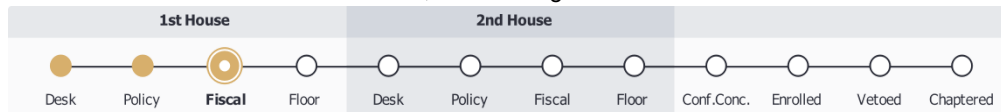
ACA 4 **(Jackson, D) Homelessness and affordable housing.**

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

Introduced: 01/24/2025

Last Amended: 05/05/2025

Status: 01/22/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Held under submission.



Location: 05/14/2025 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The California Constitution authorizes the development, construction, or acquisition of developments composed of urban or rural dwellings, apartments, or other living accommodations for persons of low income financed in whole or in part by the federal government or a state public body, or to which the federal government or a state public body extends assistance, if a majority of the qualified electors of the city, town, or county in which the housing is proposed to be located approves the project by voting in favor thereof, as specified. This measure, the Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME) Act, would create an account in the General Fund into which, beginning in the 2027–28 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter until September 30, 2036, a sum would be transferred from the General Fund equal to or greater than 5% of the estimated amount of General Fund revenues for that fiscal year, as specified. The measure would require the moneys in the account to be appropriated by the Legislature to the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and would authorize that agency to expend the moneys to fund prescribed matters related to homelessness and affordable housing, including housing and services to prevent and end homelessness. (Based on 05/05/2025 text)

SB 288

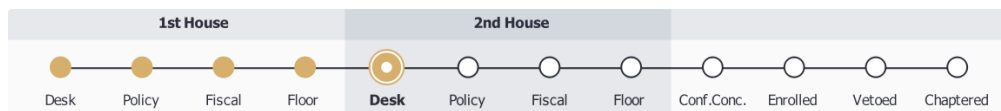
(Seyarto, R) Property taxation: change in ownership: family homes and farms.

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

Introduced: 02/06/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

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 California Constitution limits the amount of ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property, defined as the county assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill and, thereafter, the appraised value of the real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership occurs after the 1975 assessment, subject to an annual inflation adjustment not to exceed 2%. Pursuant to constitutional authorization, current property tax law, on and after February 16, 2021, excludes from classification as a change in ownership the purchase or transfer of a family home or family farm, as those terms are defined, of the transferor in the case of a transfer between parents and their children, or between grandparents and their grandchildren if all the parents of those grandchildren are deceased, if the property continues as the family home or family farm of the transferee, as specified. For purposes of the transfer of a family home, that law requires the transfer to be of a principal residence of the transferor and to become the principal residence of the transferee within one year of the transfer. That law also requires the transferee to file for the homeowners' or disabled veterans' exemption within a year of the transfer, as described. This bill would provide that, in the event of a transfer to an eligible transferee as a result of the death of an eligible transferor by an order entered pursuant to specified existing law, the one-year periods described above shall be deemed to commence as of the effective date of the order, as specified. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

SB 299 zoning.

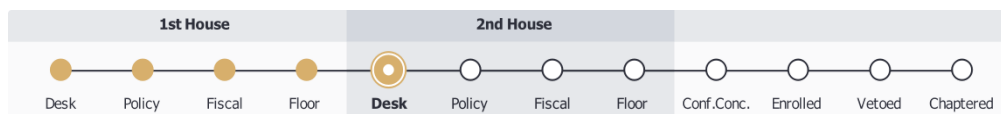
(Cabaldon, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: day care center: family daycare home:

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

Introduced: 02/10/2025

Last Amended: 01/14/2026

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/26/2026 - Assembly DESK

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. Current law exempts specified projects from CEQA, including a project that consists exclusively of a day care center, as defined, that is not located in a residential area. This bill would

exempt from CEQA a project that consists exclusively of a day care center or a family daycare home, as defined, that is located on a parcel of land zoned exclusively for residential use, except as provided. By imposing additional duties on a lead agency to determine the applicability of these exemptions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

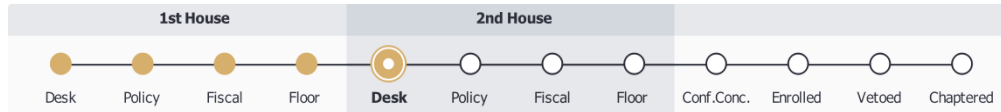
SB 417 **(Cabaldon, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.**

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

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Under current law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Current law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

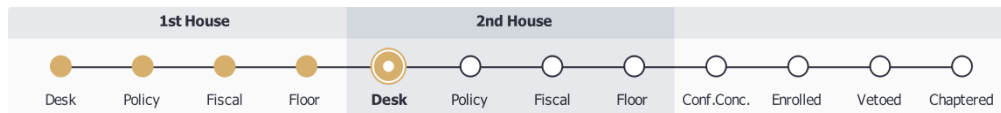
SB 479 **(Arreguin, D) Homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel teams.**

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

Introduced: 02/19/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 01/05/2026

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/26/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Current law authorizes a county to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county, and to allow provider agencies and members of the personnel team to share confidential information for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. Current law requires the sharing of confidential information to be governed by protocols developed in each county describing how and what information may be shared by the homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, and requires each county to provide a copy of its protocols to the State Department of Social Services. This bill would additionally authorize a city that is designated as a local health jurisdiction to similarly establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

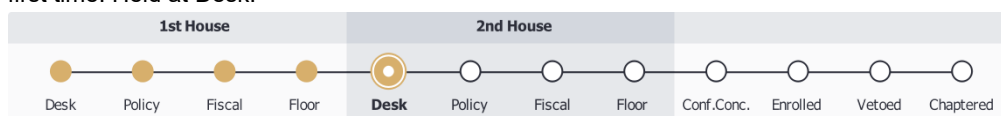
SB 677 **(Wiener, D) Housing development: transit-oriented development.**

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/08/2026

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)

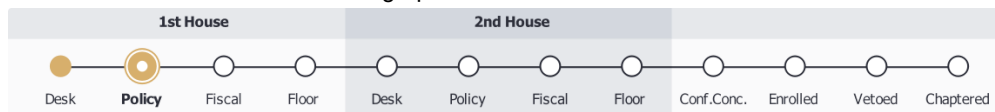
SB 866 (Blakespear, D) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: housing element.

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

Introduced: 01/05/2026

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 15.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Housing

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints that are relevant to meeting these needs. Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions with grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. Existing law provides for the allocation of funding under the program among continuums of care, cities, counties, and tribes in 6 rounds, with rounds 1 to 5, inclusive, administered by the Interagency Council on Homelessness and round 6 administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, as provided. Existing law establishes round 7 of the program and states the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that specifies the parameters, as specified. For a local government that does not receive HHAP funding, this bill would require the assessment to include, among other things, specified data regarding the population of individuals who are unhoused and a description of key actions that will be taken to reduce individuals who are unhoused based on the data. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

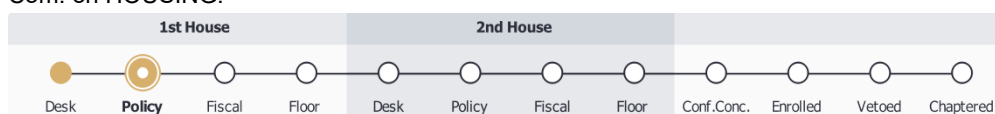
SB 967 (Blakespear, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: interim housing units: acutely low income households.

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

Introduced: 02/03/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 03/26/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 02/11/2026 - Senate Housing

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of that county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. For the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected regional housing need, as provided, and requires the appropriate council of governments, or for cities and counties without a council of governments, the department, to adopt a final

regional housing need plan allocating a share of the regional housing need to each city or county, as provided. Existing law requires the housing element to include an analysis of any special housing needs, including, among others, families and persons in need of emergency shelter. Existing law requires a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the department that includes, among other things, the city's or county's progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs, as specified, and number of units approved and disapproved in the prior year. The bill would authorize a city or county that met or exceeded its need for emergency shelter capacity and that provides committed support for interim housing, as defined, to report the number of interim housing units receiving that support that are approved, as specified, as units approved or disapproved for acutely low income households, for purposes of the annual progress report. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

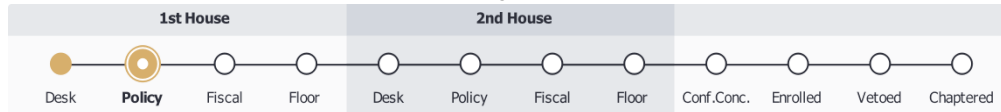
SB 996 (Padilla, D) Manufactured housing: classification as real property.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 04/01/2026 - April 8 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 03/17/2026 - Senate Revenue and Taxation

Summary: The Mobilehome Parks Act requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish regulations for manufactured home, mobilehome, and commercial modular foundation systems. Existing law authorizes a manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular to be installed on a foundation system as either a fixture or improvement to the real property if certain conditions are met. In this regard, existing law requires, among other things, a manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular owner or licensed contractor to obtain a building permit from the appropriate enforcement agency before installing the manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular on a foundation system by, among other things, submitting written evidence acceptable to the enforcement agency that the manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular owner owns, holds title to, or is purchasing the real property where the mobilehome is to be installed on a foundation system. Existing law specifies that a lease held by the owner, that is transferable, for the exclusive use of the real property where the manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular is to be installed, is deemed to comply with that requirement if the lease is for a term of 35 years or more, or if fewer than 35 years, for a term mutually agreed upon by the lessor and lessee, and the term of the lease is not revocable at the discretion of the lessor except for cause, as specified. A willful violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would specify that the authorization to install a manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular as either a fixture or improvement to the real property applies to permanent foundation systems. The bill would remove the agreements that are deemed to comply the requirement that the owner or contractor provide written evidence that the manufactured home, mobilehome, or commercial modular owner owns, holds title to, or is purchasing the real property where the mobilehome is to be installed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

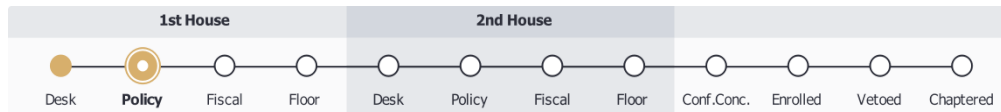
SB 1014 (Grayson, D) Development projects: preliminary estimate of required improvements: onsite and offsite improvements.

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

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 02/18/2026 - Senate Local Government

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act sets forth various procedures for the review and approval of development project applications, including, among other things, requiring each public agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act also requires a city, county, or city and county to deem an applicant for a housing development project to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing specified information about the proposed project to the city, county, or city and county from which approval for the project is being sought. This bill would permit a development proponent that submits a preliminary application for a housing development project, as specified, or an application if a preliminary application is not submitted, to include in the preliminary application or application a request for a preliminary estimate of required improvements, as provided. The bill would require a city, county, or

city and county that receives a request under these provisions to provide the preliminary estimate within 30 business days of the submission of the request, as provided. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

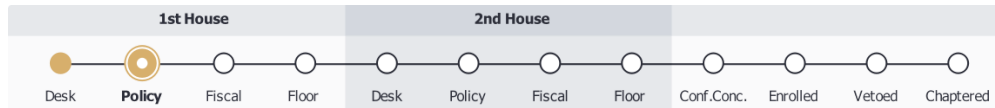
SB 1036 (Grayson, D) Mitigation Fee Act.

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

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 02/18/2026 - Senate Local Government

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project, including requiring the local agency to identify the use to which the fee is to be put and determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. Existing law further provides that when a local agency imposes a fee for water connections or sewer connections, or imposes a capacity charge, as defined, those fees or charges shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee or charge is imposed, except as specified. This bill would require the amount of a fee or charge described above that is imposed on a development project that demolishes or changes an existing use to be offset to account for the demolition or change so that the amount of the fee or charge is attributable only to the development project's incremental impact on public facilities or services, as provided. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

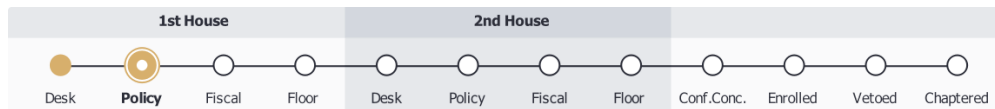
SB 1085 (Durazo, D) Water supply planning: housing developments.

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

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 04/07/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.



Location: 02/26/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water

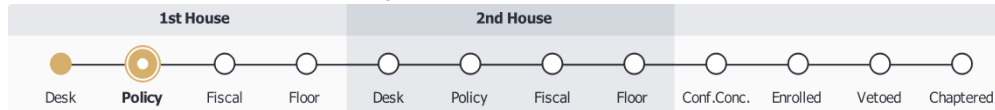
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to be responsible for determining whether a project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required. Existing law requires a city or county that determines a certain type of project is subject to the requirements of CEQA to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment, as provided. This bill would instead require a city or county, upon receipt of a preliminary application for a housing development project that meets certain conditions, or upon deeming a development application for certain projects complete, to make that identification of public water systems. The bill would require a city or county, within 15 days of receiving an application that meets either of the above-mentioned criteria, to request each identified public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 22.



Location: 04/07/2026 - Senate Local Government

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) in accordance with specified

standards and conditions. Current law requires fees charged for the construction of ADUs to be determined in accordance with specified provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act. Current law prohibits a local agency, special district, or water corporation from imposing any impact fee upon the development of an ADU that has 750 square feet of interior livable space or less, and requires any impact fees charged for an ADU that has more than 750 square feet of interior livable space to be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit. This bill would additionally require the charge to be based only on the area in excess of 750 square feet of interior livable space. By changing the duties of local agencies with regard to calculating fees for ADUs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

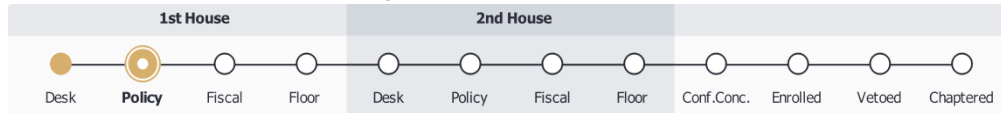
SB 1196 (McNerney, D) Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units: utility service connections.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/23/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 13.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications

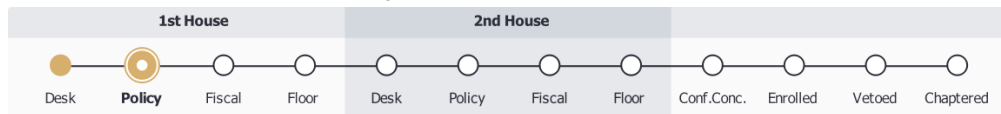
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) or a junior accessory dwelling unit (JADU) in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law authorizes a local agency, special district, or water corporation to require a new or separate utility connection directly between the unit and the utility for certain ADUs, as provided. This bill would require a local agency to post on its internet website or distribute in written form to an applicant a comprehensive list of requirements for utility service connections that may be required for an ADU or JADU and contact information for each of the utilities that provide service in the jurisdiction. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

SB 1216 (Cabaldon, D) Planning and Zoning Law: housing leadership designation.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 21.



