



City of Santa Clara

2026 Q2 Legislative Bill Matrix

Broadband, Cable Service and Wireless Telecommunications LAP

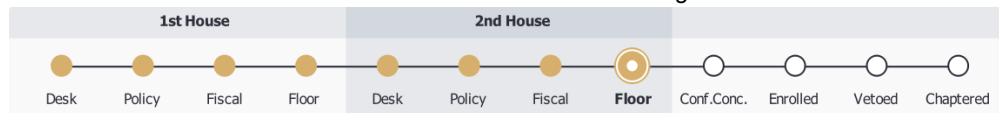
SB 716 (Durazo, D) Lifeline program: broadband internet access service.

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 07/17/2025

Status: 06/23/2026 - From inactive file. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law, the Moore Universal Telephone Service Act, establishes the Universal Lifeline Telephone Service program to provide low-income households with access to affordable basic residential telephone service. This bill would require the commission, as part of a new or existing proceeding, to establish a mechanism to permit internet service providers to voluntarily include stand-alone broadband internet access service as a class of lifeline service. The bill would provide that an internet service provider would be eligible for a lifeline subsidy if it offers at least one internet service plan that provides broadband internet access service at a speed of at least 100 megabits per second downstream and 20 megabits per second upstream and costs \$30 or less per month. The bill would authorize the commission to adjust the speed and monthly plan cost for certain areas of the state, as provided. The bill would require the commission, on or before December 31, 2026, to submit to the Legislature an estimate of any increase to the Universal Service Public Purpose Programs surcharge rate required for the implementation of these provisions. The bill would prohibit the commission from increasing the surcharge for the lifeline program above the highest rate collected within the previous 4 years, as of January 1, 2026. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2027, to adopt rules to implement these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2028, to report to the Legislature, as part of a specified report, on the performance and fiscal impact of the lifeline program, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

Emergency Management LAP

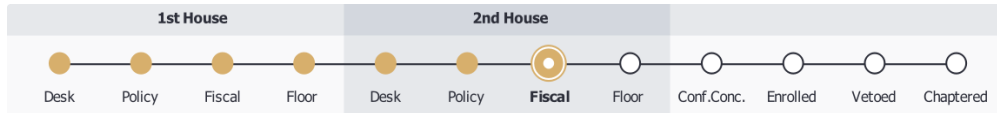
AB 1749 (Dixon, R) Interfering with wildfire suppression and emergency responses with drone.

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 06/17/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law makes it a crime for a person to operate or use an unmanned aerial vehicle, remote-piloted aircraft, or drone at the scene of an emergency for the purpose of viewing the scene or emergency or military personnel, and thereby impede the emergency or military personnel, in the performance of their duties in coping with the emergency. Existing law excuses a local public entity or public employee from liability for damage to an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system, if the damage was caused while the local public entity or public employee of a local public entity was providing, and the unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system was interfering with, the operation, support, or enabling of any emergency service, as specified. Existing law makes everyone responsible for an injury occasioned to another by their want of ordinary care or skill in the management of their property or person, as provided. This bill would prohibit a person from operating or using an unmanned aerial vehicle, remote-piloted aircraft, or drone to knowingly or recklessly interfere with, among other things, a wildfire suppression or law enforcement or emergency response efforts related to a wildfire suppression. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

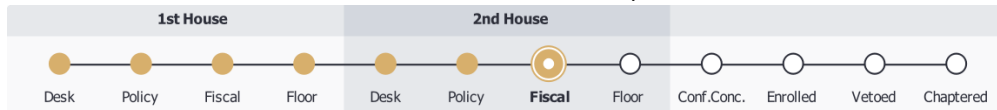
AB 1795 (Gipson, D) Smoke Damage Recovery Act.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 (CalEPA), on or before June 30, 2027, to develop health-based standards and requirements for minimum sampling, testing, and chemical screening levels for residential properties that have sustained smoke damage as a result of a wildfire, as defined. The bill would additionally authorize CalEPA to impose additional sampling, testing, or chemical screening requirements pertaining to a specific wildfire. This bill would require CalEPA, on or before January 1, 2028, and in consultation with state and local agencies, to establish training and certification requirements for a person who inspects, evaluates, samples, tests, analyzes, remediates, or restores residential properties that have sustained smoke damage as a result of a wildfire. The bill would require CalEPA to promulgate regulations to implement, administer, and enforce the training and certification requirements, establish rules for noncompliance, and determine which governmental entity or entities shall have jurisdiction over the different categories of persons who will be subject to the requirements. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

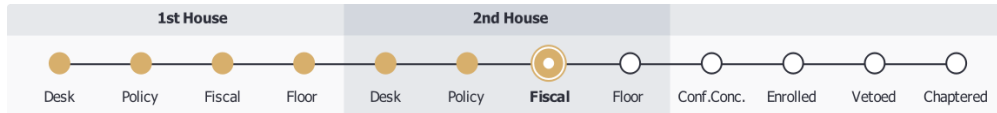
AB 1960 (Bennett, D) Wildfire Prevention Grants Program: identified cohesive fire communities.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 06/25/2026 text)

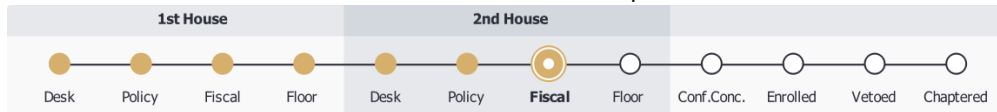
AB 2037 (Patterson, R) Wildfire Mitigation Aging and Disability Grant Pilot Program.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 Planning and Service Areas 4, 29, and 33. Upon appropriation by the Legislature for these purposes, 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. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

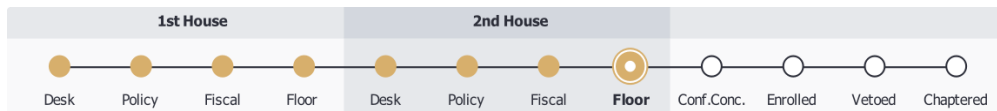
AB 2061 (Chen, R) California FAIR Plan Association: data.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 06/18/2026

Status: 08/04/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Insurance to regulate the business of insurance. Existing law generally regulates residential property insurance, including homeowners' insurance. Existing 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. Existing law requires the association to establish and maintain an internet website and toll-free telephone number, requires the association to cause the toll-free telephone number to be published in all general distribution telephone directories in the state, and requires the association to include the internet website address and toll-free telephone number 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 06/18/2026 text)

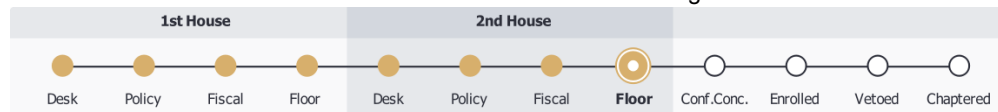
AB 2075 (Bennett, D) Forestry: safety requirements: fire equipment: internal combustion engines.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 06/29/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Under existing 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. Existing law prohibits a person, except a member of an emergency crew or except the driver or owner of a service vehicle owned or operated by or for, or operated under contract with, a publicly or privately owned utility, as provided, from using or operating any vehicle, machine, tool, or equipment powered by an internal combustion engine operated on hydrocarbon fuels in an industrial operation located on specified land between April 1 and December 1 of any year, or at any other time when ground litter and vegetation will sustain combustion permitting the spread of fire, without providing and maintaining, for firefighting purposes only, suitable and serviceable tools in a fire toolbox in specified amounts, manners, and locations. Under existing law, a violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would revise and recast those provisions by, among other things, 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 motor, engine, boiler, stationary equipment, welding equipment, cutting torches, tarpots, or grinding devices, and unrestricted access for the operator. 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 06/29/2026 text)

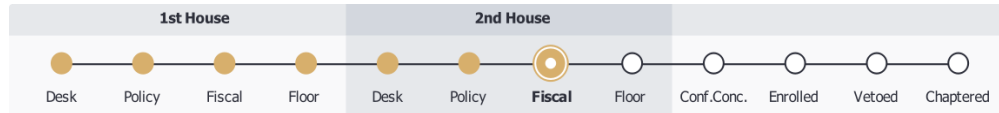
AB 2385 (Petrie-Norris, D) Local reconstruction agencies.

Current Text: 08/03/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 08/03/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

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 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 prepares a disaster recovery plan to amend its general plan, if necessary, as provided, to ensure consistency between both plans. 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. The bill would require the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, on or before January 1, 2029, and in consultation with other specified state and local entities, to assess the recovery and rebuilding needs of jurisdictions across the state and develop model ordinance language, as provided. (Based on 08/03/2026 text)

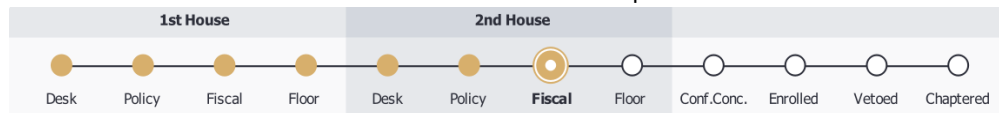
AB 2410 (Ellis, R) Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects: California Environmental Quality Act.

Current Text: 07/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/09/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts from its requirements certain projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, exempt from CEQA critical fuels reduction projects that address extremely flammable species, are conducted in communities located in high fire threat districts or very high fire hazard severity zones, and remove specified nonnative species or common species. The bill would require projects exempt from CEQA pursuant to this exemption to comply with the best management practices under the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan, as provided. The bill would require a lead agency carrying out a project exempt from CEQA pursuant to this exemption to consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, as provided, and to, within 90 days of project completion, submit a notice of project completion and a final compliance determination regarding the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection, as provided. The bill would require, on or before March 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, submit a report to the Legislature with specified information summarizing the implementation of these provisions during the preceding calendar year. (Based on 07/09/2026 text)

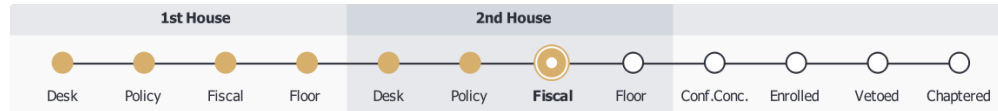
AB 2473 (Committee on Emergency Management) Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center: forecasted extreme, life-threatening fire weather conditions.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/07/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

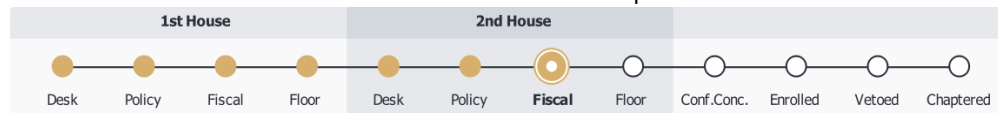
AB 2724 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Catastrophe modeling: distressed areas.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing 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. Existing 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 existing regulations, a distressed area includes undermarketed ZIP Codes and distressed counties. This bill, on or before July 1, 2027, and yearly thereafter, would require the Department of Insurance to review and update distressed areas. As part of the review and update, the bill would require the department, among other things, to hold at least one public meeting to allow interested persons to submit suggestions for distressed areas, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

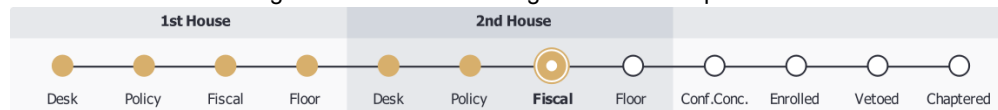
SB 876 (Padilla, D) Fire and residential property insurance.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/06/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including fire and residential property insurance. Existing law prohibits a policy from limiting or denying a payment of building code upgrade cost on the basis that the insured has decided to rebuild at a new location or to purchase an already built home at a new location. If there is a total loss of the insured structure, this bill would require the building

code upgrade cost payable to include all costs that would have been incurred if the insured structure been completely rebuilt at its original location. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