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)

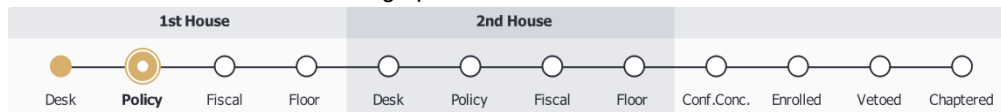
SB 1258 (Wiener, D) Streamlined housing approvals: hazardous waste sites.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 15.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2036, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process,

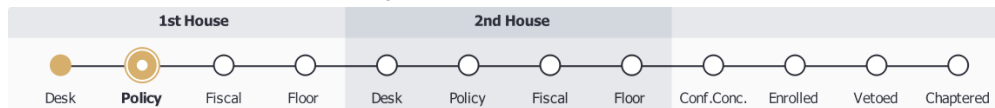
as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards. Existing law specifies that a development is consistent with the objective planning standards if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the development is consistent with the objective planning standards. Existing law prohibits a development subject to these provisions from being located on a hazardous waste site unless certain exceptions apply, including the State Department of Public Health, State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, or a local agency has otherwise cleared the site for residential use or residential mixed uses. This bill would revise the above-described exception to, instead, authorize a development subject to these provisions to be located on a hazardous waste site if an applicant takes certain actions before the issuance of the first postentitlement phase permit, including, obtaining a determination by the State Department of Public Health, State Water Resources Control Board, regional water quality control boards, Department of Toxic Substances Control, or a local agency that the site is suitable for residential use or residential mixed uses. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

SB 1317 (Arrequin, D) Exempt surplus land: locally owned land

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 29.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Local Government

Summary: Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines “surplus land” for these purposes to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use. Existing law provides that an agency is not required to follow certain requirements for the disposal of surplus land for “exempt surplus land,” as defined. Existing law, the Property and Business Improvement District Law of 1994, authorizes local governmental entities to establish a property and business improvement district to levy assessments on properties and businesses within the district for the purpose of financing certain improvements and promoting activities that benefit property in the district. Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and for other purposes. This bill would define “exempt surplus land” to include surplus land that is owned by a local agency and is located within a property and business improvement district designated pursuant to the Property and Business Improvement District Law of 1994 and a disadvantaged community identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the above-referenced provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

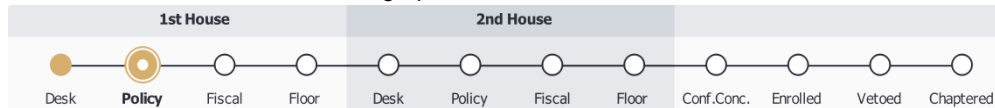
SB 1383 (Arrequin, D) Housing development: density bonus: incentives or concessions: labor standards.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/23/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 15.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Housing

Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus, waivers or reductions of development standards, parking ratios, and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct certain types of housing, including, among other types of housing, housing that will include specified percentages of units for rental or sale to lower income households or very low income households, as specified. Existing law requires a city or county to grant incentives or concessions requested by an applicant for a density bonus except under prescribed circumstances. Existing law defines “incentives or concessions” to include, among other things, a reduction in site development standards or a modification of zoning code requirements or architectural design requirements that exceed the minimum building standards, as specified, and regulatory incentives or concessions proposed by the developer or the city or county that result in identifiable and actual cost reductions to provide for affordable housing costs, as specified. This bill would exclude a reduction in site development standards, a modification of zoning code or architectural design requirements, and other regulatory incentives or concessions that include or relate to a labor standard, as defined, from the definition of “incentives or concessions.” (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

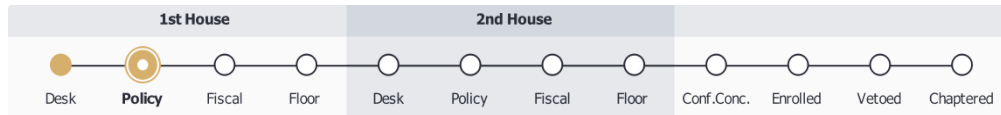
SCR 131 (Blakespear, D) Housing: unsheltered homelessness.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Housing

Summary: Would urge the Governor, relevant state agencies, and all local governments to adopt an urgent and coordinated approach to end and prevent unsheltered homelessness statewide, as specified. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Human Resources/Public Sector Employment LAP

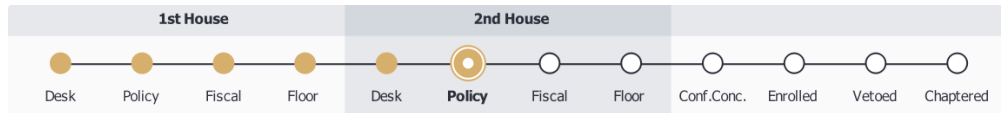
AB 1198 (Haney, D) Public works: prevailing wages.

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

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)

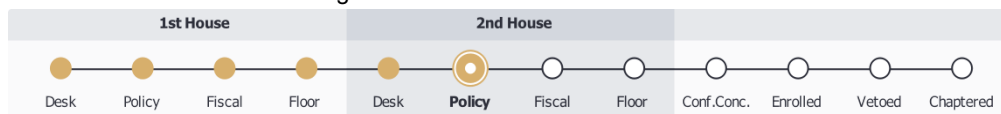
AB 1383 (McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits: safety members.

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

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.



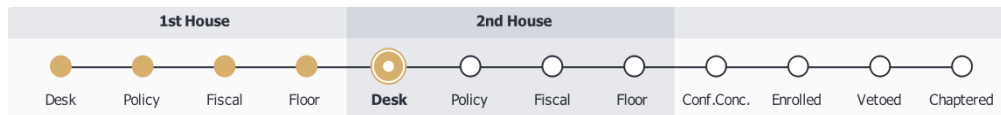
Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

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 PEPR 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)

SB 342 **(Umberg, D) Contractors: unlicensed work.**
Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/12/2025 (Spot bill)
Last Amended: 01/05/2026

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

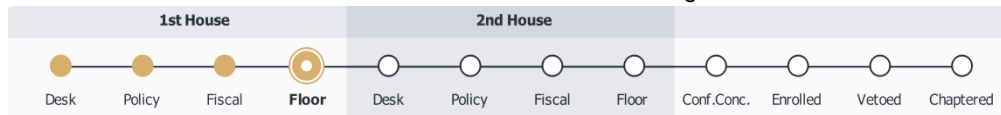


Location: 01/26/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Current law prohibits a person engaging in the business or acting in the capacity of a contractor from recovering compensation for work performed that requires a contractor's license unless the person was a duly licensed contractor at all times during the performance of the act or contract, except as specified. This bill would instead allow that person to recover compensation for that work if the person was a duly licensed contractor at the time the contract was executed and during the portion of the times of the performance of that act or contract for which they are seeking to recover compensation. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

SB 1159 **(Cabaldon, D) Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.**
Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Last Amended: 03/25/2026

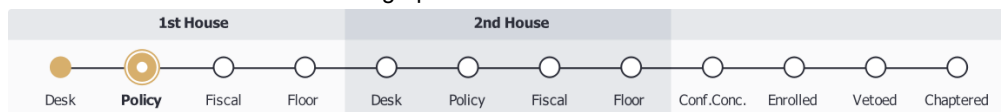
Status: 04/08/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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

SB 1371 **(Durazo, D) Solid waste handling services: labor dispute.**
Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 22.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Local Government

Summary: Current law contains various provisions relating to franchise agreements between a local jurisdiction and a service provider for the provision of services such as utilities, waste hauling, and cable television. This bill would prohibit any franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, as defined, entered into or substantially amended, as defined, by a local agency on or after January 1, 2027, from including a force majeure provision that excuses or suspends the service provider's obligation to perform under the franchise contract, license, or permit in the event of a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute, as defined. The bill would also provide that any force majeure provision in a franchise contract, license, or permit for solid waste handling services that excuses or suspends performance due to a work stoppage arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute is void and unenforceable, regardless of the date on which the contract, license, or permit was entered into. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to the franchise contracts, licenses, or permits for solid waste handling services, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Local Representative Legislation

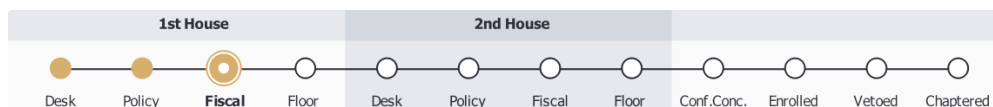
AB 1564 (Ahrens, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

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

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Last Amended: 02/25/2026

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



Location: 03/18/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

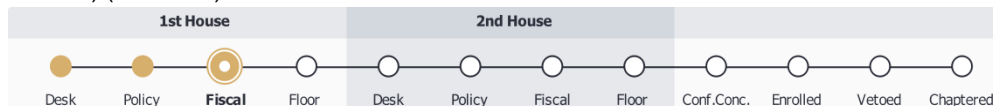
Summary: Current law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Miliias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of existing law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by existing law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. (Based on 02/25/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 01/16/2026

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



Location: 03/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

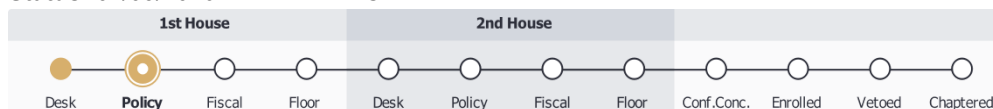
Summary: Would require the Department of Transportation to create, on or before December 31, 2026, the California Transit Stop Registry as a centralized, statewide dataset of standardized information regarding transit stops that includes, but is not limited to, each transit stop's name, location, available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

AB 1649 (Ahrens, D) Medi-Cal: monthly maintenance amount: personal and incidental needs.

Current Text: 01/28/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/28/2026

Status: 02/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on HEALTH.



Location: 02/09/2026 - Assembly Health

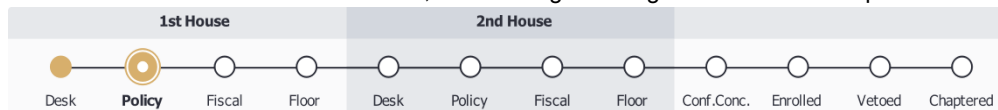
Summary: Qualified individuals under the Medi-Cal program include medically needy persons and medically needy family persons who meet the required eligibility criteria, including applicable income requirements. Current law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to establish income levels for maintenance need at the lowest levels that reasonably permit a medically needy person to meet their basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter, and for which federal financial participation will still be provided under applicable federal law. In calculating the income of a medically needy person in a medical institution or nursing facility, or a person receiving institutional or noninstitutional services from a Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly organization, the required monthly maintenance amount includes an amount providing for personal and incidental needs in the amount of not less than \$35 per month while a patient. Current law authorizes the department to increase, by regulation, this amount as necessitated by increasing costs of personal and incidental needs. This bill would increase the monthly maintenance amount for personal and incidental needs from \$35 to \$50, and would require that the amount be increased annually, as specified. The bill would make these changes subject to receipt of necessary federal approvals. (Based on 01/28/2026 text)

AB 1674 (Ahrens, D) Food Affordability Act.

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

Introduced: 02/02/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 03/25/2026 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

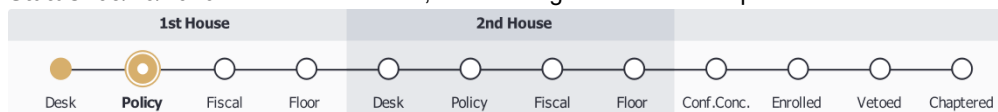
Summary: Current law creates the Office of Farm to Fork within the Department of Food and Agriculture, and requires the office, to the extent that resources are available, to work with various entities, as prescribed, to increase the amount of agricultural products available to underserved communities and schools in the state. Current law requires the office, among other things, to identify distribution barriers that affect limited food access and work to overcome those barriers through various actions and to coordinate with school districts and representatives to increase the nutritional profile of foods provided in schools. This bill, the Food Affordability Act, would create the Food Desert Elimination Grant Program under the administration of the department to expand access to healthy foods in food deserts, as defined, and areas at risk of becoming food deserts, by providing grants to developers and grocery store operators, as specified. The bill would create the Food Desert Elimination Fund and would authorize the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend moneys in the fund for the purpose of the program. The bill would authorize the department to collect nonstate, federal, and private moneys for the purpose of the program, require those moneys to be deposited into the California Equitable Food Access Account within the Food Desert Elimination Fund, which the bill would create, and continuously appropriate those moneys to the department for the purpose of the program. The bill would authorize the department to award grants for specified purposes to developers or grocery store operators seeking to locate grocery stores in food deserts or to existing grocery stores located in food deserts. (Based on 02/02/2026 text)

AB 1690 (Ahrens, D) Personal Income Tax Law: young child tax credit.

Current Text: 02/03/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/03/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.



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

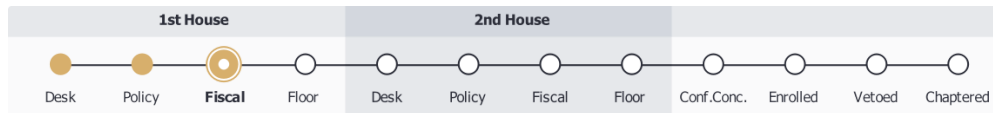
Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law, including a young child tax credit to a qualified taxpayer in a specified amount multiplied by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as provided. That law also allows a payment from the continuously appropriated Tax Relief and Refund Account for an amount in excess of tax liability. Current law defines “qualified taxpayer” for this purpose to include an eligible individual, as defined, who has a qualifying child, defined to be a child younger than 6 years of age as of the last day of the taxable year, and who meets other specified criteria. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, would instead define a “qualifying child” to mean a child younger than a specified age as of the last day of the taxable year, as described. (Based on 02/03/2026 text)

AB 1831 (Ahrens, D) California State University: employees and contractors: compensation restrictions.

Current Text: 02/11/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Status: 03/18/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (March 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/17/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Current law requires the Trustees of the California State University to establish and adjust the salaries and classifications of all academic, nonacademic, and administrative positions. This bill would prohibit the trustees from establishing or adjusting the compensation of an administrator, manager, contractor, or other employee who is not represented by an employee organization to an amount that exceeds 125% of the compensation of the Governor. The bill would also prohibit the trustees, for any fiscal year in which the trustees authorize an increase in student tuition, from increasing the compensation of the employees identified above. The bill would require the trustees, on or before July 1, 2027, to repeal a resolution approving executive compensation at the November 2025 meeting of the trustees. (Based on 02/11/2026 text)

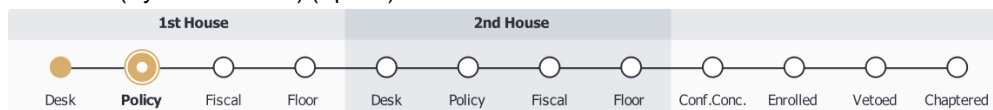
AB 1961 (Ahrens, D) Civil actions: protective orders: workplace violence.

Current Text: 03/27/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 03/27/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Judiciary

Summary: Existing law authorizes an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee who has suffered harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat of violence from any individual, to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of the employee and, at the discretion of the court, any number of other employees at the workplace or at other workplaces of the employer. Existing law authorizes one or more representative parties to bring suit for the benefit of a class of parties if the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 03/27/2026 text)

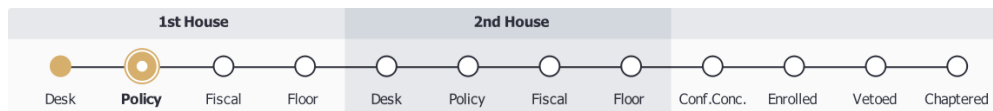
AB 2005 (Ahrens, D) Housing developments: urban lot split: owner-occupancy.

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

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps. Existing law requires a local agency to ministerially approve a parcel map for an urban lot split if the development or parcel meets specified requirements. Existing law requires the local agency to require an applicant for an urban lot split to sign an affidavit stating that the applicant intends to occupy one of the housing units as their principal residence for a minimum of 3 years from the date of the approval of the urban lot split. Existing law authorizes a local agency to adopt an ordinance to implement these provisions, as provided. This bill would require the local agency to require an applicant to either sign the above-described affidavit requiring owner-occupancy or for the applicant to require, as a condition of sale to a homebuyer, that all one of the units on both parcels of an urban lot split remain owner occupied for 3 years, beginning on the date a parcel or unit is conveyed by the applicant to a homebuyer. By increasing the duties of local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

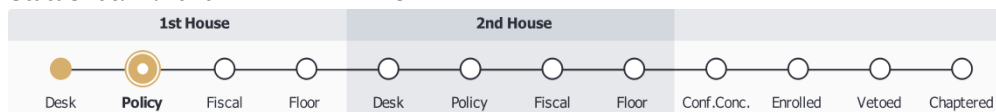
AB 2231 (Ahrens, D) California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/23/2026

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



Location: 03/23/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

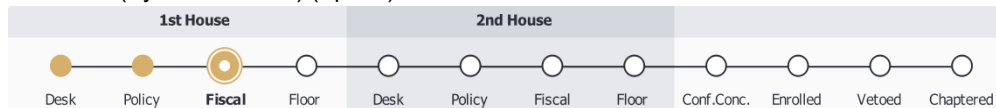
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would exempt from CEQA hospital projects, as defined, located in the City of Emeryville or City of Santa Clara. The bill would, before a lead agency determines that a hospital project is exempt from CEQA, require a project applicant to certify to the lead agency that the project complies with certain labor requirements. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

AB 2347 **(Ahrens, D) Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training: hate crime training and guidelines.**

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Current law defines a "hate crime" as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Current law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), in consultation with specified subject-matter experts, to develop guidelines and a course of instruction and training for law enforcement officers addressing hate crimes. Beginning January 1, 2027, this bill would require POST to conduct a comprehensive review of existing hate crimes training programs, as specified. The bill would require the review to be completed by January 1, 2028. The bill would require POST to, by July 1, 2028, adopt evidence-based training requirements to address the gaps identified in the review regarding the prevention, identification, and investigation of hate crimes. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

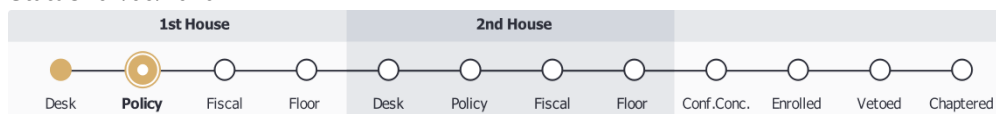
AB 2391 **(Ahrens, D) Health care: workforce training programs.**

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended.



Location: 04/07/2026 - Assembly Higher Education

Summary: The Song-Brown Health Care Workforce Training Act declares the intent of the Legislature to increase the number of students and residents receiving quality education and training in specified primary care specialties and as primary care physician's assistants, primary care nurse practitioners, and registered nurses. This bill would require the Department of Health Care Access and Information to maintain a New Nursing Graduate Support and Placement Program to award program grants to community college associate degree of nursing programs, through which support grants would be awarded to recent graduates for loan repayment assistance, relocation, transportation, housing assistance, childcare, and other financial support. The bill would specify grant eligibility criteria for community colleges and recent graduates. The bill would require the department to consider labor standards of hospital sites that employ support grant applicants when determining grant distribution. Implementation of these provisions would be contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

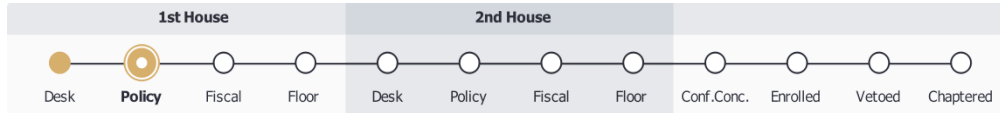
AB 2485 (Ahrens, D) Bureau of Security and Investigative Services: private investigators: client service agreements.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/16/2026

Status: 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Business and Professions

Summary: the Private Investigator Act, requires the Director of Consumer Affairs to administer and enforce its provisions relating to the licensure and regulation of private investigators, and imposes certain duties on the bureau in this regard. Existing law makes a violation of the act, as specified, a crime. Existing law requires an agreement to provide services pursuant to those provisions to, among other things, be in writing. Existing law requires the initial client service agreement and any amendment, addendum, or other modification to the agreement to be legible and clearly indicate any other document incorporated into it. This bill would require a licensee to provide a copy of the initial client service agreement and any amendment, addendum, or other modification to the agreement in the preferred language of the client if the client primarily speaks a language other than English. The bill would specify that a violation of that provision is not a crime under the act. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

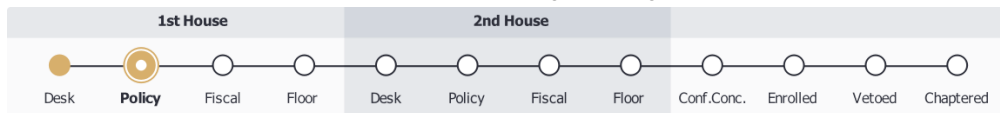
AB 2487 (Ahrens, D) Artificial intelligence: education and workforce development.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Higher Education

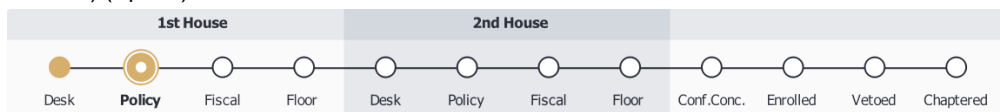
Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one segment of public postsecondary education in the state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes them to provide instruction at the campuses they operate and maintain. Existing law establishes the California Online Community College, under the administration of the board of governors, for specified purposes, and requires the college to develop a Research and Development Unit to, among other things, focus on using technology, data science, behavioral science, machine learning, and artificial intelligence to build out student supports. This bill would enact the Artificial Intelligence Education and Workforce Development Act to accomplish specified goals, including, among others, empowering and supporting community college instructors in using and deploying artificial intelligence (AI) responsibly in administrative and classroom settings, and strengthening the state's AI and technology workforce pipeline by upskilling and educating all workers so they can benefit from AI. This bill would require the California Community Colleges, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to, among other things, develop and disseminate to community college districts statewide guidance on the use of AI in community colleges, explore, facilitate, and support specified partnerships to develop and implement AI literacy and skills development initiatives, support the integration of AI literacy into the preparation and ongoing professional development of community college instructors, and establish a pilot program encouraging integration and adoption of AI tools in community college classrooms, as specified. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

AB 2511 (Ahrens, D) Behavioral Health Provider Comparable Worth Study.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Health

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and provides that one of the functions of the department is to foster, promote, and develop

the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the Department of Managed Health Care, the Department of Insurance, the Department of Health Care Access and Information, and the Office of Health Care Affordability, to conduct a comparable worth study to examine and compare compensation and reimbursement for behavioral health providers with compensation and reimbursement for similarly situated medical-surgical providers. The bill would require the study to analyze compensation and reimbursement across specified payment flows, including payments made by health care service plans and health insurers directly to behavioral health providers and medical-surgical providers, and payments made to intermediaries and health systems for behavioral health services and medical-surgical services. The bill would require the department to take certain actions in conducting the study, including developing a methodology for determining which behavioral health provider roles are comparable to which medical-surgical provider roles. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

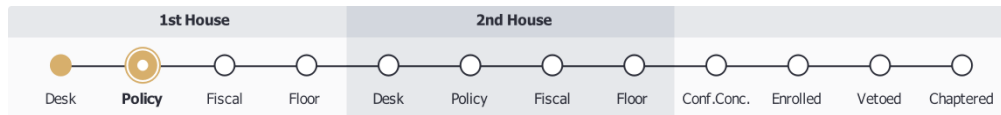
AB 2756 (Ahrens, D) **Medi-Cal: vision services: performance measures.**

Current Text: 03/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/02/2026

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



Location: 03/02/2026 - Assembly Health

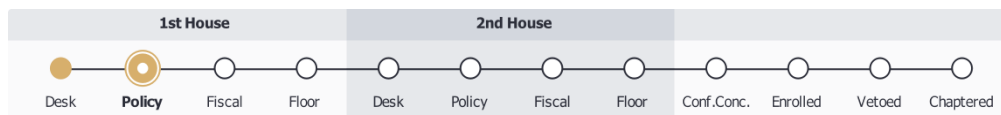
Summary: Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, certain vision care benefits are covered under the Medi-Cal program, relating to, among other things, optometric and optician services and eyeglasses, as specified. This bill would require the department to establish a list of performance measures to ensure that the vision services under the Medi-Cal program meet quality and access criteria. The bill would require that the performance measures be designed to evaluate utilization, access, and availability of Medi-Cal vision services. The bill would require certain information within the performance measures, relating to providers, examinations, and complaints, among other factors. The bill would require the department, when evaluating performance measures, to consider certain criteria, including trended data and other state performance and quality measures. (Based on 03/02/2026 text)

AB 2764 (Ahrens, D) **Extended foster care.**

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Human Services

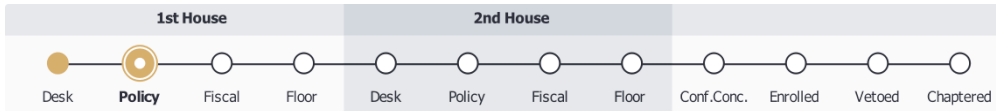
Summary: Existing law, the California Fostering Connections to Success Act, revises and expands the scope of various programs relating to the provision of cash assistance and other services to and for the benefit of certain foster and adopted children, and other children who have been placed in out-of-home care, including children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC), Adoption Assistance Program (AAP), California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) benefits. Among other provisions, the act extends to nonminor dependents up to 21 years of age the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over a dependent, and specified foster care benefits if specified education or employment requirements are met, including that the nonminor is completing secondary education or a program leading to an equivalent credential or employed for at least 80 hours per month. This bill would prohibit a nonminor dependent from being denied eligibility for, or have eligibility terminated from, the above-described extended foster care benefits for failure to meet education or employment participation requirements that exceed the previously described education or employment requirements. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

AB 2765 (Ahrens, D) **CalFresh and CalWORKs: childhood hunger and foster youth.**

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Human Services

Summary: Existing federal law establishes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would specify that an ABAWD participant includes a parent or other member of a household with responsibility for a dependent child 14 years of age or older as a result of the above-described federal law. The bill would also require the department to seek a federal waiver to protect the most vulnerable foster youth from experiencing hunger as a result of the cuts to their assistance. The bill would require that the waiver request that specified categories of foster youth be exempted from any cuts to their SNAP benefits as a result of the new SNAP time limit for this population. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

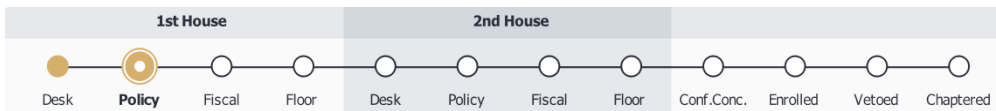
AB 2766 (Ahrens, D) Public postsecondary education: student housing: foster youth and homeless youth.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Higher Education