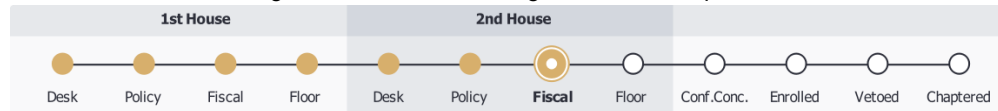
SB 878 (Pérez, D) Insurance business practices.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/06/2026

Last Amended: 06/10/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and generally regulates classes of insurance, including fire and residential property insurance. 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 a claim under a policy of residential property insurance, would codify specified provisions of the regulations prescribing the deadlines above. (Based on 06/10/2026 text)

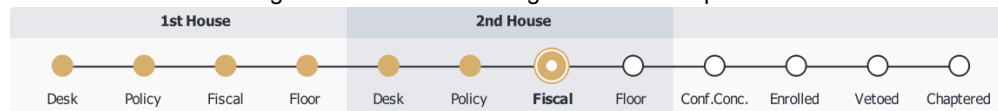
SB 894 (Allen, D) Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/15/2026

Last Amended: 05/14/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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, upon appropriation by the Legislature, 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 05/14/2026 text)

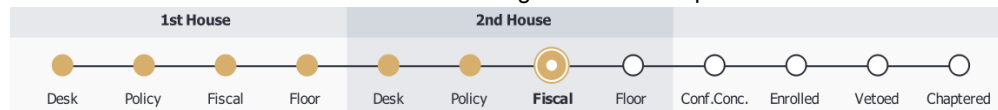
SB 899 (Grove, R) Fire prevention: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: wildfire smoke.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/20/2026

Last Amended: 05/14/2026

Status: 06/24/2026 - June 24 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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, the State Air Resources Board, 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 05/14/2026 text)

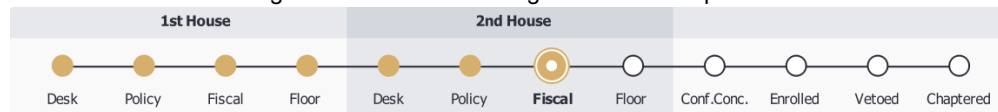
SB 911 (Becker, D) Transfer of real property: fire hazard severity zones: compliance documentation.

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

Introduced: 01/26/2026

Last Amended: 06/01/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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. Existing law requires each county assessor and recorder to make available, without charge and upon request, a form entitled "Preliminary Change of Ownership Report," which transferees of real property are required complete and authorized to file with the recorder concurrent with the recordation of any document effecting a change in ownership. This bill would additionally require the buyer to disclose whether they have an obligation to obtain documentation of compliance within one year of the date of the close of escrow pursuant to that agreement on the preliminary change of ownership report. The bill would require the county assessor to make available to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and to local fire agencies the property address of any property, and name of the transferee, for which the transferee indicated on the preliminary change of ownership report that the property is located in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone and that the transferee has an obligation to obtain documentation of compliance within one year of the date of the close of escrow pursuant to that written agreement. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

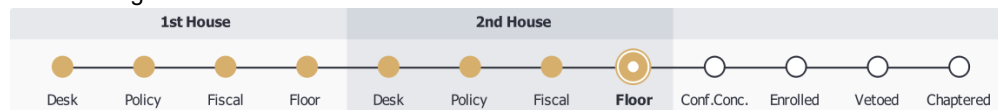
SB 959 (Grayson, D) Average daily attendance: emergencies: major safety hazard.

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

Introduced: 02/03/2026

Last Amended: 03/09/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - From consent calendar on motion of Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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)

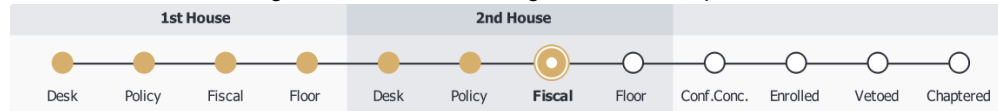
SB 1301 (Allen, D) Residential property insurance: nonrenewals.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 January 1, 2028, require an insurer to either deliver to the named policyholder an offer of renewal 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 90 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 90 days from the date the offer of renewal is delivered or the notice of nonrenewal or notice of renewal with a reduction of limits or an elimination of coverage is delivered. If an insurer finds that a policy does not meet its underwriting guidelines due to a condition that can be remedied by the policyholder. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Energy Legislation, Regulations and Issues LAP

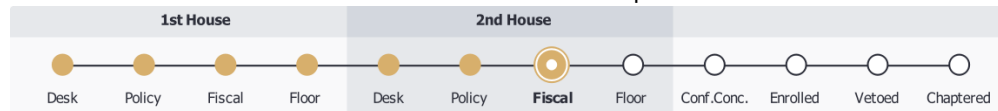
AB 1577 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Data centers: reporting.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and vests the commission with various responsibilities with respect to developing and implementing the state's energy policies. Existing law requires the 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, 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 integrated energy policy report, and in subsequent biennial reports, 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 07/02/2026 text)

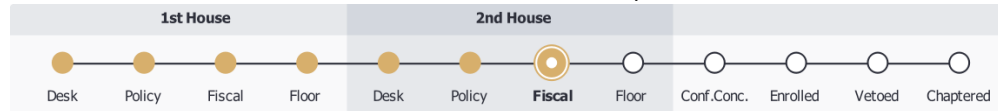
AB 1761 (Rogers, D) Electricity: calculation methodology: data disclosure.

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

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

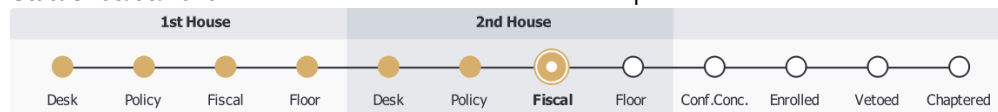
AB 2369 (Rogers, D) Electricity: energy storage: energy-only resources.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), to provide transmission-focused guidance to the Independent System Operator (ISO) about resource portfolios of expected future renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources, as specified, to allow the ISO to identify and approve transmission facilities needed to interconnect resources and reliably serve the needs of load centers. In providing that guidance, existing law requires the PUC and the Energy Commission to annually provide projections to support the Independent System Operator's planning and approvals in its annual transmission planning process, as provided. This bill would require the PUC and Energy Commission, as part of providing those projections, to also identify cost-effective opportunities to increase the reliability contribution or mitigate congestion of planned or existing energy-only resources through transmission capacity expansions. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

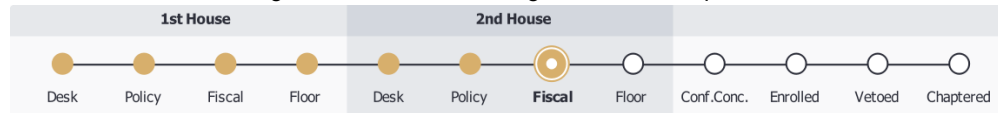
SB 742 (Pérez, D) Electricity: electrical infrastructure: permanently abandoned transmission facilities: emergency response: liaisons.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing 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. Existing 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, 2028, to update a general order to require each electrical corporation to remove all permanently abandoned transmission facilities, as specified. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

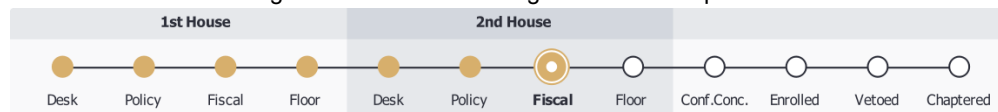
SB 887 (Padilla, D) California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: data centers: clean energy powerplant projects.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/13/2026

Last Amended: 06/29/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 define "data center" for the purposes of CEQA and prohibit the application of categorical exemption to a project for the development and operation of a data center, as specified. 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 06/29/2026 text)

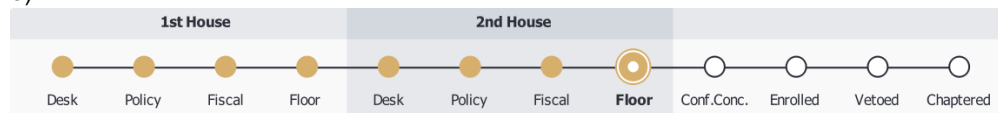
SB 1168 (McNerney, D) Data centers: rate structures.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass. Ordered to consent calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (August 5).



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

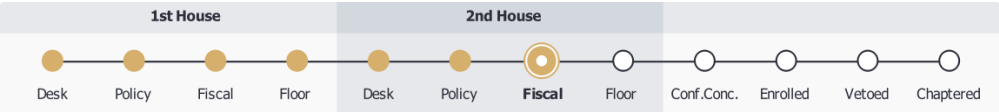
Summary: Would require the Public Utilities Commission to assess opportunities for rate structures to ensure data centers pay a reasonable share of their costs associated with transmission and distribution needs, ensure that data centers pay for their proportionate share of load increases and procurements

needed to reliably serve their loads while maintaining consistency with the applicable integrated resource planning requirements, and alleviate cost pressures on residential ratepayers. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

Housing LAP

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

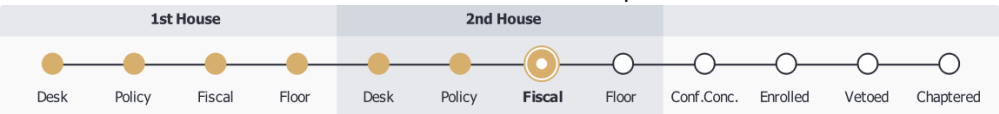
Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/14/2025
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
Summary: Would require the State Department of Education to administer formula 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 or 17 years of age, including connecting youth with resources to find stable housing. The bill would require, subject to an appropriation and subject to specified allocation metrics, 5-year grants that commence with the 2028–29 fiscal year, to be awarded by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to local educational agencies, or consortia of 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 and educational support services, as specified. The bill would require, to be eligible to apply for a grant under the program, a local educational agency to have identified at least one unaccompanied youth enrolled during the prior fiscal year, 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 description of 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 performance measures 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 06/18/2026 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: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
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)

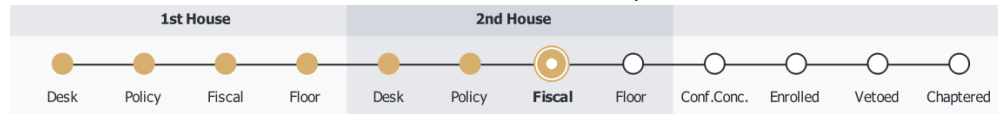
AB 750 (Quirk-Silva, D) Department of Housing and Community Development.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation, to make loans or grants, or both loans and grants, to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk of conversion to market-rate housing. This bill would also authorize the department to make those loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of housing projects that qualify as a challenged development, as defined. The bill would require the department to grant priority for these loans and grants to housing projects that are department funded and have an affordability restriction that has expired or have a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk for conversion. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

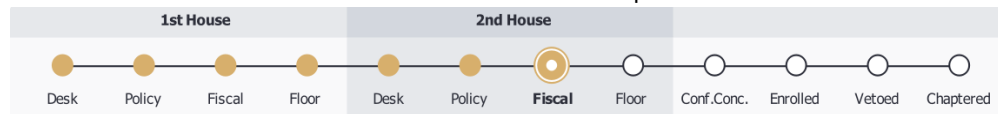
AB 1165 (Gipson, D) California Housing Justice Act of 2025.