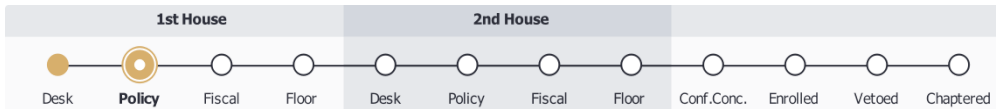
Summary: The NextUp program authorizes the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to enter into agreements with community college districts to provide, and allocate to selected community colleges within a community college district, funds for services in support of postsecondary education for foster youth. Existing law requires a student participant in the program to be a current or former foster youth whose dependency was established or continued by a court on or after the youth's 13th birthday and who is no older than 25 years of age at the commencement of the academic year in which the student first enrolls in the program. Existing law requires the California State University and each community college district, and requests the University of California, with respect to each campus in their respective jurisdictions that administers a priority enrollment system, to grant priority in that system to, among others, foster youth and former foster youth whose dependency was established or continued by a court on or after the youth's 13th birthday and who is no older than 25 years of age at the commencement of the academic year. This bill would extend the requirement and request for priority enrollment to current or former foster youth whose dependency was established or continued by a court on or after the youth's 13th birthday and who is older than 25 years of age so long as they are enrolled in the NextUp program. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

AB 2767 (Ahrens, D) Juveniles: family finding.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Coms. on HUM. S. and JUD.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Human Services

Summary: Existing law requires a county social worker to investigate the circumstances of each child taken into temporary custody by a peace officer under specified circumstances. Existing law requires the social worker to conduct an investigation, within 30 days of the child's removal, to identify and locate adult relatives of the child, as specified, and to provide them with a notification that the child has been removed from the custody of the child's parents, guardians, or Indian custodian, and an explanation of the various options to participate in the care and placement of the child. Existing law requires a social worker to use due diligence in investigating the names and locations of relatives, and defines "due diligence" to include family finding, as specified. This bill would additionally require that a social worker's investigation under these provisions be conducted within 30 days of when a child has been accepted for services, as defined, by a county child welfare or probation department. The bill would specify that family finding activities include conducting outreach to identified relatives and kin and would require social workers to notify the relatives and kin of specified information, including services and support available to relatives and kin. The bill would require family finding activities to be conducted throughout the life of a case unless discontinued because of specified circumstances, including that a child is in a preadoptive placement and adoption proceedings have been commenced. The bill would require the disclosure of certain information to

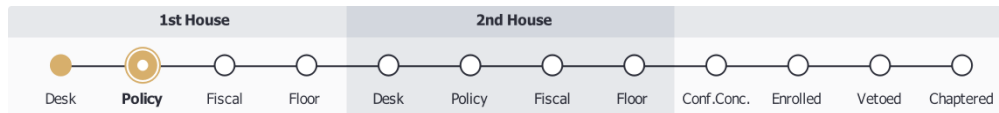
identified relatives and kin, and would authorize disclosure of certain information after verification of the relationship to the child or youth and determination that sharing of the information would be in the best interest of the child, as specified. The bill would set forth requirements for county personnel to make the authorized disclosures and would set forth standards for use of social media for outreach to relatives and kin. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to develop training for county personnel on the above-described requirements and would require all county child welfare and probation personnel who conduct family finding activities to complete the training within 180 days of the training becoming available or within 60 days of assignment to family finding duties, whichever is later. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

AB 2768 (Ahrens, D) Student financial aid: deferment of fees and costs: foster youth.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Higher Education

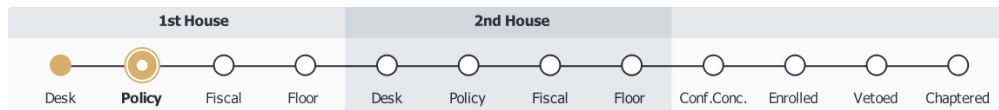
Summary: Current law establishes the California Community Colleges, the California State University, the University of California, independent institutions of higher education, and private postsecondary educational institutions as the segments of postsecondary education in the state. Existing law establishes various programs that provide financial aid to students attending institutions in each of the segments. This bill would require the California State University, community college districts, and private postsecondary educational institutions and independent institutions of higher education that receive state financial assistance to, and would request the University of California to, defer the unpaid portion of enrollment fees and costs for a student that is a foster youth or former foster youth, as defined, upon the student's initial enrollment at the postsecondary educational institutional until the student has received an initial disbursement of the student's financial aid award, as provided. By imposing new duties on community college districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

AB 2769 (Ahrens, D) Adoption Assistance Program: eligibility.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Human Services

Summary: Existing law establishes the Adoption Assistance Program (AAP) for the purpose of benefiting children residing in foster homes by providing the stability and security of permanent homes. Under existing law, a child is eligible for AAP benefits if they meet, among other requirements, an age requirement wherein the child is (1) under 18 years of age, (2) under 21 years of age with a mental or physical handicap, or (3) under 21 years of age, has attained 16 years of age before the adoption assistance agreement became effective, and one or more of specified conditions are met. This bill would add a 4th age eligibility category for a nonminor who is 18 years of age, is under an adoption assistance agreement that became effective before the nonminor's 16th birthday, was, prior to attaining 18 years of age, attending high school or the equivalent level of vocational or technical training on a full-time basis or pursuing a high school equivalency certificate, continues in such attendance, continues to reside with the adoptive parent, and remains otherwise eligible. This bill would make that nonminor age eligible until the date of completion of the program they are attending or the nonminor's 19th birthday, whichever occurs first. The bill would, to the extent that federal financial participation is unavailable for adoption assistance payments continued pursuant to this eligibility expansion, require the department to ensure that state-realigned funding is available for those payments, as specified. By expanding eligibility of a county-administered program, thereby imposing duties on counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

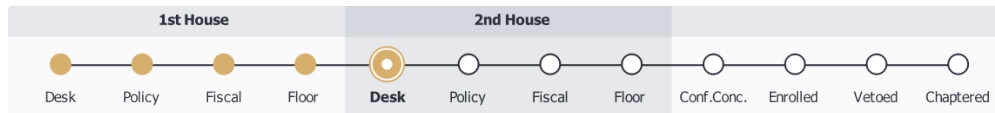
SB 381 (Wahab, D) Vital records: adoptees' birth certificates.

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

Introduced: 02/14/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 35. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Current law prohibits an agency from disclosing personal information that would link the information to the individual unless, among other things, the information is provided to a governmental entity by law, or the disclosure is to the individual to whom the information pertains. Current law makes vital records related to adoptions, other than a newly issued birth certificate, available only upon the order of the superior court of the county of residence of the adopted child or of the county granting the order of adoption. This bill would authorize, beginning on July 1, 2028, the disclosure of an original birth certificate, as defined, to an adopted person, or descendant, as defined, of a deceased adopted person, would require the State Registrar to provide a copy of the original birth certificate to those persons, and would establish a process to request an original birth certificate, as specified. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

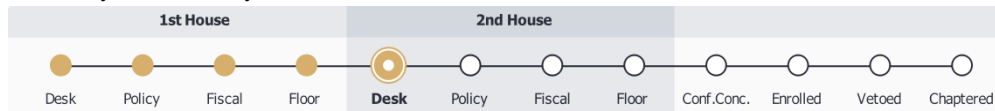
SB 722 **(Wahab, D) Transit-oriented housing development: excluded parcels and sites.**

Current Text: 01/15/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/15/2026

Status: 01/26/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) 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 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 prohibits a proposed development under these provisions from being located on sites where the development would require demolition of housing, or that was previously used for housing, that is subject to rent or price controls, as provided. This bill would additionally prohibit the development from being located on an existing parcel of land or site governed under the Mobilehome Residency Law, the Recreational Vehicle Park Occupancy Law, the Mobilehome Parks Act, or the Special Occupancy Parks Act. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 01/15/2026 text)

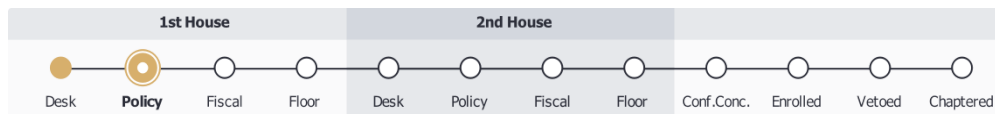
SB 880 **(Wahab, D) Residential property: contract: fees.**

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

Introduced: 01/12/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Judiciary

Summary: Existing law prohibits the vendor or lessor of a single-family residential property from contracting for or exacting any fee in excess of \$10 for the act of signing and delivering a document in connection with the transfer, cancellation, or reconveyance of any title or instrument at the time the buyer or lessee exercises an option to buy, or completes performance of the contract for the sale of, the property. This bill would modify that prohibition by extending it to the vendor or lessor of any residential property. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

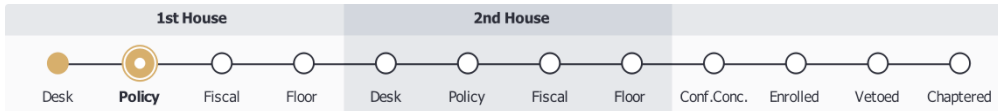
SB 1141 **(Wahab, D) Public contracts: University of California executives: conflicts of interest: prohibition.**

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

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 04/07/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 21.



Location: 03/25/2026 - Senate Judiciary

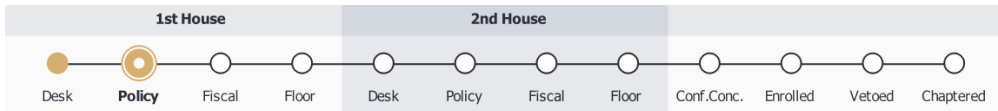
Summary: Existing law prohibits officers or employees of the University of California from engaging in any employment, activity, or enterprise from which the officer or employee receives compensation or has a financial interest if that employment, activity, or enterprise is sponsored or funded by a university department or contract, except as provided. This bill would prohibit a business entity from bidding on, entering into, renewing, automatically renewing, extending, or expanding the scope of any contract with the University of California if a University of California executive serves or has served the business entity within the previous year, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a business entity from bidding on, entering into, renewing, automatically renewing, extending, or expanding the scope of any contract with the University of California for at least one year after providing or promising any University of California executive compensation. The bill would declare a contract entered into, renewed, automatically renewed, extended, expanded in scope, or maintained in violation of these prohibitions to be void, a risk to the security of the University of California's funds, and contrary to public policy. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to bring a civil action to enforce these provisions and to recover attorney's fees if the civil action prevails. If a court finds in such a civil action that a business entity has violated these provisions, the bill would require the court to enjoin the business entity from bidding on, entering into, renewing, automatically renewing, extending, or expanding the scope of a contract with the University of California for a period of one year from the date of the finding. The bill would define "business entity," "compensation," "contract," and "University of California executive" for its purposes. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

SB 1193 **(Wahab, D) District discretionary funds: County of Alameda.**

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 29.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Local Government

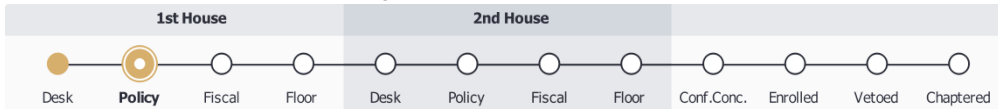
Summary: Existing law authorizes a county board of supervisors to appropriate and expend county general fund money to establish county programs or fund other programs to meet various social needs of the county population and the needs of physically, mentally, and financially handicapped persons and aged persons. Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors to contract with other public agencies, private agencies, or individuals to operate programs that the board of supervisors determines will serve public purposes. This bill would make the provisions described above relating to district discretionary funds also applicable to the County of Alameda. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

SB 1238 **(Wahab, D) Common interest developments: management.**

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 04/02/2026 - Set for hearing April 15.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Housing

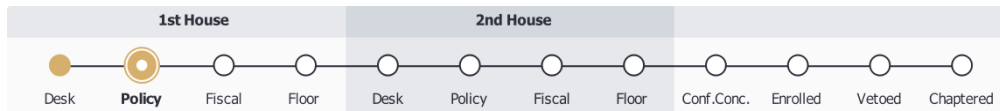
Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act (act) provides for the creation and regulation of common interest developments. Current civil law defines an agent as one who represents another, called the principal, in dealings with third persons. This bill would revise the above-described definition of agent to include a person or company that facilitates activities pursuant to specified provisions of the act and that is required to provide a fiduciary duty to the board of a homeowner's association and its members. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

SB 1302 **(Wahab, D) Nursing: list of approved schools.**

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development

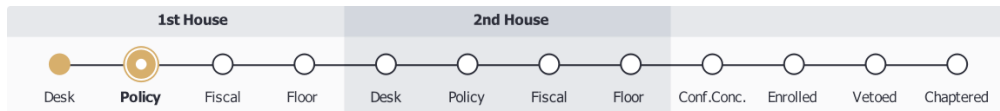
Summary: Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, establishes the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law requires the board to prepare and maintain a list of approved school of nursing whose graduates are eligible to apply for a license to practice nursing, as provided. This bill would require the board to make this list available on its internet website. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

SB 1303 (Wahab, D) Naturopathic Doctors Act.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development

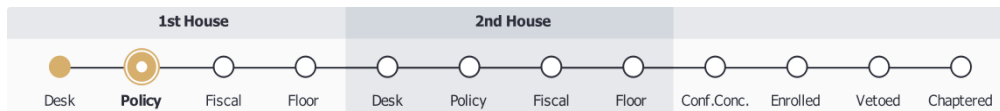
Summary: The Naturopathic Doctors Act which is repealed on January 1, 2027, establishes the California Board of Naturopathic Medicine within the Department of Consumer Affairs to license and regulate naturopathic doctors. The act requires the board to consist of 9 members, appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, or the Senate Committee on Rules, as specified, and requires each member of the board be appointed to a 4-year term. This bill would specify that the 4-year term expires 4 years after the date of the appointment. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes to the provisions specifying the appointment authorities for the board members. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

SB 1304 (Wahab, D) Respiratory Care Practice Act: examination requirements.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development

Summary: Existing law, the Respiratory Care Practice Act, establishes the Respiratory Care Board of California to license and regulate respiratory care practitioners. The act establishes requirements for licensure, including completing an education program for respiratory care and being awarded an associate degree or equivalent, as specified. This bill would revise the above provision to instead prohibit an applicant from being licensed under the act without first successfully passing the National Board for Respiratory Care's Respiratory Therapy Examination, at the cut-off level required to qualify for the Registered Respiratory Therapist credential, or any succeeding examinations. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

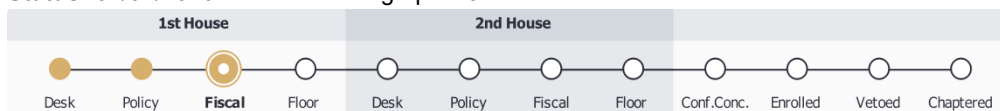
SB 1311 (Wahab, D) Licensed professions.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 04/02/2026 - Set for hearing April 13.



Location: 03/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Dental Practice Act establishes the Dental Board of California to license and regulate the practice of dentistry. Existing law requires the board to license and regulate dental auxiliaries, including, among others, dental assistants, as defined, and sets forth duties and functions that those dental auxiliaries are authorized to perform. Existing law requires an unlicensed dental assistant not enrolled in a board-approved program for registered dental assisting or an alternative dental assisting program to complete an infection control certification course, as specified. In this regard, existing law allows the unlicensed dental assistant to complete a board-approved 8-hour course, with 6 hours being didactic instruction and 2 hours being laboratory instruction, as

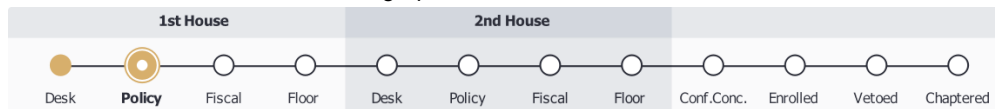
specified. This bill would allow an unlicensed dental assistant to complete the Dental Assisting National Board's Infection Control examination instead of completing an infection control course. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

SB 1326 (Wahab, D) California Environmental Quality Act: tribal cultural resources: mitigation measures.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Set for hearing April 22.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

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. This bill would modify the definition of tribal cultural resource to, among other things, include a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as a sacred place, as provided, or included in a local tribal register. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

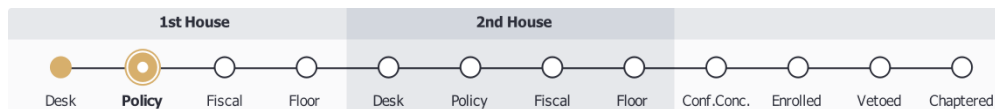
SB 1345 (Wahab, D) Foster children: rights of foster youth.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 20. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Human Services

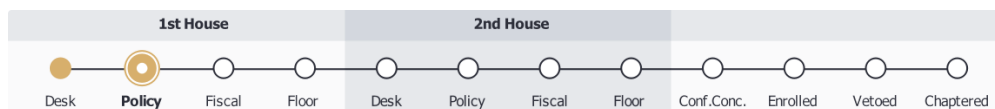
Summary: Existing law provides that it is the policy of the state that all minors and nonminors in foster care have specified rights, including, among others, the right to have storage space for private use, the right to be free from unreasonable searches of personal belongings, the right to be informed of these rights in an age-appropriate and developmentally appropriate manner, and the right to receive a copy of these rights, at specified intervals. Under this bill, the foster youth would have an additional right to have their personal belongings transported during placement changes and other moves in a manner preserving the youth's property and dignity, including the use of suitcases, duffel bags, backpacks, and moving boxes rather than trash bags or other inappropriate receptacles. The bill would also include the right to maintain reasonable access to and use of personal belongings, clothing, and personal items. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

SB 1363 (Wahab, D) Barbering and cosmetology.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.

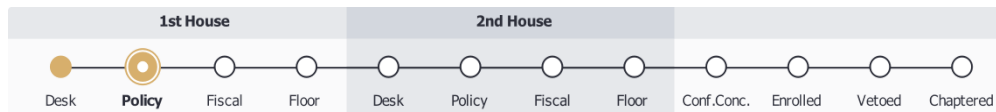


Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development

Summary: The Barbering and Cosmetology Act establishes the State Board of Barbering and Cosmetology to license and regulate barbering, cosmetology, electrology, esthetics, hairstyling, and manicuring. Existing law requires an establishment where licensed activity occurs to also be licensed by the board. Existing law requires an establishment to at all times be in charge of a person licensed pursuant to the act, except an apprentice. This bill would instead require an establishment to be in charge of a person licensed pursuant to the act as a barber, cosmetologist, electrologist, esthetician, hairstylist, manicurist, or establishment at all times during which barbering, cosmetology, electrology, esthetics, hairstyling services, or manicuring are being performed in the establishment. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

SB 1368 (Wahab, D) Hearing aid dispensers.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Status: 03/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.

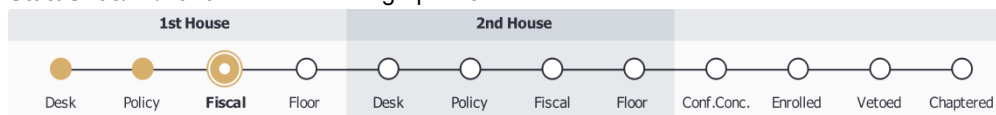


Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development

Summary: Current law generally regulates the licensing and oversight of hearing aid dispensers by the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board. Existing law imposes various requirements regarding the place of business of a “licensee,” which is defined as person holding a hearing aid dispenser license. Existing law defines a “hearing aid dispenser” as a person engaged in the practice of fitting or selling hearing aids to an individual with impaired hearing. This bill would specify that some of those provisions apply to hearing aid dispensers instead of licensees, and would change some of those provisions so they apply to an address or addresses instead of a place of business. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

SB 1376 **(Wahab, D) Physician assistants.**

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Status: 03/27/2026 - Set for hearing April 13.

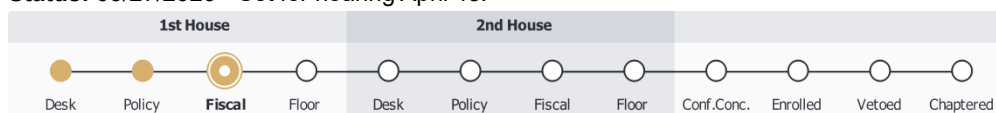


Location: 03/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Physician Assistant Practice Act, establishes the Physician Assistant Board to license and regulate physician assistants. Existing law authorizes the board to convene from time to time as deemed necessary by the board. Existing law further requires the board to receive permission of the Director of Consumer Affairs to meet more than 6 times annually, and requires the director to approve meetings that are necessary for the board to fulfill its legal responsibilities. This bill would delete the provision requiring the board to receive permission from the director to meet more than 6 times annually and for the director to approve meetings. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

SB 1391 **(Wahab, D) Department of Consumer Affairs: retired category licenses.**

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Status: 03/27/2026 - Set for hearing April 13.

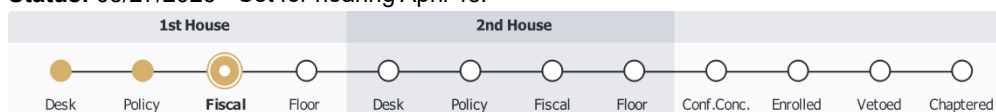


Location: 03/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes any of the boards within the department, except as specified, to establish by regulation a system for a retired category of license for persons who are not actively engaged in the practice of their profession or vocation. This bill would additionally require a board that offers a retired category of licensure to disclose that information on its internet website. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

SB 1416 **(Wahab, D) Physicians and surgeons: dentists: unprofessional conduct.**

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Status: 03/27/2026 - Set for hearing April 13.



Location: 03/23/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes various healing arts boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs, including the Medical Board of California and the Dental Board of California, that license and regulate various

healing arts licensees. Existing law, including the Medical Practice Act and the Dental Practice Act, deem certain violations by licensees to be unprofessional conduct subject to discipline by the licensee's licensing board. This bill would reduce the duration for a physician and surgeon or dentist to refund a duplicate payment following patient request or patient notification to 21 days. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

Public Safety LAP

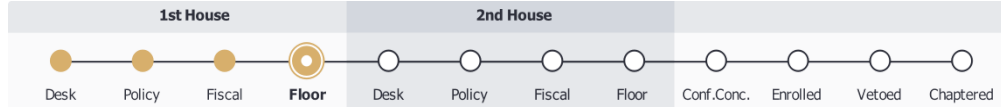
AB 1632 (Johnson, R) Trespass.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/26/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 03/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 03/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to commit the crime of trespass, which includes refusing or failing to leave land, real property, or structures belonging to, or lawfully occupied by, another and not open to the general public upon being requested to leave by a peace officer at the request of the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession and upon being informed by the peace officer that they are acting at the request of the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession. Existing law requires the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession to make a separate request to the peace officer on each occasion when the peace officer's assistance in dealing with a trespass is requested, except that a single request for peace officer assistance may be made for a period not to exceed 12 months when there is a fire hazard to the premises or property, the owner is absent from the premises or property, or the premises or property is closed to the public and posted as being closed. Existing law authorizes a single request for assistance to be made and submitted electronically, in a notarized form provided by the law enforcement agency, to a peace officer, and authorizes local governments to accept electronic submissions of requests for peace officer assistance. This bill would remove the requirement that the submitted form described above be notarized. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

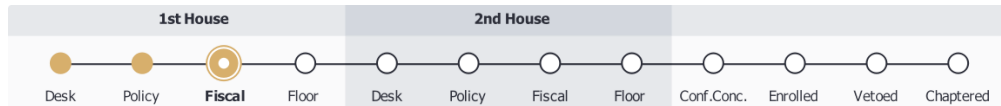
AB 1941 (González, Mark, D) Organized metal theft.

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

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 03/25/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

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

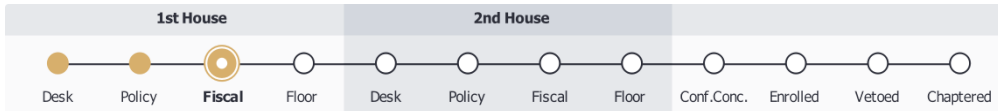
AB 2310 (Carrillo, D) Illegal dumping.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law makes it unlawful to dump waste matter in certain locations, such as upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Existing law also makes it unlawful to place, deposit, or dump rocks, concrete, asphalt, or dirt in certain locations, as specified. A person violating these provisions is guilty of an infraction, as specified. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions in commercial quantities, as defined, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail and by a fine, as specified. Under existing law, a private owner is not restricted in the use of their own private property, unless the placing, depositing, or dumping of the waste matter on the property creates a public health and safety hazard, a public nuisance, or a fire hazard, as determined by a local health or fire department or the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. This bill would make it a crime to transport waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping it in the locations described above. The bill would make a person violating these provisions 4 or more times guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. The bill would also make it unlawful to transport for the purpose of placing, depositing, or dumping waste matter, rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt or other construction debris in commercial quantities, as defined, in the locations described above. The bill would specify that the fact that a person is operating a vehicle with actual or apparent rocks, concrete, asphalt, dirt, or other construction debris in their vehicle does not in itself constitute reasonable suspicion to stop or detain the person, or probable cause to arrest the person. For a person who violates these provisions in commercial quantities in excess of 25 cubic yards, the bill would make that violation a misdemeanor punishable in a county jail for not more than one year and by a fine, as specified. For commercial quantities in excess of 50 cubic yards, the bill would make a violation punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

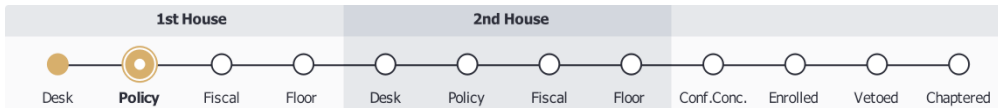
AB 2318 (Elhawary, D) Law enforcement: facilitating medical care.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/07/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Public Safety

Summary: Existing law generally provides for the regulation of law enforcement agencies and requires specified law enforcement agencies to maintain policies on, among other things, use of force, hate crimes, and gun violence restraining orders. Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to establish and keep updated a field training officer course relating to competencies of the field training program and police training program that addresses how to interact with persons with certain conditions. This bill would make it unlawful for a law enforcement officer to deny, delay, obstruct, or fail to facilitate access to medical evaluation or treatment for an individual in custody, detention, or under law enforcement control if it is safe and reasonable to provide access to treatment and a medical professional is present or has been requested. If access is denied or delayed when a medical professional is present, the bill would require law enforcement to provide written documentation for the basis of a denial within 72 hours of the incident, as specified. The bill would authorize administrative discipline, including suspension or termination, against a law enforcement officer who violates those provisions. (Based on 04/07/2026 text)

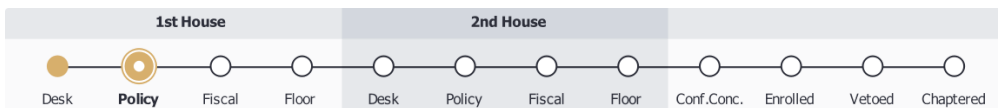
AB 2346 (Wilson, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles and speed limits.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 6). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 04/07/2026 - Assembly Judiciary

Summary: Existing law defines an electric bicycle as a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts, and classifies electric bicycles into 3 classes with different restrictions for various purposes. This bill would require all class 1 and class 2 electric bicycles manufactured, sold, or offered for

sale on or after January 1, 2029, to be equipped with a speedometer. The bill would also require all electric bicycles manufactured, sold, or offered for sale on or after January 1, 2029, to be equipped with an integrated front lamp and a rear lamp, as specified. The bill would also require manufacturers and distributors of electric bicycles to include a written description of California's electric bicycle laws with the bicycle's packaging to be provided to the consumer. The bill would also require sellers and distributors of electric bicycles to provide specified disclosures at or before the point of sale. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

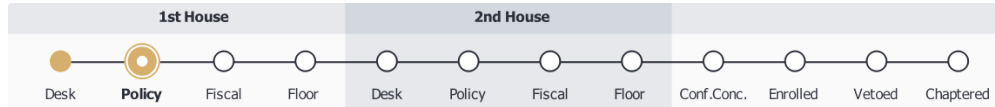
AB 2370 (Arambula, D) Public Safety Communications Division.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act sets forth the duties of the Office of Emergency Services with respect to specified emergency preparedness, mitigation, and response activities within the state. Existing law establishes the Public Safety Communications Division within the office and prescribes certain duties in regard to statewide public safety communications systems, including providing for coordination of, and comment on, plans, policies, and operational requirements from departments that utilize public safety communications in support of their principal function. This bill would make the above-described duties the exclusive responsibility of the division and prohibit a state public agency from performing those duties, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would require the division to serve as the primary authority for all statewide and interjurisdictional public safety communications, and to provide oversight, management, and ongoing coordination of all statewide public safety communications systems. The bill would require state public agencies to utilize the public safety communications systems established and maintained under these provisions. The bill would prohibit the division or a state public agency from entering into a contract for a technical, maintenance, or system support services without approval by the office. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

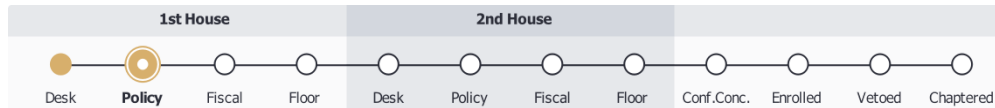
AB 2517 (Calderon, D) Fire safety: fire hazard severity zones.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M.