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

Status: 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

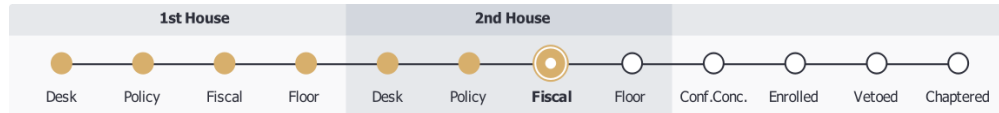
AB 1621 (Wilson, D) Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/22/2026

Last Amended: 06/03/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

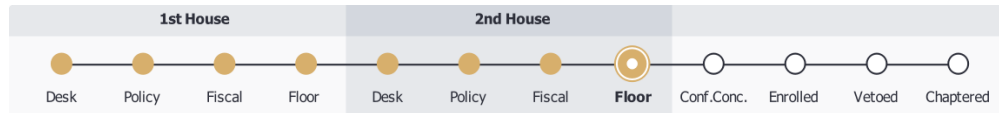
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency or state agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information required from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined. Existing law also establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether 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. 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. The bill would also authorize an applicant to request additional submittals of applications that are not compliant with the permit standards. The bill, if a local agency or state agency finds that a complete application is noncompliant, would prohibit a local agency or state agency from requesting or requiring any action or inaction as a result of a building inspection undertaken to assess compliance with the applicable building permit standards that would represent a deviation from a previously approved building plan or similar approval for the building permit, except as specified. (Based on 06/03/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 01/22/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

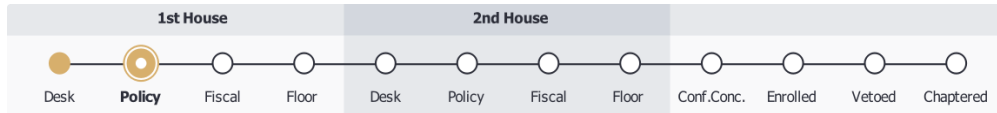
Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2028, authorizes an owner of real property to install and operate on their property an electrified security fence that is powered by an electrical energizer, driven by solar-charged batteries of no more than 12 volts of direct current, and used to protect and secure 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 1624 (Zbur, D) Public Lands Protection Act.

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

Introduced: 01/22/2026

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



Location: 03/16/2026 - Assembly Local Government

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

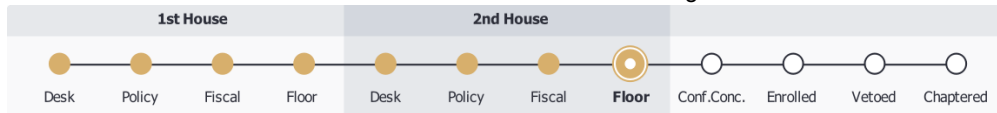
AB 1693 (Zbur, D) Accelerated retailer building plan approval: tenant improvements.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/03/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code. Existing law authorizes local governments to enact ordinances or regulations that make building standards amendments to the California Building Standards Code, as specified. Existing 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. 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. The bill would require each local building department to conduct audits of tenant improvements submitted for certification, as specified. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

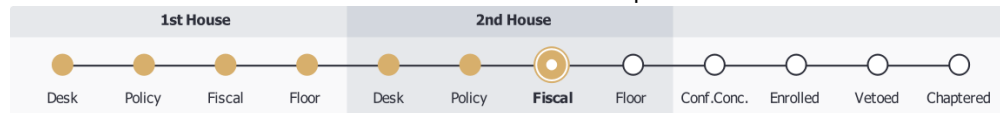
AB 1710 (Carrillo, D) Permit Streamlining Act: housing development projects: conformity with ordinances and standards.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/04/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires public agencies to approve or disapprove of a development project within certain timeframes, as specified. The act requires public agencies 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 requires a public agency, upon its determination that an application for a development project is incomplete, to include a list and a thorough description of the specific information needed to complete the application. This bill would provide that for the purposes of the Permit Streamlining Act, a housing development project or emergency shelter shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with an applicable plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement, or other similar provision adopted or implemented by a public agency, as defined, if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the housing development project or emergency shelter is consistent, compliant, or in conformity, except as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

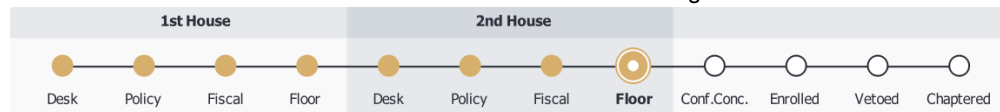
AB 1738 (Carrillo, D) State Housing Law: remote inspections.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/05/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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, except as specified, to offer a homeowner or contractor, as described, 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 either January 1, 2028, or July 1, 2028, as provided. The bill would authorize these local agencies to adopt reasonable protocols governing the technical conduct of a remote inspection, as specified. The bill would apply the above-described immunities to remote inspections. The bill would authorize these local agencies to temporarily ban the homeowner or contractor from using the remote inspection if a homeowner is found to have willfully misrepresented the work, as provided. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

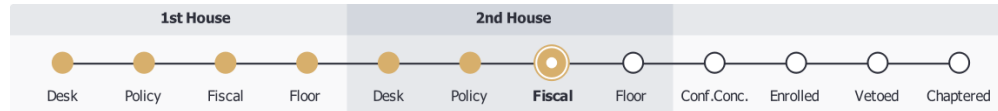
AB 1751 (Quirk-Silva, D) Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act.

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

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 08/04/2026

Status: 08/04/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law contains various provisions requiring a local government that receives an application for certain types of qualified housing developments to review the application under a streamlined, ministerial approval process, depending on the type of housing development, as specified. Existing law, the Subdivision Map Act, vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Existing law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, among other things, requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, except as provided. This bill, the Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act, would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a townhome 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 tentative and final map for a townhome development project that meets specified requirements, including that the proposed subdivision complies with the requirements established by the bill for ministerial approval of a townhome development project, as described in the preceding sentence, and that the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet. (Based on 08/04/2026 text)

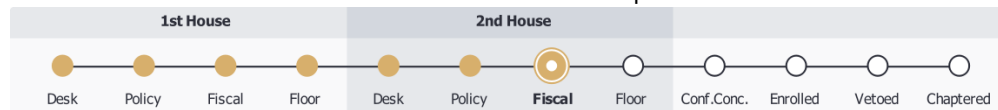
AB 1924 (Gabriel, D) Statewide homelessness prevention strategy.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/12/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness and requires the council to take various actions to prevent and end homelessness in California. 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 council, 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. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

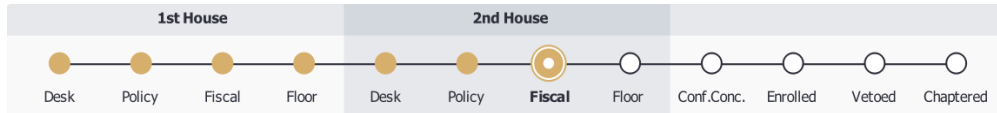
AB 1947 (Ta, R) Surplus land.

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 06/08/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

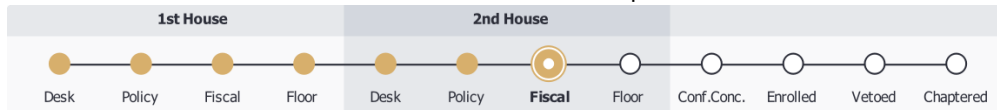
Summary: Existing law requires each state agency, each year, to make a review of all proprietary state lands, except, among other categories of land, land held for highway purposes, over which it has jurisdiction to determine what land is in excess of its foreseeable needs and report thereon to the Department 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 remove the exception for land held for highway purposes and 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. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

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

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

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

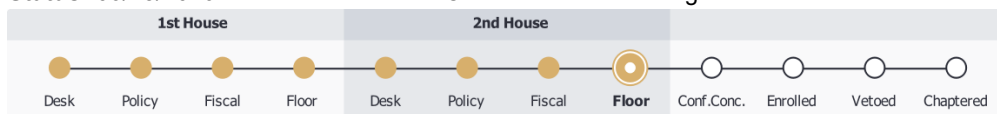
AB 2128 (Haney, D) Housing authorities: term limits and work requirements.

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

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 04/07/2026

Status: 06/15/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/15/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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)

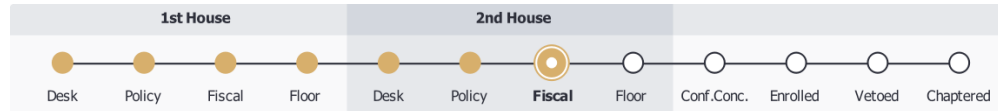
AB 2146 (Stefani, D) Supportive housing: prospective tenants: barriers to access.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and sets forth its powers and duties. Existing law, 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. 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 06/22/2026 text)

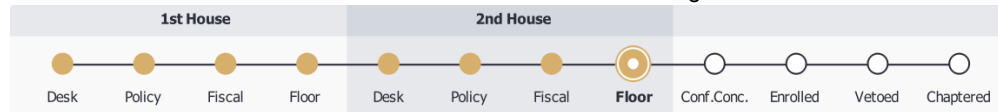
AB 2296 (Papan, D) Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/29/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: For the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine each region's existing and projected need for housing, and requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. 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, except with respect to the 7th housing element cycle for councils of governments with a housing element revision due date during the calendar year 2027 or 2028, 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. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

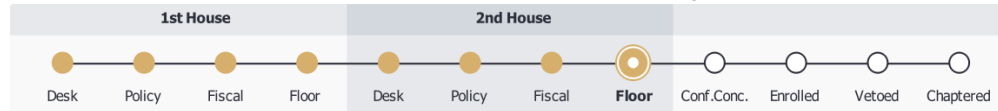
AB 2418 (González, Mark, D) Local building permits: nonresidential private permitting review.

Current Text: 06/24/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/24/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing 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. Existing 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 existing 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. Existing 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 receipt of a complete application for a nonresidential building permit, 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. This bill would require the local agency to, upon an applicant's request, contract with or employ a private plan-checking entity if the estimated timeframe would result in an excessive delay or if there is excessive delay by the local agency. (Based on 06/24/2026 text)

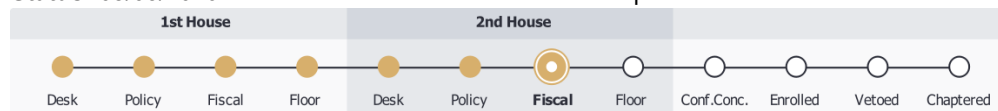
AB 2531 (Irwin, D) Public health: abortion services.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/16/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Reproductive Health Equity Program within the Department of Health Care Access and Information for the purpose of ensuring abortion and contraception are affordable for and accessible to all patients, regardless of their ability to pay, and to provide financial support for safety net providers of these services to offset the costs of providing uncompensated care to patients with low incomes who would otherwise lack access to care. Existing law authorizes a Medi-Cal enrolled provider to apply for a grant, and a continuation award after the initial grant, if they agree to provide abortion and contraception services in accordance with specified requirements, including that the services are provided at no cost or a reduced cost to individuals with a household income at or below 400% of the federal poverty level who are uninsured or have health care coverage that does not include both abortion and contraception and are not otherwise eligible to receive both abortion and contraception care at no cost through the Medi-Cal and Family PACT programs. This bill would additionally authorize a Medi-Cal enrolled provider to apply for a grant or a continuation of a grant if they provide the above-described services to patients who are veterans, as defined, who are uninsured or have health care coverage that does not include both abortion and contraception and are not otherwise eligible to receive both abortion and contraception care at no cost through the Medi-Cal and Family PACT programs. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