Location: 04/09/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management

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

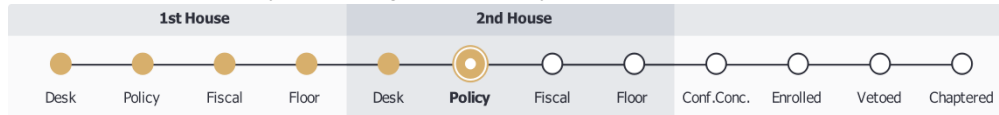
SB 28 (Umberg, D) Treatment court program standards.

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

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Last Amended: 05/23/2025

Status: 07/15/2025 - July 15 hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/05/2025 - Assembly Public Safety

Summary: Current law, the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 36 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorizes certain defendants convicted of specified felonies or misdemeanors to participate in a treatment program, upon court approval, in lieu of a jail or prison sentence, or grant of probation with jail as a condition of probation, if specified criteria are met. The Legislature may amend this initiative by a statute passed in each house by a rollcall vote entered in the journal, 2/3 of the membership concurring, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters. This bill would include a new standard that, as part of the treatment court program, a drug addiction expert, as defined, conducts a substance abuse and mental health evaluation of the defendant, and submits the report to the court and the parties. The bill would remove the requirement that the Judicial Council revise the standards of judicial administration. The bill would require that a treatment program that complies with existing judicial standards be offered to a person that is eligible for treatment pursuant to the Treatment-Mandated Felony Act. By requiring the court to implement a treatment program that complies with existing judicial standards, the bill would amend that initiative statute. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

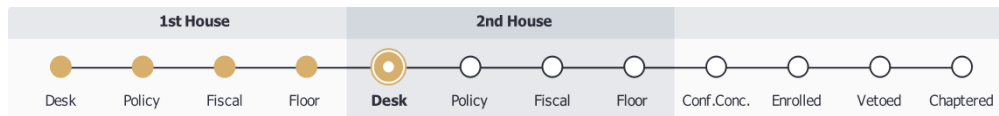
SB 691 (Wahab, D) Body-worn cameras: policies.

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/05/2026

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 33. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: Current law requires law enforcement agencies, departments, or entities to consider specified best practices regarding the downloading and storage of body-worn camera data, such as specifically stating the length of time that recorded data is to be stored, when establishing policies and procedures for the implementation and operation of a body-worn camera system, as specified. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2027, each law enforcement agency that has a body-worn camera policy to update that policy to include a procedure for emergency service personnel to request the redaction of evidentiary and nonevidentiary recordings of a patient undergoing medical or psychological evaluation, procedure, or treatment by emergency service personnel. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

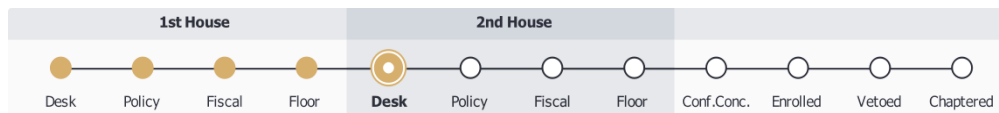
SB 758 (Umberg, D) Public health: nitrous oxide.

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

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)

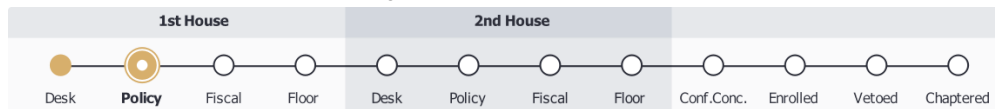
SB 936 (Blakespear, D) Nitrous oxide: sales.

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

Introduced: 01/29/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D. Set for hearing April 13.



Location: 03/17/2026 - Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development

Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to sell nitrous oxide to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to dispense nitrous oxide to a person and knowing that the person will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to themselves or another person. Existing law, 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. Existing law, 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 knowingly selling or distributing a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

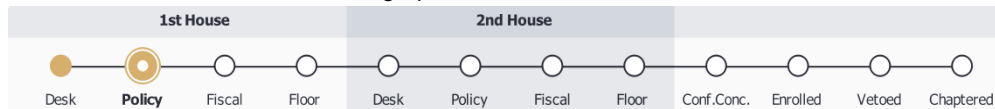
SB 1013 (Cervantes, D) Automated license plate recognition systems.

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

Introduced: 02/10/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 14.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Transportation

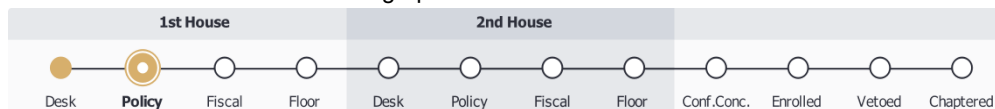
Summary: Existing law prohibits a public agency, which includes the state, a city, a county, a city and county, or any agency or political subdivision of the state, a city, a county, or a city and county, including, but not limited to, a law enforcement agency, from selling, sharing, or transferring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

SB 1218 (Arrequin, D) Refusal of registration: illegal dumping violation penalties.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 03/26/2026 - Set for hearing April 14.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Transportation

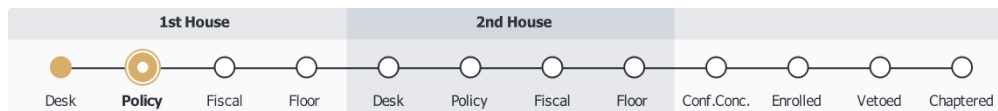
Summary: Current law makes it unlawful and punishable as an infraction for a person to dump or caused to be dumped waste matter upon a public or private highway or road, upon private property without the consent of the owner, or in or upon a public park or other public property, as specified. Current law also makes it unlawful and punishable as a misdemeanor for a person to place, deposit, or dump, or cause to be placed, deposited, or dumped, waste matter in commercial quantities, as specified. This bill would similarly require the DMV to refuse to renew the registration of a vehicle if the registered owner or lessee has been mailed a notice of delinquent illegal dumping violation. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

SB 1230 (Valladares, R) Solid waste: illegal dumping: penalties: resources.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on E.Q. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.



Location: 04/07/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

Summary: This bill would increase the fine for the dumping of waste matter from not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,500 to not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$3,000 for the 2nd conviction, and from not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,000 to not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$5,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$6,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$15,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. The bill would increase the fine for the dumping of commercial quantities of waste by a business that employs more than 10 employees from not less than \$3,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$20,000 to not less than \$15,000 nor more than \$25,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

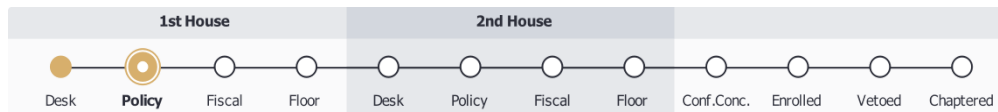
SB 1257 (Arreguin, D) Federal immigration enforcement: report.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 03/24/2026 - Senate Judiciary

Summary: The California Values Act requires the Attorney General, by October 1, 2018, in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible consistent with federal and state law at public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, courthouses, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement facilities, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the Division of Workers' Compensation, and shelters and ensure that they remain safe and accessible to all California residents, regardless of immigration status. The act requires all public schools, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses to implement the model policy or an equivalent policy. This bill would require the Attorney General, on or before October 30, 2027, and annually thereafter, to submit to the Legislature and the Governor, and post on its internet website, a report that includes, among other things, a summary of all immigration enforcement incidents and activities conducted by a person at a designated safe location that has reported an immigration enforcement incident or activity either onsite or to the Attorney General. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to request representatives of a designated safe location to furnish any reported immigration enforcement incidents and activities as part of compiling its annual report and would authorize the Attorney General to issue civil penalties or conduct other enforcement activity to ensure compliance with these provisions. The bill would define "designated safe location" to mean educational institutions, health care provider entities, shelters, polling places, courthouses, public transportation property, and state and local government property. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

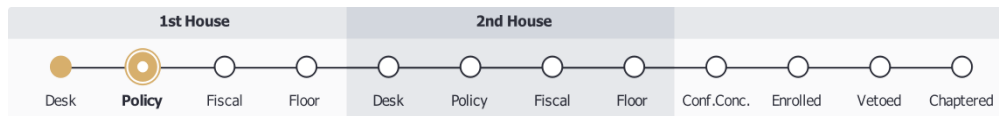
SB 1314 (Menjivar, D) Smoke shops: locations, hours of operation, and sale of nitrous oxide.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) (April 8). Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Health

Summary: The Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act requires the State Department of Public Health to establish and develop a program to reduce the availability of tobacco products to persons under 21 years of age through specified enforcement activities. In addition to the primary enforcement responsibility assumed by the department, existing law authorizes other state and local governmental agencies to conduct inspections and assess penalties for violations of the act, as specified, and encourages state and local enforcement agencies to share the results of inspections and coordinate with the department when enforcing the act. In this regard, existing law authorizes an enforcing agency to assess specified civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to another person who is under 21 years of age any tobacco, cigarettes, or cigarette papers. Existing law, upon the assessment of a civil penalty for the 3rd, 4th, or 5th violation, requires the department to notify the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA), and requires the CDTFA to assess civil penalties and suspend or revoke a license issued under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003. This bill, effective July 1, 2027, would prohibit the retail location for a smoke shop, as defined, from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school or a day care center in existence at the time the retail license is issued, unless the local jurisdiction specifies a radius greater than 600 feet. The bill would prohibit a smoke shop from engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products directly to the public between the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. The bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health or the CDTFA to establish regulations relating to the operation of smoke shops, including the creation of a separate license category with administrative processes and separate fee rates. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Regional Issues and Collaboration LAP

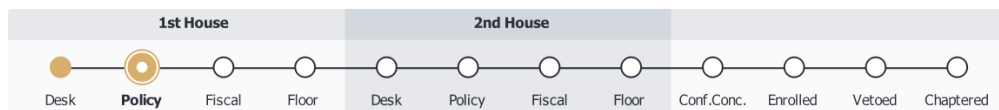
AB 1821 (Pacheco, D) California Public Records Act: agency response time.

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

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Judiciary

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires each state or local agency, upon a request for a copy of records that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records, to make the records promptly available to any person upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication, or a statutory fee if applicable, except with respect to public records exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law. Existing law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Existing law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, as defined. This bill would instead require each agency to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person as described above within 10 business days of a request for a copy of records. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

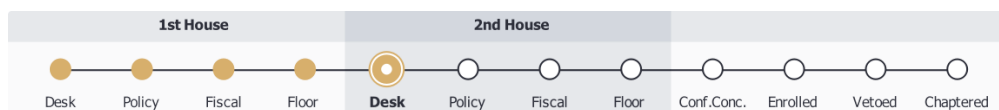
SB 239 (Arreguin, D) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.

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

Introduced: 01/30/2025

Last Amended: 04/07/2025

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)

Sustainable and Environmental Legislation, Regulations, and Issues LAP

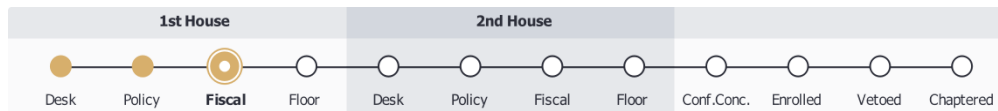
AB 1704 (González, Mark, D) Greenhouse gases: embodied carbon building materials.

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

Introduced: 02/04/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/06/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

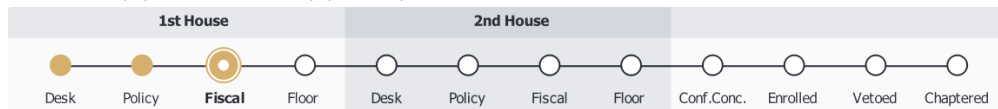
Summary: Existing law requires, by December 31, 2026, the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, as provided, to develop a framework for measuring the average carbon intensity of the materials used in the construction of new buildings, including those for residential uses. Existing law requires, by December 31, 2028, the state board to develop a comprehensive strategy for the state’s building sector to achieve a 40% net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of building materials, as specified, as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 2035. Existing law authorizes the state board to establish an embodied carbon trading system, as defined, in compliance with these requirements, as provided. This bill would require the state board to determine whether the cost of building materials with lower embodied carbon have reached cost parity with conventional building materials before implementing the above-described provisions. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

AB 2234 (Papan, D) California Environmental Quality Act: geothermal exploratory projects.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 6). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/06/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law establishes the Geologic Energy Management Division in the Department of Conservation. Current law requires the division to be the lead agency for all geothermal exploratory projects for purposes of CEQA, except as provided. Current law defines “geothermal exploratory project,” for purposes of CEQA, in part as a project composed of not more than 6 wells and associated drilling and testing equipment whose chief and original purpose is to evaluate the presence and characteristics of geothermal resources. Current law requires wells included within a geothermal exploratory project to be located at least 1/2 mile from geothermal development wells that are capable of producing geothermal resources in commercial quantities. This bill would expressly include as part of a geothermal exploratory project, among other things, equipment and activities necessary to establish interconnectivity between wells and reservoirs. The bill would exclude certain wells connecting to geothermal reservoirs from the 1/2-mile limit described above. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Transportation Issues LAP

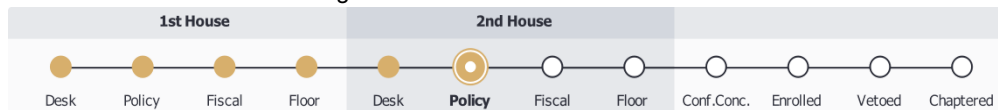
AB 939 (Schultz, D) Housing development: density bonuses: affordability of for-sale units.