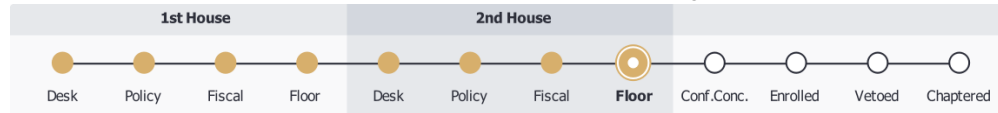
AB 2601 (Lee, D) Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval and subdivisions.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps. Existing law requires a local agency to consider ministerially a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone, without discretionary review or a hearing, if the proposed housing development meets specified requirements. Existing law requires a local agency to ministerially approve a parcel map for an urban lot split if the parcel meets specified requirements. This bill would require that an application for a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone, as described above, be eligible for concurrent processing with an application for a parcel map for an urban lot split, as provided. The bill would authorize a local agency to condition issuance of building permits, grading permits, or certificates of occupancy for a proposed housing development upon the applicant first obtaining approval and recording a parcel map for eligible parcels pursuant to the above-described urban lot split provisions. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

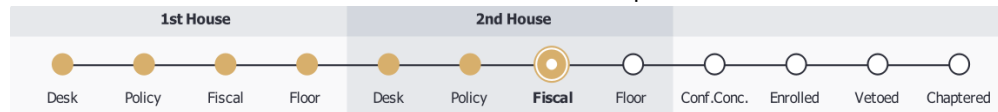
AB 2626 (Gabriel, D) Housing programs: financing.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 used to cover the cost of project monitoring required under a department regulatory agreement, based on the assessment by the department's actual cost in combination with a project's ability to pay. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

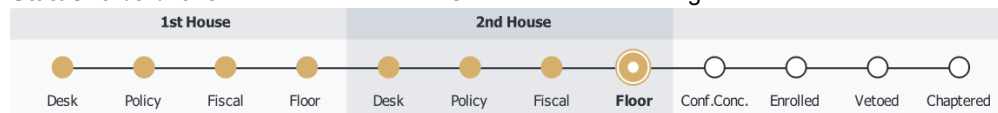
AB 2689 (Ávila Farías, D) Low-income housing tax credits: lease nonrenewal: good cause.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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, determined as specified. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

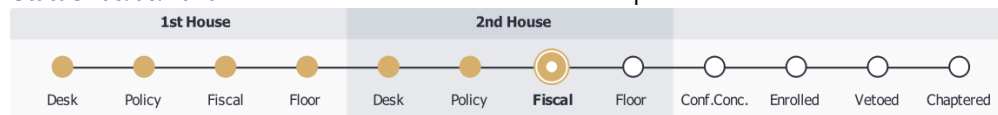
AB 2748 (Quirk-Silva, D) Building standards: affordable housing developments: electric vehicle charging.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce 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. Existing law requires the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development to research and develop, and authorizes those entities to propose for adoption by the commission, mandatory building standards for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations in existing multifamily dwellings, hotels, motels, and nonresidential developments, as provided. This bill would require a new or existing affordable housing development, as defined, for which a permit application is submitted between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2028, to comply with either 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, or the applicable requirements for installation of low power Level 2 or higher electric vehicle charging receptacles in the 2024 supplement to the 2022 edition of the California Green Building Standards Code. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

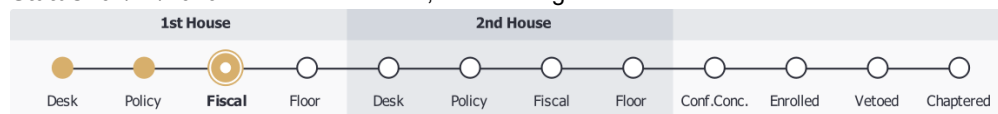
ACA 4 (Jackson, D) Homelessness and affordable housing.

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)

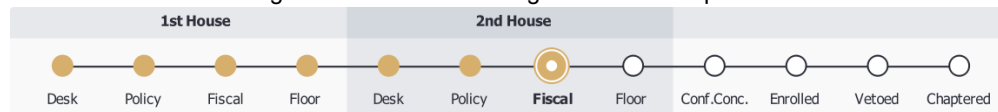
SB 288 (Seyarto, R) Property taxation: change in ownership: family homes and farms.

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

Introduced: 02/06/2025

Last Amended: 06/01/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Pursuant to constitutional authorization, existing 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 the one-year periods described above shall be deemed to end one year after the effective date of certain court orders resolving the disposition of the property if the eligible transferee files specified documents with the assessor, including a copy of a court order indicating that a probate matter prohibited the eligible transferee from establishing the property as their principal place of residence within the one-year period described above. By expanding the duties of local tax officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

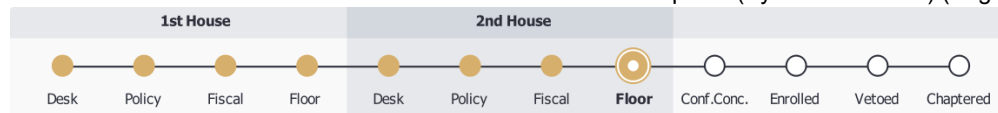
SB 299 (Cabaldon, D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: day care center: zoning.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/10/2025

Last Amended: 06/29/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (August 5).



Location: 06/22/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

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. Existing 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, as defined, that is located on a parcel of land zoned exclusively for residential use, except as provided. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

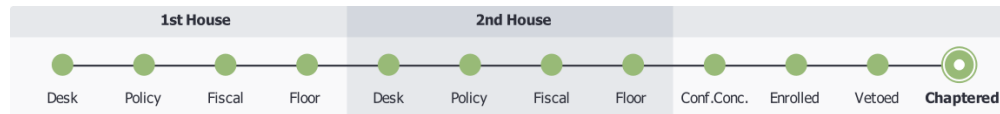
SB 417 (Limón, D) The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 06/25/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 16, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. Existing law, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, authorized, the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 to finance various existing housing programs, as well as infill infrastructure financing and affordable housing matching grant programs, as well as financing for a specified program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. This bill would enact the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$11,250,000,000, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Of the proceeds from the sale of these bonds, \$10,000,000,000 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, and \$1,250,000,000 would be used to provide additional funding for the above-described program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, as provided. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

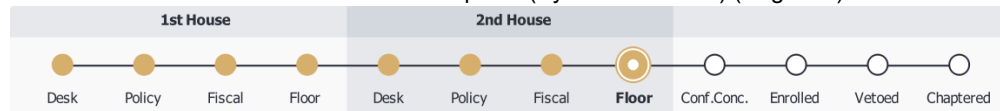
SB 479 (Arreguín, D) Homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel teams.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (August 5).



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

Summary: Existing 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. Existing 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, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

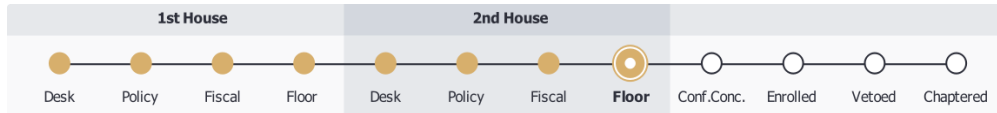
SB 677 (Wiener, D) Housing financing: joint powers agreements: bond approvals: subdivisions: tentative and final maps: appeals.

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

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 07/07/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 14. Noes 1.) (August 5).



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly **SECOND READING**

Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law, for the purposes of that act, defines the term “public agency” to include various federal, state, local, and tribal entities. Existing law requires approval by the Department of General Services of certain joint powers agreements that include the state as a member, as provided. Existing law authorizes a joint powers authority to issue revenue bonds to pay the costs and expenses of acquiring, constructing, or conducting a program for, among other things, low-income housing projects owned or operated by a city, county, city and county, or housing authority. Existing law provides that the Treasurer and the Secretary of State are designated as elected representatives for federal tax purposes of a joint powers agency created to approve or certify the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the joint powers agency to the extent approval is required by federal tax law. This bill would, instead, provide that the Treasurer is designated as an applicable elected representative of a joint powers authority and may, at the discretion of the joint powers authority, approve the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the joint powers agency to the extent approval is required by federal tax law, as specified. (Based on 07/07/2026 text)

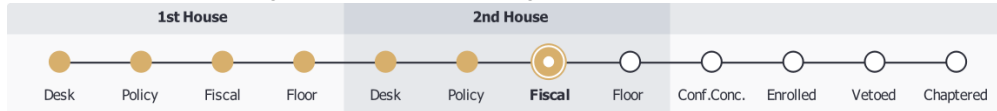
SB 866 (Blakespear, D) Planning and zoning: annual report: emergency shelter.

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/05/2026

Last Amended: 06/23/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly **APPR. SUSPENSE FILE**

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 the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to the Department of Housing and Community Development that includes, among other specified information, the agency’s progress in meeting its share of regional housing needs and the number of units approved and disapproved in the prior year. This bill, beginning with the first annual report submitted after the due date for the 7th cycle revision of the housing element, would require that annual report to additionally include specified information regarding the special housing needs of families and persons in need of emergency shelter. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

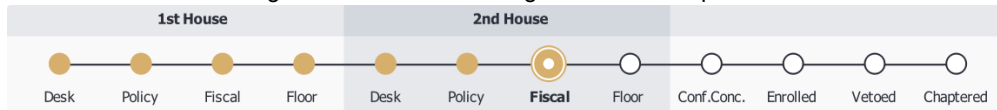
SB 996 (Padilla, D) Manufactured housing: classification as real property.

Current Text: 06/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 06/16/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly **APPR. SUSPENSE FILE**

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. 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. (Based on 06/16/2026 text)

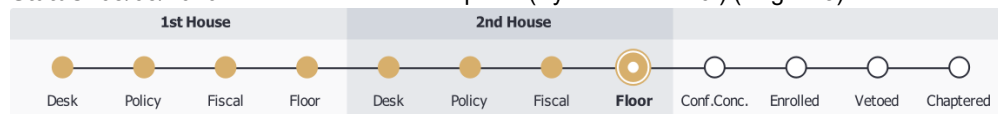
SB 1014 (Grayson, D) Development projects: preliminary estimate of required improvements: onsite and offsite improvements.

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Last Amended: 06/03/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (August 5).



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly **SECOND READING**

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 an applicant who 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. The bill would authorize, for improvements required by a public agency, as specified, the applicant to request, within 30 days of submission, a list of the types of improvements that may be required, as provided. The bill, within 30 business days of deeming an application for a postentitlement phase permit complete, would additionally require the city, county, or city and county to provide the applicant with an itemized list of all onsite and offsite improvements that will be required prior to issuance of, or otherwise in connection with, that permit, as provided. (Based on 06/03/2026 text)

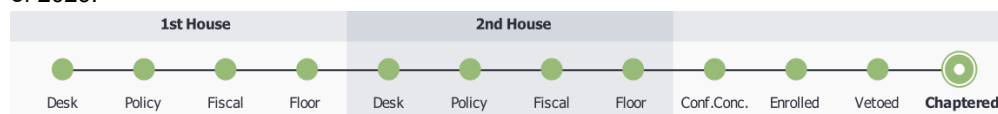
SB 1036 (Grayson, D) Mitigation Fee Act.

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 06/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 54, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate **CHAPTERED**

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. This bill would require the amount of a fee 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 is attributable only to the development project's incremental impact on public facilities or services, as provided. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

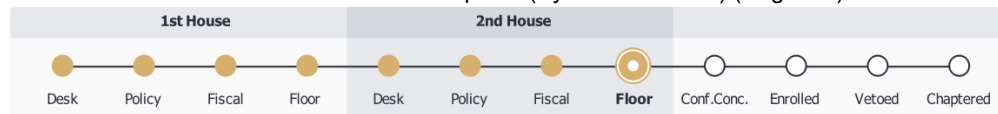
SB 1085 (Durazo, D) Water supply planning: housing developments.