Current Text: 01/15/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amended: 01/15/2026

Status: 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 60. Noes 9.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified units and meets other requirements. Current law, among other things, requires compliance with certain affordability requirements, including requiring that the applicant agree to ensure, and that the city, county, or city and county ensure, that a for-sale unit that qualified the applicant for the award of the density bonus is either (1) initially sold to and occupied by a person or family of very low, low, or moderate income, as specified, or (2) if the unit is not purchased by an income-qualified person or family within 180 days after the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, the unit is purchased by a qualified nonprofit housing corporation, as provided. This bill would additionally allow the applicant and the city, county, or city and county to comply with the above-described affordability requirements with respect to a for-sale unit by ensuring that the unit is purchased by a nonprofit corporation, as specified, for properties to be sold to and occupied by extremely low, very low, or lower income families who participate in a below-market interest rate loan program, as described. (Based on 01/15/2026 text)

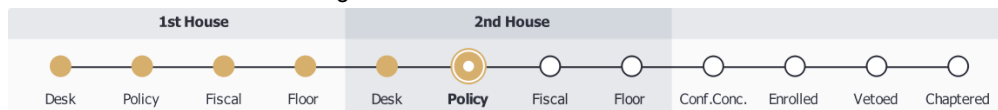
AB 1421 (Wilson, D) Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/05/2026

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)

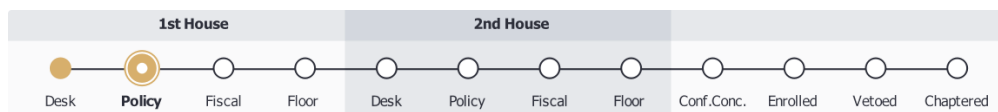
AB 1976 (Wicks, D) Streets and highways: pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

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

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. Read second time and amended.



Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Transportation

Summary: Existing law grants the legislative body of a city certain powers with respect to city streets and highways, including the power to construct and maintain those streets and highways. Existing law grants the board of supervisors of a county general supervision, management, and control of county highways and authorizes the board of supervisors to lay out, construct, improve, and maintain county highways. This bill would prohibit a city or county from holding a community input meeting to gather input from the general public on a proposed pedestrian or bicycle safety project after the project is included in an approved plan that will be implemented as part of the circulation element of the city or county's general plan. At a public meeting where a contract is awarded for, or when county or city staff, as applicable, are directed to begin, the construction of a pedestrian or bicycle safety project, or anytime thereafter, the bill would prohibit the city or county from terminating the project unless the city or county makes specified findings at a public meeting. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

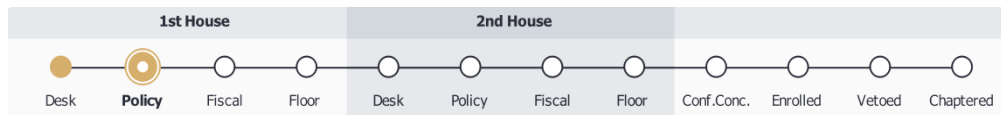
AB 2024 (Nguyen, D) Outdoor advertising displays: permits: landscaped freeways: relocation agreements.

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

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on G.O.



Location: 03/19/2026 - Assembly Governmental Organization

Summary: The Outdoor Advertising Act prohibits a person, as defined, from placing an advertising display within the areas affected by the act without a permit. The act prohibits the Department of Transportation from denying or delaying the acceptance of a permit application for a new advertising display along a portion of a new alignment of an interstate or primary highway on the basis that the highway project has not been accepted as complete if the section of highway is open to the use of the public for vehicular travel within 1,000 feet of the location specified in the permit application. This bill would also prohibit the department from denying or delaying the review, processing, or determination of a permit application described above. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

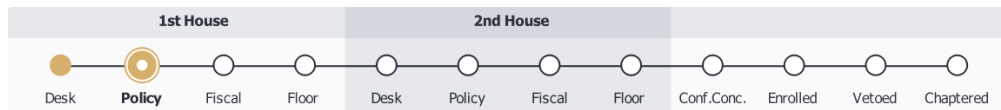
AB 2059 (Wilson, D) California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impacts: vehicle miles traveled: mitigation.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 03/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.



Location: 03/19/2026 - 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. CEQA requires the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for certification and adoption proposed revisions to the CEQA implementation guidelines to establish criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas, and requires the criteria to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. CEQA requires the office to recommend potential metrics, including, among other metrics, vehicle miles traveled, to measure these transportation impacts. This bill would, except as provided, specify that the total cost of mitigation measures required to address a significant transportation impact as determined by the vehicle miles traveled metric is not to exceed 5% of the estimated total project costs. The bill would specify that mitigation measures to address a significant transportation impact as determined by the vehicle miles traveled metric that exceed the 5% limit are deemed to be economically infeasible for the purposes of CEQA. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

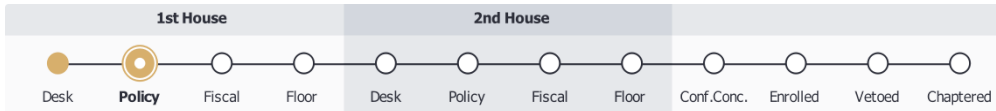
AB 2267 (Garcia, D) State bridges and overpasses: suicide prevention.

Current Text: 03/24/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 03/24/2026

Status: 03/25/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Transportation

Summary: Existing law requires, beginning on or before July 1, 2028, the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health and in collaboration with impacted local governments, to incorporate suicide deterrent considerations in the updates of applicable guidance documents, as provided. This bill would require the Department of Transportation to additionally develop and maintain, beginning on or before July 1, 2029, a set of preapproved suicide prevention safety-barrier designs that local governments may use to install suicide prevention barriers, as provided. (Based on 03/24/2026 text)

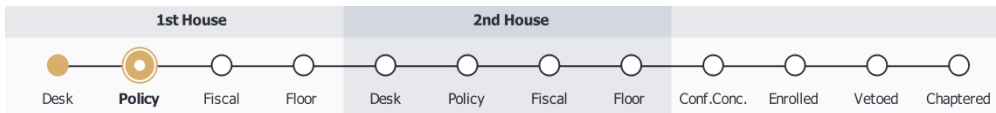
AB 2307 (Sanchez, R) Transportation: traffic signal synchronization pilot program: Western Riverside Council of Governments.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Transportation

Summary: Would, until January 1, 2032, authorize the Western Riverside Council of Governments, in required coordination with the Department of Transportation, to establish and administer a traffic signal synchronization pilot program for its member local agencies to evaluate a regional model for coordinating traffic signal timing between state highways and local street and road systems, as specified. The bill would require the Western Riverside Council of Governments, in coordination with the department, to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot program, including assessing its impacts on congestion, travel time reliability, operational efficiency, and vehicle emissions and to submit, on or before January 1, 2028, a specified report to the Legislature relating to the pilot program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the local agencies that constitute the Western Riverside Council of Governments. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

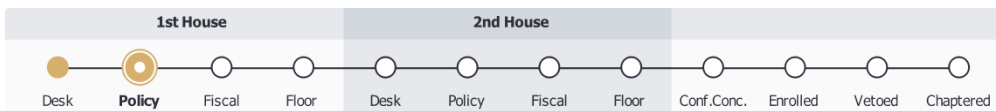
AB 2407 (Macedo, R) High-Speed Rail Authority Office of the Inspector General: contract reviews: audit standards.

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/09/2026

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



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Transportation

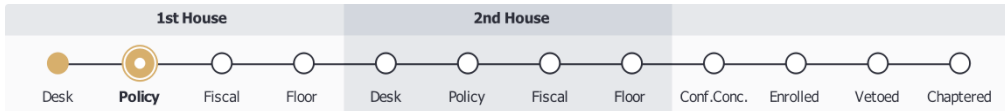
Summary: Existing law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state. Existing law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority Office of the Inspector General and authorizes the High-Speed Rail Authority Inspector General to initiate an audit or review regarding oversight related to delivery of the high-speed rail project undertaken by the authority and the selection and oversight of contractors related to that project. Existing law imposes other duties and responsibilities on the Inspector General relating to the oversight of the authority, including the duty and responsibility to review the authority's contracts and contracting practices to determine whether they are, among other things, executed consistent with state and federal laws and policies. This bill would also impose on the Inspector General the duty and responsibility to review financial disclosures and identify conflicts of interest for officials who make, or participate in making, decisions to execute contracts, or contract changes, for the authority. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

AB 2560 (Schultz, D) Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure: goals.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/26/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Transportation

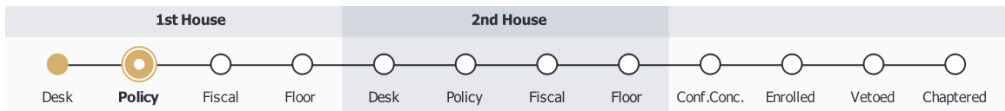
Summary: Current law provides for the funding of projects on the state highway system and other transportation improvements, including under the interregional transportation improvement program, the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program, a program within the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program, commonly known as the Local Partnership Program, the Trade Corridor Enhancement Program, the Active Transportation Program, and the Solutions for Congested Corridors Program. This bill would establish the Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure (CAPTI) goals, and would authorize the Transportation Agency to update those CAPTI goals, as specified. The bill would require a project under the above-described programs to apply, where feasible, within the fix-it-first approach, the CAPTI goals as established or updated by the agency, as specified. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

AB 2679 (Hadwick, R) Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account: funding apportionments: cities.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/16/2026 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Transportation

Summary: Existing law creates the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. Existing law provides for the deposit of various moneys, including revenues from certain fuel taxes and vehicle fees, for the program into the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account. Existing law requires funds available for the program to be allocated for various specified purposes and requires the remaining funds available for the program to be continuously appropriated, with 50% for allocation to the Department of Transportation and 50% for apportionment to cities and counties by the Controller. Of the funds to be apportioned to cities and counties, existing law requires the Controller to apportion 50% of those funds to counties pursuant to a specified formula and 50% of those funds to cities in the proportion that the total population of each city bears to the total population of all the cities in the state. This bill would require the Controller, with respect to the revenues apportioned to cities, to apportion a minimum of \$200,000 to each city, regardless of its population size, in the 2027–28 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

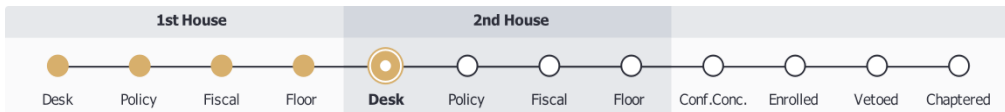
SB 667 (Archuleta, D) Railroads: safety: wayside detectors.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

Status: 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 26. Noes 11.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: The Federal Railroad Safety Act (FRSA) authorizes the United States Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations and issue orders for railroad safety and requires the United States Secretary of Homeland Security, when prescribing a security regulation or issuing a security order that affects the safety of railroad operations, to consult with the United States Secretary of Transportation. The FRSA provides for state participation in the enforcement of the safety regulations and orders issued by the United States Secretary of Transportation or the United States Secretary of Homeland Security, pursuant to an annual certification, and authorizes the respective secretaries to make an agreement with a state to provide investigative and surveillance activities. The FRSA provides that, to the extent practicable, laws, regulations, and orders related to railroad safety and security are required to be nationally uniform, but authorizes a state to adopt or continue in force a law, regulation, or order related to railroad safety or security until the United States Secretary of Transportation, with respect to railroad safety matters, or the United States Secretary of Homeland Security, with respect to railroad security matters, prescribes a regulation or issues an order covering the subject matter of the state requirement. A state is additionally authorized to adopt or continue in force an additional or more stringent law, regulation, or order related to railroad safety or security, when necessary to eliminate or reduce an essentially local safety or security hazard, that is not incompatible with a federal law, regulation, or order, and that does not unreasonably

burden interstate commerce. This bill would require a railroad corporation to install and operate a network of wayside detector systems on or adjacent to any track used by a freight train, require that each wayside detector system include a hot wheel bearing detector, and prescribe the maximum spacing for individual detection devices along a continuous track. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

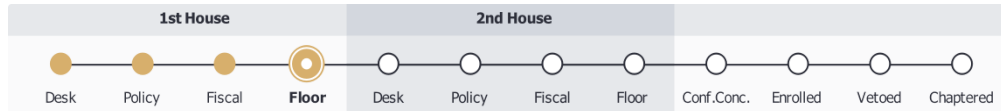
SB 922 (Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.

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

Introduced: 01/28/2026

Last Amended: 03/11/2026

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



Location: 03/19/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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

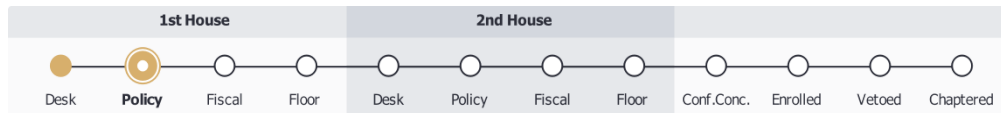
SB 1087 (Cabaldon, D) Transportation planning: sustainable communities strategies: transportation funding programs.