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 06/17/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (August 5).



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

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, among other things, would instead require a city or county, upon receipt of a preliminary application for a housing development project that meets certain conditions, or upon a development application for certain projects being determined as complete or deemed 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 06/17/2026 text)

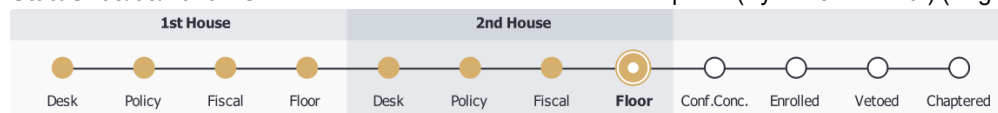
SB 1117 (Cervantes, D) Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.

Current Text: 07/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 07/08/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (August 5).



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires fees charged for the construction of ADUs to be determined in accordance with specified provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act. Existing 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 require the charge for certain accessory dwelling units 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 07/08/2026 text)

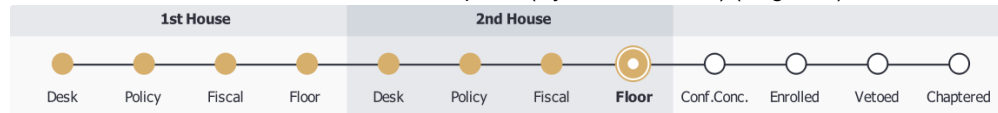
SB 1196 (McNerney, D) Small energization projects: electrical service connections.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/29/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 13. Noes 2.) (August 5).



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

Summary: The Powering Up Californians Act requires the Public Utilities Commission to determine the criteria for timely service for electrical customers to be energized, including, among other things, categories of timely electric service through energization, as specified. The act requires the commission to establish reasonable average and maximum target energization time periods to ensure that work is completed in a manner that minimizes delay in meeting the date requested by an electrical customer to the greatest extent possible. This bill would require the commission, by September 30, 2027, in a new or existing proceeding, to establish timelines for electrical corporations to respond to and process requests to energize small energization projects, as provided. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

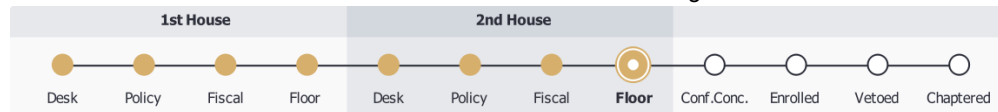
SB 1383 (Arreguín, D) Housing development: density bonus: incentives or concessions: labor standards.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/23/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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)

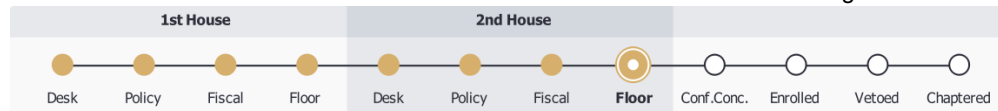
SCR 131 (Blakespear, D) Housing: unsheltered homelessness.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/29/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.



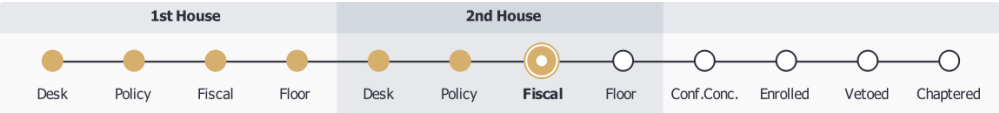
Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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 06/29/2026 text)

Human Resources and 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: 06/22/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.

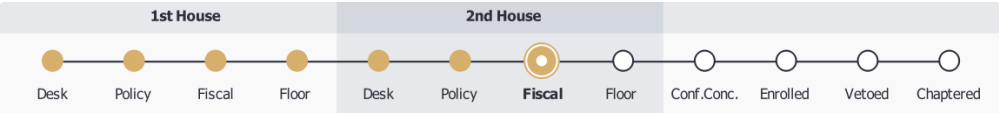


Location: 06/22/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)
Introduced: 02/21/2025
Last Amended: 07/01/2026
Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) to provide a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Existing law creates the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for purposes of PERS, including depositing employer and employee contributions. Under the California Constitution, assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting

it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, for service performed on and after January 1, 2027, would prohibit the pensionable compensation for calendar year 2027 used to calculate the defined benefit paid to a new member of a retirement system subject to PEPRA who retires from the system from exceeding specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

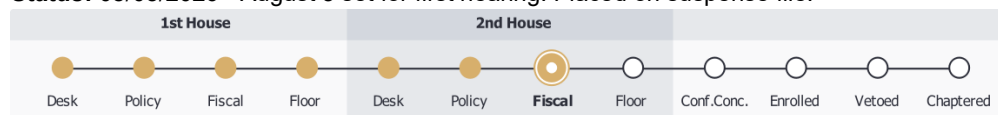
SB 342 (Umberg, D) Contractors: unlicensed work.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/12/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 07/01/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Contractors State License Law establishes the Contractors State License Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs to license and regulate contractors. Existing 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 further exempt an action for compensation arising from a contract for a public work of improvement, as specified. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

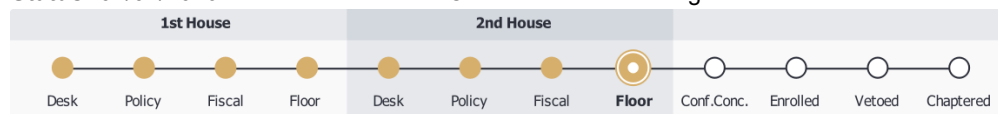
SB 1159 (Cabaldon, D) Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly 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 Legislative Open 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 Legislative Open Records Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, the California Coastal Act of 1976, and CEQA, "person," "interested person," "participant," "member of the public," as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence, as defined, systems, autonomous agents, or robots, whether physical or digital. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

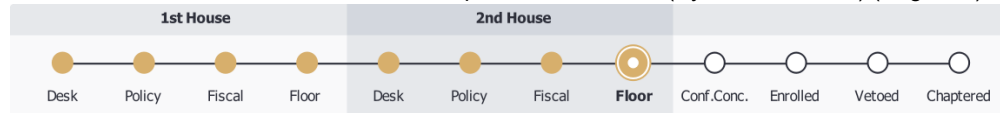
SB 1371 (Durazo, D) Solid waste handling services: labor dispute.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/13/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 11. Noes 3.) (August 5).



Location: 06/16/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

Summary: Existing 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. (Based on 04/13/2026 text)

Public Safety LAP

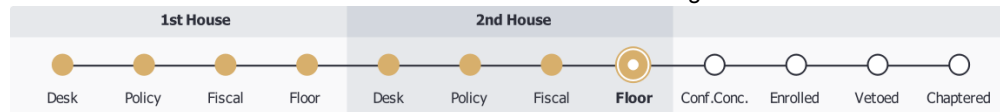
AB 1632 (Johnson, R) Trespass.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/26/2026

Last Amended: 06/10/2026

Status: 06/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate 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, and would instead require the request to include a written declaration, signed under penalty of perjury, that the requestor is the owner of the property and has legal authority to request the assistance, that the information provided in the request is true and correct, that the requestor acknowledges that law enforcement may rely on the declaration in taking enforcement action, and that the requestor is required to notify law enforcement if they no longer have legal authority over the property or if the request is withdrawn. (Based on 06/10/2026 text)

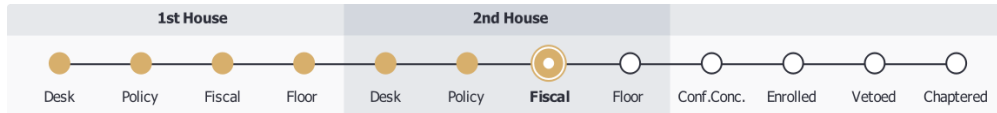
AB 1941 (González, Mark, D) Organized metal theft.

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

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 06/04/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law makes a person who is a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, or their agent, employee, or representative, who buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that the person knows or reasonably should know is used by or belongs to specified entities, including a railroad, certain utility companies, or a public entity engaged in furnishing public utility service, without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering that material has a legal right to do so, guilty of criminally receiving that property and, in addition to imprisonment, makes that act punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000. This bill would prohibit organized metal theft, described as acting in concert with one or more persons to steal metal materials from one or more of specified materials and items with the intent to sell, exchange, or return those metal materials for value, acting in concert with 2 or more persons to receive, purchase, or possess those metal materials knowing or believing it to have been stolen, acting as an agent of another to steal those metal materials as part of an organized plan to commit theft, or recruiting, coordinating, organizing, supervising, directing, managing, or financing another to undertake acts of theft of metal. The bill would make a violation of organized metal theft punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony. (Based on 06/04/2026 text)

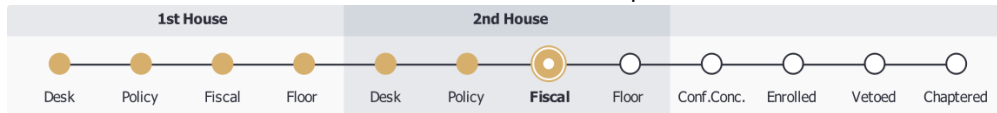
AB 2310 (Carrillo, D) Illegal dumping.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 increase the maximum fine to \$5000 for violating these provisions a 4th or subsequent time. 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. By expanding the application of a crime and creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

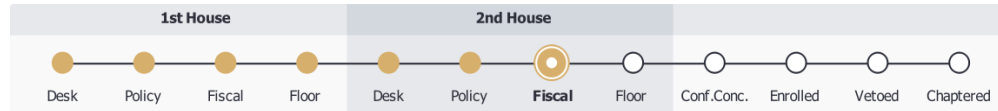
AB 2318 (Elhawary, D) Law enforcement: facilitating medical care.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 under law enforcement control, but who is not in the custody of, or detained in, a county jail or the state prison, if it is safe and reasonable to provide access to treatment and a medical professional has been requested or is present and is willing to render care to the individual. If access to medical evaluation or treatment is denied or delayed when a medical professional is present and is willing to assist, the bill would require law enforcement to document the basis of the denial within 72 hours of the incident, as specified. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

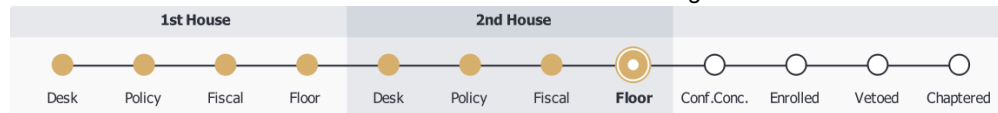
AB 2346 (Wilson, D) Vehicles: electric bicycles and speed limits.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/18/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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 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 or detachable front lamp and a rear lamp, as specified. The bill would also require sellers and distributors of electric bicycles to disclose specified information at or before the point of sale. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

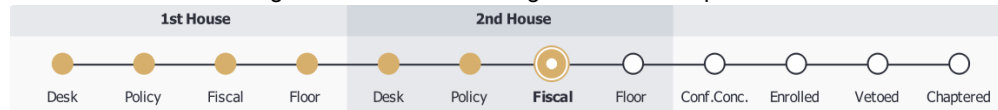
SB 28 (Umburg, D) Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) court program.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act authorizes specified persons, including a person with whom the respondent resides, family members, and first responders, among others, to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are

currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of the person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism. Existing law requires the officer providing the conservatorship investigation, which may include a public guardian or a county mental health program, to investigate all available alternatives to conservatorship and to recommend conservatorship to the court only if no suitable alternatives are available. Existing law requires a conservatorship under these provisions to terminate after one year and specifies procedures if the conservator determines conservatorship is still required. This bill would authorize a conservator to, upon the termination of a conservatorship, request the court refer the conservatee to CARE court, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

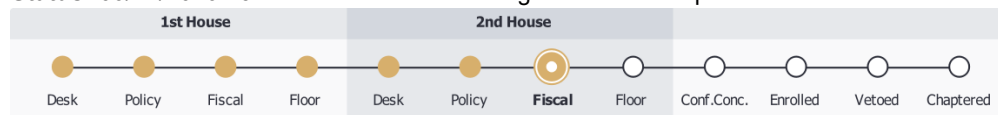
SB 691 (Wahab, D) Body-worn cameras: policies.