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

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Transportation

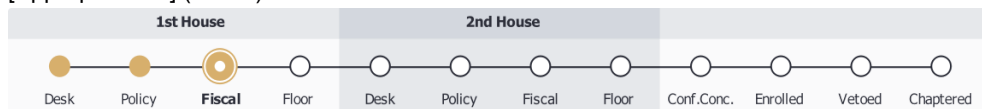
Summary: Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires a regional transportation plan to include a policy element, a sustainable communities strategy prepared by a metropolitan planning organization, an action element, and a financial element, as provided. Existing law requires those transportation planning agencies to adopt and submit every 4 years, except as provided, an updated regional transportation plan to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. Existing law requires a sustainable communities strategy to achieve regional targets set by the State Air Resources Board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the automobile and light truck sector in the region for 2020 and 2035, respectively, and requires the state board to update those targets every 8 years, consistent with each metropolitan planning organization's timeframe for updating its regional transportation plan, as specified. Existing law establishes certain procedural requirements for setting and updating those targets and authorizes the state board to revise the targets every 4 years based on changes in specified factors. This bill would instead require, commencing with the first or 2nd regional transportation plan prepared on or after January 1, 2027, as determined by the applicable metropolitan planning organization, the regional transportation plan to include an 8-year sustainable communities strategy prepared by the metropolitan planning organization. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

SB 1265 (Richardson, D) California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority: financial assistance programs and products.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 04/07/2026 - VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)



Location: 04/07/2026 - Senate Appropriations

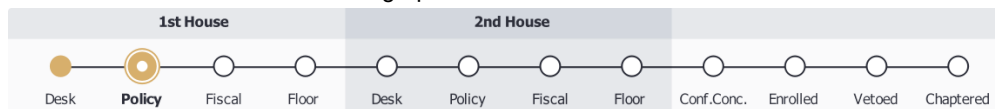
Summary: Under current law, the purpose of the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority Act is to advance the state's goals of reducing the levels of greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the deployment of sustainable and renewable energy sources, implementing measures that increase the efficiency of the use of energy, creating high quality employment opportunities, and lessening the state's dependence on fossil fuels and to that end to provide an alternative method of financing in providing and promoting the establishment of facilities utilizing alternative methods and sources of energy and facilities needed for the development and commercialization of advanced transportation technologies. Current law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to carry out that purpose. This bill would authorize the authority, for that specified purpose, and with its own moneys or from moneys derived from other sources, to create its own financial assistance programs, financial assistance products, or both, on those terms and conditions the authority deems prudent. The bill would create the Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Expansion Fund in the State Treasury and would continuously appropriate all moneys in the fund to the authority for expenditure, as provided, and to defray the administrative costs of the authority. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

SB 1292 (Richardson, D) Enhanced curb management system.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 03/26/2026 - Set for hearing April 14.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Transportation

Summary: Current law authorizes, until January 1, 2030, a local agency, as defined, to install automated forward facing parking control devices on city-owned or district-owned parking enforcement vehicles for the purpose of taking photographs of parking violations occurring in bicycle lanes. Existing law requires a designated employee of a city, county, city and county, or a contracted law enforcement agency for a special transit district, who is qualified by the city and county or the district to issue parking citations, to review photographs for the purpose of determining whether a parking violation occurred in a bicycle lane and to issue a notice of violation to the registered owner of a vehicle within 15 calendar days, as specified. Existing law requires these photographic records to be confidential and makes these records available only to public agencies to enforce parking violations. Existing law requires any local agency that implements this pilot program to report to specified committees of the Legislature on the system's effectiveness and impact on traffic outcomes, among other things, by December 31, 2028. This bill would authorize a local agency, as defined, to establish an enhanced curb management system (system) that records images of vehicles for the purpose of enforcing parking violations or automating parking payments if certain requirements are met. The bill would require the governing body of the local agency to adopt a public ordinance or resolution that would authorize the use of a system in specified locations, including, among others, passenger loading zones and commercial loading zones. The bill would require a local agency that automates parking payments by charging vehicles a fee for access to outline the fee, and any adjusted rates, in an ordinance or resolution. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

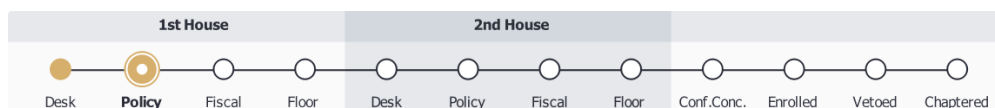
SB 1293 (Alvarado-Gil, R) State highways: projects: notice.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Transportation

Summary: Would require the Department of Transportation to provide written notice of certain construction or maintenance projects within the right-of-way of a state highway in a county with a population of 60,000 people or fewer to a person who resides in, or a business that is located within, 5 miles of the project limits, as specified. The bill would also require the department to place the notice on its internet website. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

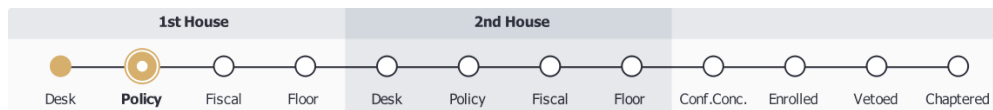
SB 1334 (Alvarado-Gil, R) Route 59: adoption.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Transportation

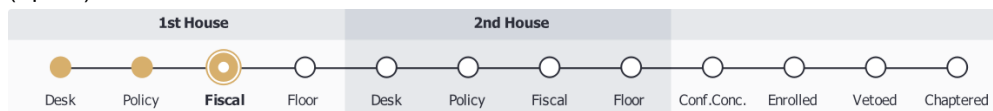
Summary: Existing law authorizes the California Transportation Commission to select, adopt, and determine the location for state highways on routes authorized by law, as specified. Existing law authorizes the commission to adopt an existing road as a state highway on an authorized route if the road is constructed to adequate standards. Existing law provides that State Highway Route 59 is from Route 152 northerly to Route 99 near the City of Merced and from Route 99 near the City of Merced to Snelling. This bill would, on or before December 31, 2030, require the commission to reach an agreement with the Counties of Merced, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne for the acquisition and adoption of county road J59 as a state highway, as specified. The bill would, on and after January 1, 2031, instead provide that State Highway Route 59 is from Route 152 northerly to Route 99 near the City of Merced and from Route 99 near the City of Merced to the junction of Routes 108 and 120. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

SB 1337 **(Richardson, D)** **Transportation fuels: interagency working group.**

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 7).



Location: 04/07/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Petroleum Market Oversight to, among other things, provide independent oversight and analysis of the transportation fuels market for the protection of consumers by identifying market design flaws, market power abuses, and any other manner by which market participants act to harm competition or act contrary to the best interests of the consumers in the state. Existing law requires the director of the division, when requested, to appear before the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature to provide an update on the division's performance as compared to its objectives, the status of competition in the transportation fuels markets, and other information the committees request. This bill would establish an interagency workgroup led by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and consisting of the State Lands Commission, relevant air districts, local governments, airports, and ports to do specified things, including, among other things, strengthen coordination and establish clear lines of communication to prioritize critical energy policies and regulations, as specified, and to propose opportunities for partnership between the Governor's office, state agencies, boards, commissions, offices, and other entities, as necessary, and the Legislature in order to advance solutions to strategically align regulations and permitting processes across all levels of government that could best support achievement of state policy goals. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

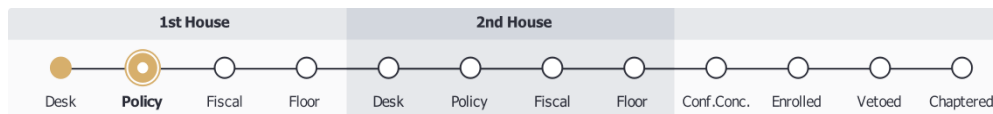
SB 1382 **(Alvarado-Gil, R)** **Department of Transportation: mountain passes: openings.**

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Transportation

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, on or before July 1, 1992, to adopt and implement a deicing policy for state highways, as specified. Existing law specifically requires the department to remove snow from a specified portion of Interstate Route 80, as specified. This bill would require, on or before April 1 of each year, the department, to the extent feasible, to notify an affected local official of the department's proposed schedule for opening a mountain pass, as defined. The bill would require the department to develop a

public outreach plan to inform the public about the closing and opening of a mountain pass, as specified. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

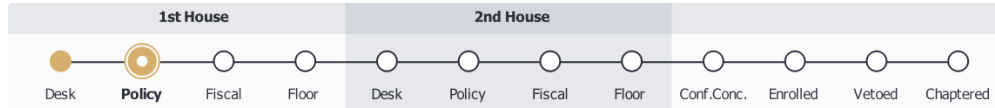
SB 1423 (Stern, D) Transportation funding: State Transportation Improvement Program: Active Transportation Program.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Senate Transportation

Summary: Existing law generally provides for programming and allocation of available state and federal transportation funds for transportation capital improvement projects through the state transportation improvement program process administered by the California Transportation Commission. Existing law requires 25% of available funds to be programmed and expended on interregional improvement projects nominated by the Department of Transportation through the adoption of an interregional transportation improvement program, and 75% of available funds to be programmed and expended on regional improvement projects nominated by transportation planning agencies through the adoption of a regional transportation improvement program. This bill would require at least 50% of funds programmed in the interregional transportation improvement program, and 50% of funds programmed in a regional transportation improvement program, to be programmed for safe streets projects, as specified. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Water Supply and Conservation LAP

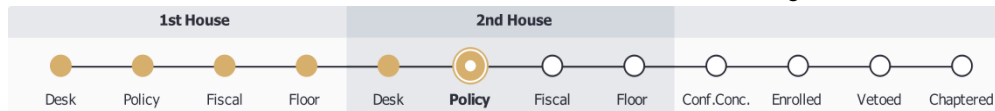
AB 35 (Alvarez, D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.

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

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Last Amended: 01/14/2026

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)

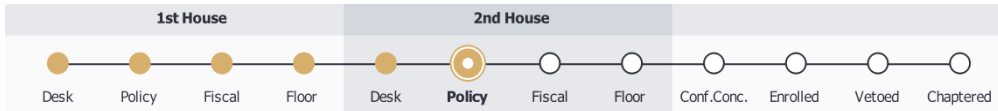
AB 643 (Wilson, D) Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.

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

Introduced: 02/13/2025

Last Amended: 01/14/2026

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



Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Current law establishes methane emissions reduction goals that include a target to reduce landfill disposal of organics by 75% of the 2014 level of the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2025. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve organic waste reduction goals. Current law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count compost produced and procured from specified compost operations towards its recovered organic waste procurement target. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to include organic material used as a beneficial agricultural amendment towards its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material is processed at a facility authorized by the department using specified approved technologies, the material is licensed for end use as an agricultural fertilizer by the Department of Food and Agriculture, as provided, and the material is not derived from, or processed using, specified activities relating to the final deposition or management of solid waste, as provided. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

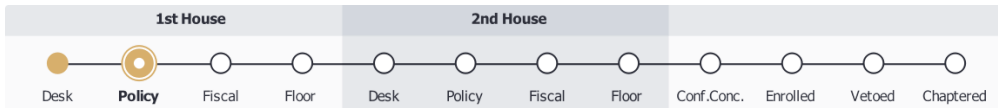
AB 2619 (Papan, D) Water resources: data centers.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.



Location: 03/09/2026 - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors to license businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions and to set license fees, as specified. This bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center, prior to applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, to provide its water supplier, under penalty of perjury, an estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center's projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for an initial business license, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, an estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center's projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for a renewal of a business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, the data center's annual water use for the preceding calendar year, including total water use, direct water use, and indirect water use, as prescribed. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

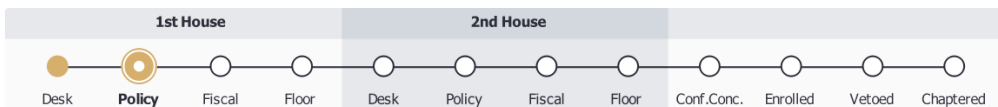
AB 2777 (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund program: loans: outdoor eating areas: water reuse.

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

Introduced: 02/24/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S & T.M.



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund program, pursuant to which state and federal funds are continuously appropriated from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board for loans and other financial assistance for purposes related to the federal Clean Water Act. Existing law establishes the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Administration Fund (administration fund) to provide funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the state board for payment of the reasonable costs of administering the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund. Existing law authorizes the state board to assess an annual charge for financial assistance services, not to exceed 1% of the financial assistance repayment amount and computed according to the true interest cost method, as provided, and requires those annual charges to be deposited into the administration fund. Existing law authorizes the financial service rate to be applied at any time during the term of the financial assistance and requires the rate to remain unchanged for the duration of the financial assistance. Existing law prohibits the financial assistance

rate from increasing the financial assistance repayment amount after being applied. Existing law requires the state board to, at least once each fiscal year, adjust the financial assistance service rate. Existing law requires the state board to set the total amount of revenue collected each year through the annual charges at an amount that is equal as practicable to the appropriation amount set forth in the annual Budget Act. This bill would additionally authorize the state board to assess fees in place of an annual charge for financial assistance and would authorize the fees or annual charge to be assessed at any rate as permitted by federal law. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

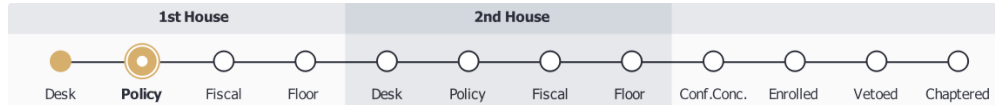
SB 1153 (Caballero, D) Disaster preparedness: urban retail water suppliers and public water systems: wildfire.

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

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/08/2026 - April 14 hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 03/24/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act requires all public water systems, as defined, with 10,000 or more service connections to review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire departments and the Office of Emergency Services, to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. A person, as defined, who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would require all urban retail water suppliers, as defined, serving a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to include incident-specific response procedures for wildfires as part of their disaster preparedness plans, including any applicable emergency response plan as required by federal law. The bill would require these plans to include, among other things, mitigation actions, including actions, procedures, and equipment, that can obviate or significantly lessen the impact of a wildfire on the water system and the supply of drinking water provided by the water supplier. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

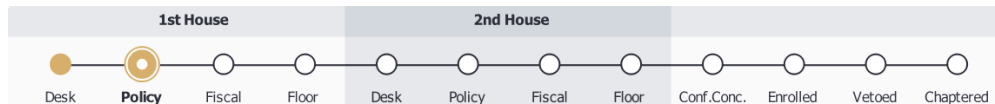
SB 1313 (McNerney, D) Drinking water: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/06/2026 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.



Location: 03/04/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

Summary: Existing law establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, and moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the State Water Resources Control Board for the provision of grants and revolving fund loans to provide for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable suppliers to meet safe drinking water standards. Existing law provides that moneys in the fund and the special accounts may be expended for additional purposes provided in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This bill would provide that moneys in the fund and special accounts may be considered eligible and expended for projects that address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water, consistent with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)