Current Text: 05/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 05/26/2026

Status: 06/24/2026 - June 24 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing 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, and to maintain an unredacted copy of the recording consistent with the policies and procedures of the agency. (Based on 05/26/2026 text)

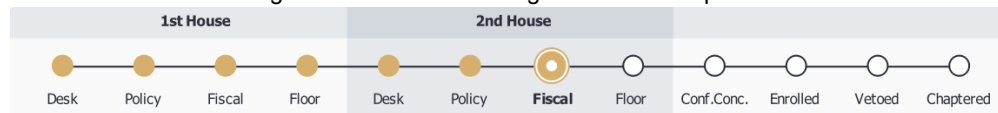
SB 758 (Umberg, D) Public health: nitrous oxide.

Current Text: 06/24/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 06/24/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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. This bill would expand those provisions to prohibit a retailer from selling nitrous oxide in any retail location, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would authorize a city or county or city and county to adopt an ordinance imposing greater restrictions on the retail sale of nitrous oxide provided the ordinance does not restrict legitimate uses, as specified. (Based on 06/24/2026 text)

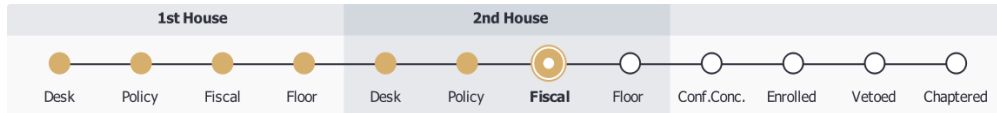
SB 936 (Blakespear, D) Nitrous oxide: sales.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/29/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent of inhaling it for specified purposes, including to cause intoxication. Existing law also makes it a misdemeanor to sell nitrous oxide to any person under 18 years of age. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to dispense nitrous oxide to a person and knowing that the person will use it for specified prohibited purposes, if that person then causes death or great bodily injury to themselves or another person. 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. This bill would, except as specifically exempted, prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than 8 grams of nitrous oxide or from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide. The bill would also prohibit the sale and distribution of a nitrous oxide that has, or is marketed as having, the taste or smell of any food. The bill would prohibit knowingly selling or distributing a device that allows an individual to inhale nitrous oxide from the container or hold nitrous oxide for the purposes of inhalation. The bill would punish a violation of these provisions as an infraction, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

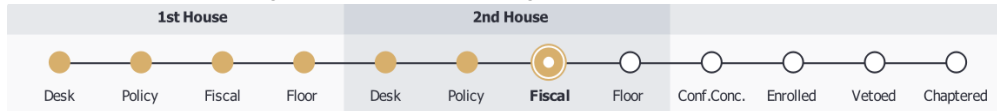
SB 1013 (Cervantes, D) Automated license plate recognition systems.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/10/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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

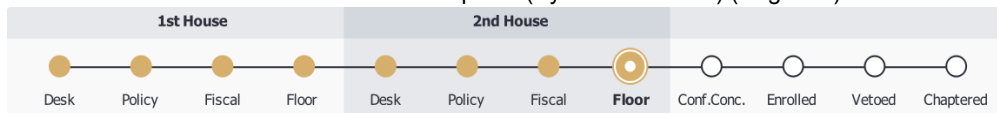
SB 1218 (Arreguin, D) Vehicle immobilization: illegal dumping violation penalties.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 07/01/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (August 5).



Location: 06/29/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

Summary: Existing law authorizes a peace officer, as defined, or a regularly employed and salaried employee who is engaged in directing traffic or enforcing parking laws and regulations, as specified, to immobilize a vehicle with a device made for that purpose, if the vehicle is found upon a highway or public lands within the officer or employee's jurisdiction, and the vehicle has been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations that are delinquent because the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded within the prescribed time period, or the registered owner has been issued 5 or more notices for failure to pay or failure to appear in court for traffic violations, as specified. Existing law allows a vehicle to be immobilized until the owner or person in control of the vehicle presents the immobilizing law enforcement agency with specified information, including evidence that all outstanding parking penalties have been paid. Existing law makes it unlawful and punishable as an infraction for a person to dump or cause 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. Existing 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. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

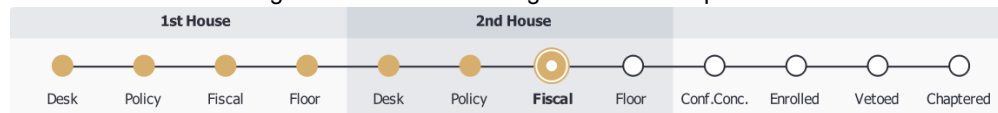
SB 1230 (Valladares, R) Solid waste: illegal dumping: penalties: resources.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law prohibits the dumping of waste matter upon a road or highway or in other locations, as specified. A violation of this prohibition, generally, is an infraction punishable by specified fines that escalate for subsequent convictions. Under existing law, the dumping of commercial quantities of waste, as defined, is punishable as a misdemeanor and also includes escalating fines. Under existing law, each day that waste is placed, deposited, or dumped in violation of these provisions is a separate violation. This bill would repeal that latter provision making each day a separate violation. 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 \$4,500 nor more than \$8,000 for the 2nd conviction and from not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$10,000 to not less than \$8,000 nor more than \$10,000 for the 3rd and any subsequent convictions. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

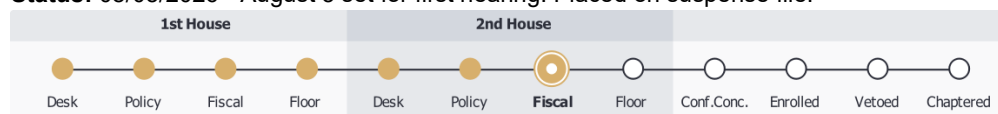
SB 1257 (Arreguin, D) Federal immigration enforcement: report.

Current Text: 06/24/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/24/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 occurring on or after September 1, 2025, conducted by a person at a designated location that have been reported by the designated location or a person who witnessed the activity to the Attorney General, as specified. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to request representatives of a designated 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. (Based on 06/24/2026 text)

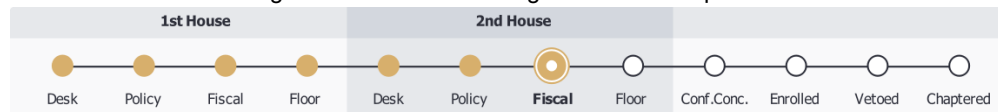
SB 1314 (Menjivar, D) Cigarette or tobacco product retailers: new retail locations and sale of nitrous oxide.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/01/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 a new retail location for a retailer of cigarettes or tobacco products from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school or a daycare center unless the local jurisdiction specifies a radius greater than 600 feet. The bill would also prohibit a retailer of cigarettes or tobacco products from possessing, storing, owning, or selling nitrous oxide or paraphernalia relating to the consumption of nitrous oxide. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Regional Issues and Collaboration LAP

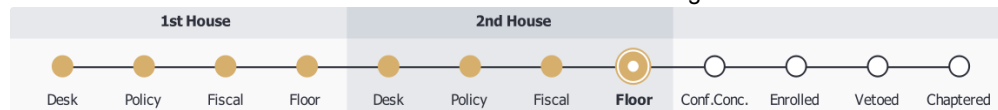
AB 1821 (Pacheco, D) California Public Records Act: agency response time.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires each state or local agency, upon a request for a copy of records that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records, to make the records promptly available to any person upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication, or a statutory fee if applicable, except with respect to public records exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law. Existing law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to

promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Existing law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, as defined. This bill would instead require each agency to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person as described above within 10 business days of a request for a copy of records. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

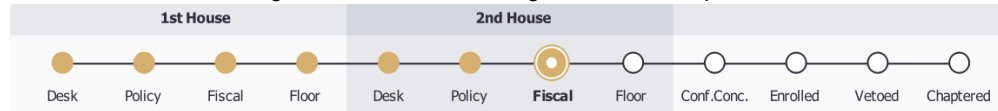
SB 239 (Arreguín, D) Crimes: criminal threats.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/30/2025

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, as specified. Under existing law, this crime is punishable as a misdemeanor or by imprisonment in state prison as a felony. Existing law, for the purposes of sentencing for a felony violation of these provisions, authorizes the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of a state constitutional officer, a Member of the Legislature, or a judge or court commissioner, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of an elections official of a city, county, city and county, or public district, or an elected local agency official, as specified. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Sustainability and Environmental Protection LAP

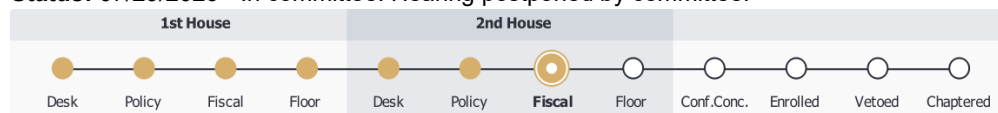
AB 1704 (González, Mark, D) Greenhouse gases: embodied carbon building materials.

Current Text: 06/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/04/2026

Last Amended: 06/23/2026

Status: 07/29/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/17/2026 - Senate 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 using building materials with lower embodied carbon would be cost effective during the first 2-year period of their use compared to using conventional building materials before implementing the above-described provisions. (Based on 06/23/2026 text)

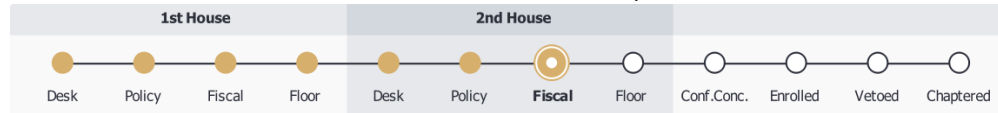
AB 2234 (Papan, D) California Environmental Quality Act: geothermal exploratory projects.

Current Text: 07/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 07/06/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the Geologic Energy Management Division in the Department of Conservation. Existing law requires the division to be the lead agency for all geothermal exploratory projects for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), except as provided. Existing 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. Existing 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 specify that the above-described 1/2 mile limit is measured from any point along the wellhead location and well course and would exclude certain wells connecting to geothermal reservoirs from this limit if written consent is provided by the owner and operator of the geothermal development well that is producing in commercial quantities, as specified. (Based on 07/06/2026 text)

Transportation Issues LAP

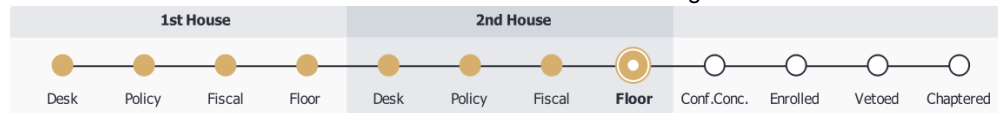
AB 939 (Schultz, D) Housing development: density bonuses: affordability of for-sale units.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amended: 01/15/2026

Status: 06/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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)

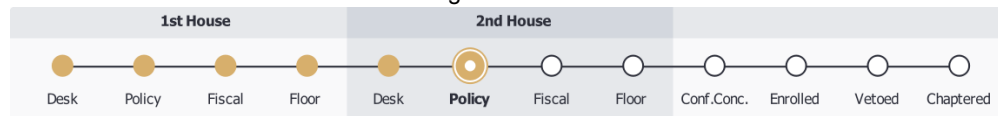
AB 1421 (Wilson, D) Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Technical Advisory Committee.

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)

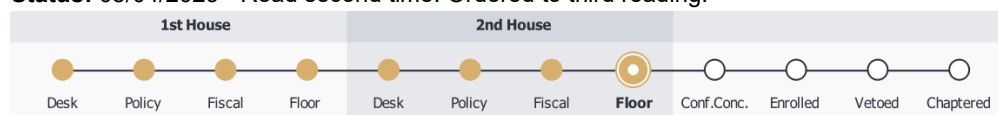
AB 1976 (Wicks, D) Streets and highways: pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 06/17/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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 reconsider, delay, or prevent implementation of a proposed pedestrian or bicycle safety project after that project has passed 90% design, as specified. After or upon the award of a contract for, or when county or city staff, as applicable, are directed to begin, the construction of a pedestrian or bicycle safety project, the bill would prohibit the city or county from terminating the project unless the city or county makes at least one specified finding at a public meeting. (Based on 06/17/2026 text)

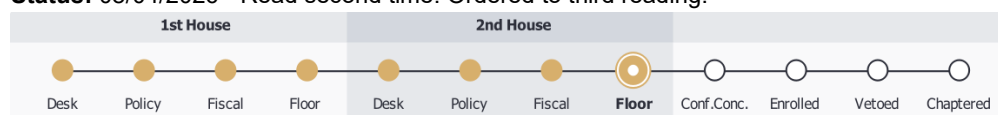
AB 2024 (Nguyen, D) Outdoor advertising displays: permits: landscaped freeways: relocation agreements.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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 06/15/2026 text)

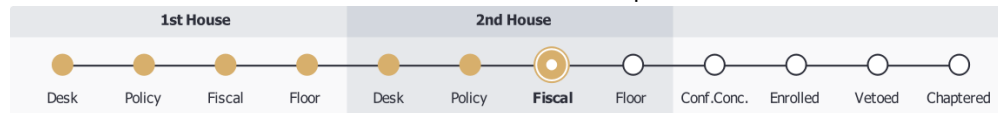
AB 2059 (Wilson, D) California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impacts: vehicle miles traveled: mitigation.

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

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 04/22/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 a transportation project is presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact as determined by the vehicle-miles-traveled metric if at least 80% of the project lies within one or more nonmetropolitan counties. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

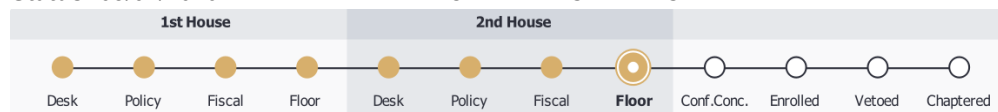
AB 2307 (Sanchez, R) Transportation: traffic signal synchronization pilot program: Western Riverside Council of Governments.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 08/04/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

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)

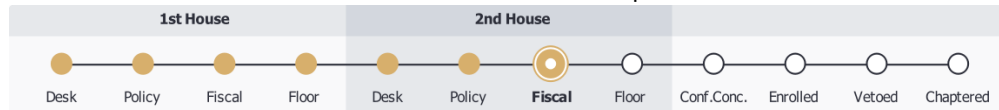
AB 2560 (Schultz, D) Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure: goals.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/15/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the Transportation Agency, which has the power of general supervision over specified state entities. Existing law requires the agency to develop and report on legislative, budgetary, and administrative programs to accomplish comprehensive, long-range, coordinated planning and policy formation in the matters of public interest related to the agency. This bill would establish specified goals for the Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure (CAPTI), consistent with state law. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

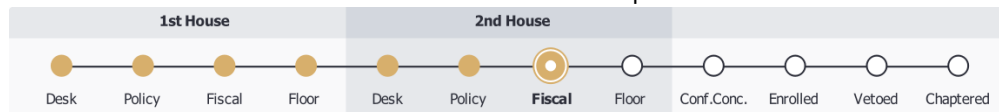
AB 2679 (Hadwick, R) State highways: public parking: traffic control.

Current Text: 07/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/09/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Transportation and vests the department with full possession and control of all state highways and all property and rights in property acquired for state highway purposes. Existing law establishes the Tahoe Transportation District as a special purpose district managed by representatives from the States of California and Nevada to, among other things, operate a public transportation system in the Lake Tahoe Basin. This bill would authorize the department, within the Tahoe corridor, to contract with a state agency, a local government, or the district relating to safety, access, and parking in the corridor to (1) designate the portions of state highways that constitute the corridor, (2) prevent unsafe parking and pedestrian movement in the corridor, as provided, and (3) enhance public access to the corridor and public recreation sites, by, among other things, developing public parking, establishing and collecting fees for public parking, and developing transit facilities and pedestrian pathways to connect public parking to recreation sites, as specified. This bill would require all moneys collected from a fee for that public parking to be deposited into the Tahoe Safe Recreation Access Fund, which the bill would establish, and would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the department to use those moneys for purposes of improving transportation facilities on state highways in the Tahoe Basin, as specified. (Based on 07/09/2026 text)

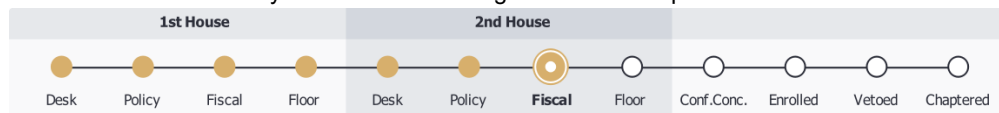
SB 667 (Archuleta, D) Railroads: safety: report.

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amended: 06/03/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - July 1 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to annually report to the Legislature on sites on railroad lines in the state that the commission finds to be hazardous, including a list of all railroad sites in the state that it determines pose a local safety hazard. Existing law authorizes the commission to submit in the annual report the list of railroad sites submitted in the immediate prior year annual report, and to amend or revise that list from the immediate prior year as necessary. In determining which railroad sites pose a local safety hazard, existing law requires the commission to consider, among other things, whether any local safety hazards at railroad sites have been eliminated or sufficiently remediated to

warrant removal of the site from the list. This bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2029, to review the list of railroad sites and, in the annual report, to include an evaluation of each site on the list and determine whether changes in conditions, operations, or safety data warrant the removal, modification, or addition of any site. (Based on 06/03/2026 text)

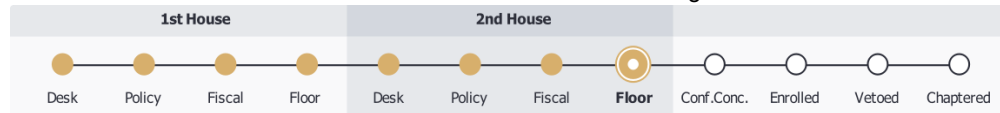
SB 922 (Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/28/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Assembly 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 explicitly state that a fee, charge, surcharge, or component thereof imposed upon the provider of, or ratepayer for, public services by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide those public services is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision described above. The bill would provide that nothing in the Vehicle Code prohibits a local agency from imposing or collecting this fee, charge, or surcharge. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

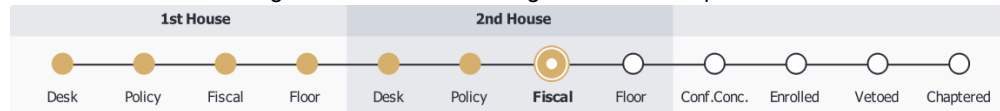
SB 1087 (Cabaldon, D) Transportation planning: sustainable communities strategies: transportation funding programs.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 06/25/2026 text)

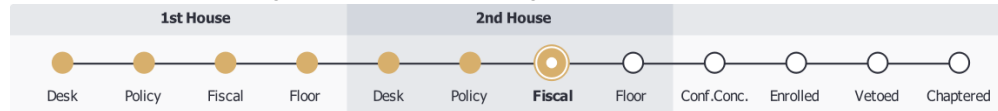
SB 1293 (Alvarado-Gil, R) State highways: projects: notice.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

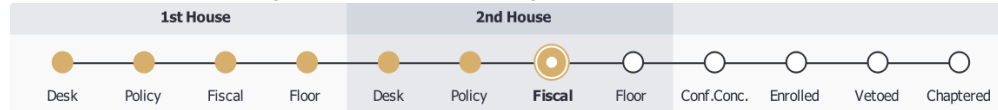
SB 1337 (Richardson, D) State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: air districts and local governments: transportation fuels refining facilities: memoranda of understanding.

Current Text: 06/29/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/29/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, on or before January 1, 2024, and every 3 years thereafter, to submit an assessment to the Legislature that, among other things, identifies methods to ensure a reliable supply of affordable and safe transportation fuels in California and evaluates the price of transportation fuels, including branded and unbranded retail prices, alternate formulations of gasoline with lower carbon impact, and other products suitable for production from refineries in California, as provided. Existing law establishes the Division of Petroleum Market Oversight within the commission 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 require the commission, on or before January 31, 2029, to enter into memoranda of understanding with relevant air districts and local governments with transportation fuels refining facilities within their jurisdictions to enable the coordination that is needed to ensure the transportation fuels sector is successfully managed and maintains environmental, public health, labor, economic, and consumer protections. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

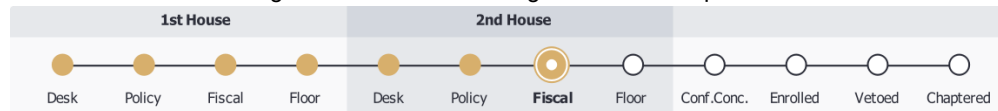
SB 1382 (Alvarado-Gil, R) Department of Transportation: mountain passes: openings.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

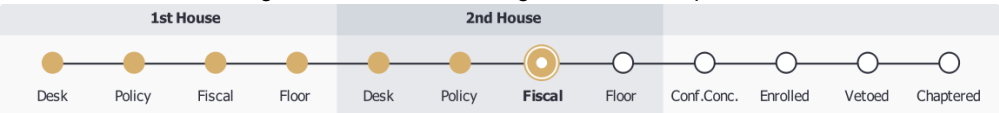
SB 1423 (Stern, D) Regional planning: standardized spatial planning datasets.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in the Governor's office for the purpose of serving the Governor and the Governor's cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research and constituting the comprehensive state planning agency. This bill would require the office, on or before July 1, 2027, to compile, standardize, maintain, and make publicly available through a consolidated online platform a core set of statewide standardized spatial planning datasets, as defined. The bill would require the datasets to include specified categories of information, including hazardous risk data, natural resource sensitivity data, and agricultural value data, as provided. The bill would also require the office, on or before January 1, 2028, to develop and provide guidance for agencies to inform how to use and integrate the datasets in regional planning processes and products. The bill would require the office to update those datasets at least every 3 years, as provided. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Water Supply and Conservation LAP

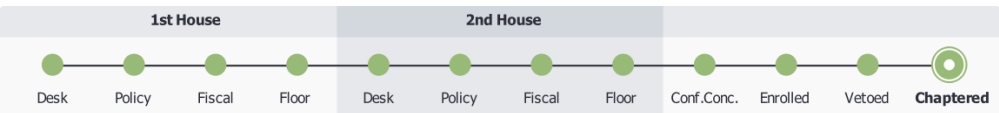
AB 35 (Alvarez, D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.

Current Text: 07/16/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 12/02/2024

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 07/16/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 89, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 07/16/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (act), approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Existing law authorizes certain regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act to be adopted as emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. Existing law requires the emergency regulations to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency. This bill, notwithstanding the above, would exempt the adoption of regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act,

as provided. The bill would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including, among other things, to develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines, to transmit copies of those guidelines to the fiscal committees and to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature, to hold a noticed public meeting on those guidelines, and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, except as provided. (Based on 07/16/2026 text)

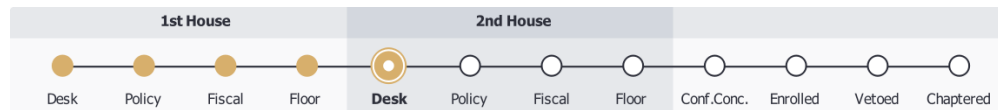
AB 643 (Wilson, D) Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.

Current Text: 06/03/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2025

Last Amended: 06/03/2026

Status: 08/04/2026 - In Senate. Held at Desk.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate DESK

Summary: Existing 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. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals. Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count specified recovered organic waste products towards up to 10% of its recovered organic waste procurement target. This bill would additionally authorize a local jurisdiction to count a beneficial agricultural amendment derived from organic waste processed with biosolids towards up to that 10% of 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 registered or approved for end use as a fertilizing material 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 06/03/2026 text)

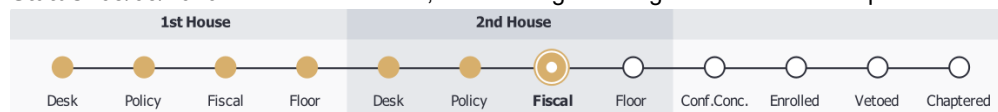
AB 2619 (Papan, D) Water resources: data centers.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

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, a good faith 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, a good faith 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 and direct water use, as prescribed. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

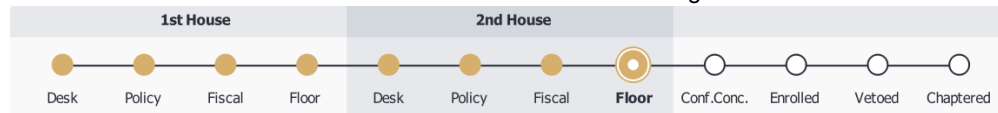
AB 2777 (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund program: loans: outdoor eating areas: water reuse.

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

Introduced: 02/24/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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)

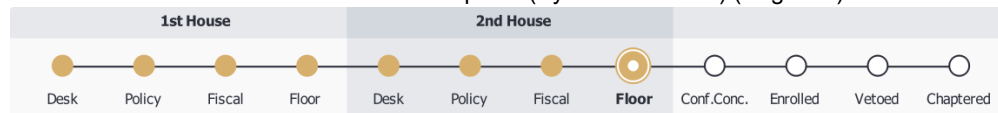
SB 1153 (Caballero, D) Disaster preparedness: urban retail water suppliers and public water systems: wildfire.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (August 5).



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

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 06/22/2026 text)

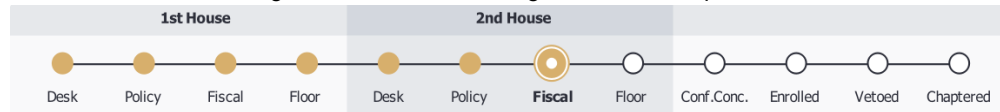
SB 490 (Umberg, D) Alcohol and drug programs.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of adult alcohol or other drug recovery or treatment facilities by the State Department of Public Health and prohibits the operation of one of those facilities without a current valid license. Existing law requires the department, if a facility is alleged to be in violation of that prohibition, to conduct a site visit to investigate the allegation. Existing law requires, if the department's employee or agent finds evidence that the facility is providing services without a license, the employee or agent to take specified actions, including, among others, submitting the findings of the investigation to the department and issuing a written notice to the facility that includes the date by which the facility is required to cease providing services. This bill would require the department, if it determines it has jurisdiction over the allegation, to assign the complaint to an analyst within 10 days of receiving the allegation and, except as specified, complete the investigation within 120 days of assigning the complaint. The bill would require the department, if it receives a complaint that does not fall under its jurisdiction, to notify, to the extent feasible, the complainant that it does not investigate that type of complaint. The bill would require the employee or agent to provide the notice described above within 10 days of the employee or agency submitting their findings to the department and to conduct a followup site visit to determine whether the facility has ceased providing services as required. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

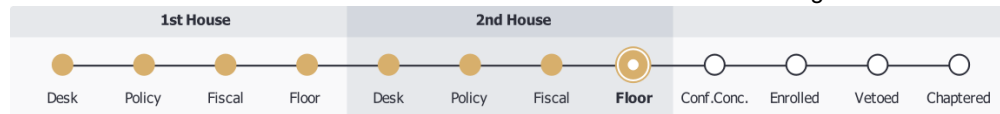
SB 1005 (Caballero, D) Local agency: payment: rounding amount.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/08/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law requires a public agency to accept specified methods of payment for designated obligations. This bill would authorize a local agency to round the amount of any payment made wholly or partly in cash to the local agency, or any refund or other amount tendered wholly or partly in cash by the local agency, to the nearest \$0.05. The bill would apply to a local agency only if the governing body of the local agency adopts, by majority vote, a resolution to make its provisions applicable to the local agency. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Local Representative Legislation

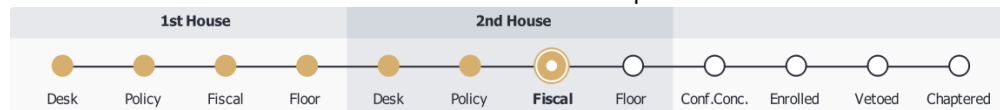
AB 1564 (Ahrens, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/12/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of existing law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by existing law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization's representation. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

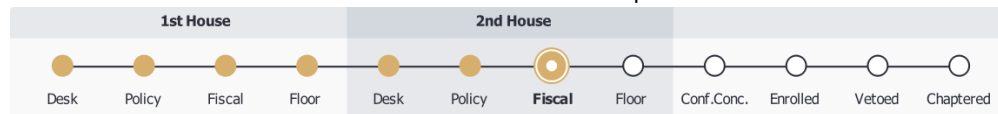
AB 1599 (Ahrens, D) Public transit: California Transit Stop Registry: transit datasets.

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

Introduced: 01/16/2026

Last Amended: 06/04/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Would require the Department of Transportation to create, on or before June 1, 2027, 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 06/04/2026 text)

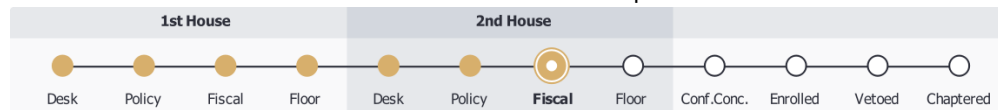
AB 1831 (Ahrens, D) California State University: executive compensation: restrictions.

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

Introduced: 02/11/2026

Last Amended: 06/04/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing 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 require the trustees, on or before July 1, 2027, to repeal a policy on executive compensation adopted at the November 2025 meeting of the trustees and adopt a new policy on executive compensation, as provided. The bill would prohibit the trustees, for any fiscal year in which the trustees authorize an increase in student tuition, from increasing the compensation of a chancellor, vice chancellor, or executive president. The bill would also prohibit the trustees, for any fiscal year in which the trustees do not authorize salary increases for represented staff, from increasing the compensation of a chancellor, vice chancellor, executive president, or member of the management personnel plan staff. (Based on 06/04/2026 text)

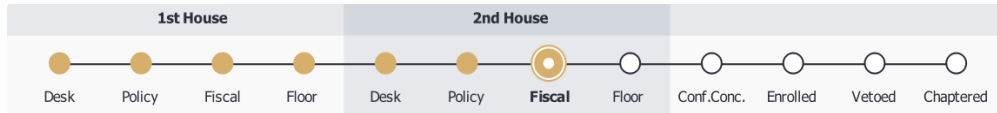
AB 1961 (Ahrens, D) Civil actions: protective orders: workplace violence.

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 06/18/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law authorizes an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee who has suffered harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat of violence from any individual, to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of the employee and, at the discretion of the court, any number of other employees at the workplace or at other workplaces of the employer. Existing law authorizes one or more representative parties to bring suit for the benefit of a class of parties if the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court. This bill would authorize an employer to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of all employees at the employer's workplace or a location at which a group of employees perform their primary job duties if harassment, unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence is directed at that workplace or location. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

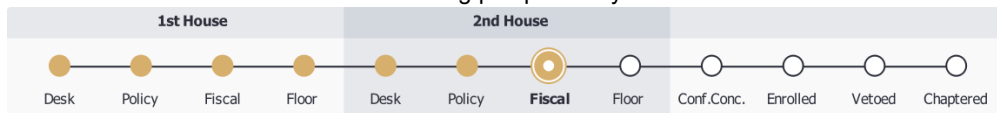
AB 2005 (Ahrens, D) Housing developments: urban lot split: owner-occupancy.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/17/2026

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 07/29/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps. Existing law 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 instead require the local agency to require an applicant to select one of 2 sets of owner-occupancy requirements. The first option would be for the applicant to sign, under penalty of perjury, the above-described affidavit stating that the applicant intends to occupy one of the housing units as their principal residence for a minimum of 3 years. The 2nd option would be for the applicant to sign an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, stating they intend to sell both parcels of an urban lot split after issuance of a certificate of occupancy and to require, as a condition of sale to a homebuyer, that 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. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

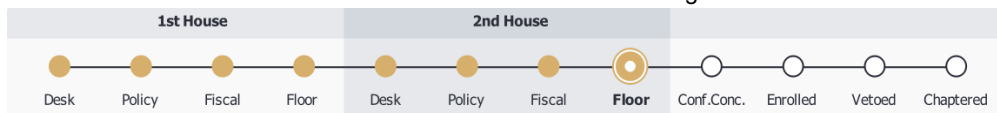
AB 2231 (Ahrens, D) California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.

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

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/22/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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 (EIR) 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. CEQA establishes administrative procedures for the review and certification of the EIR for a project and judicial review procedures for any action or proceeding brought to challenge the lead agency's decision to certify the EIR or to grant project approvals. This bill would establish streamlined procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an environmental leadership hospital campus project, defined by the bill as a construction project of a hospital campus in the City of Emeryville or of the City of Santa Clara, under certain conditions. The bill would require the city council of the City of Emeryville or of Santa Clara, as the lead agency for the hospital campus project, to certify the project for the streamlined judicial review, as specified, if it finds the project will meet those conditions. The bill would require the project applicant of the environmental leadership hospital campus project to take certain actions in order for those specified procedures to apply to the project. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

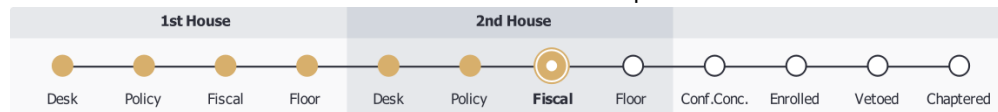
AB 2756 (Ahrens, D) Medi-Cal: vision services: performance measures.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: 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, by no later than January 1, 2028, 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 and examinations, 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. The bill would require the department to report on each performance measure only to the extent that the department has existing data sources from which to calculate the applicable measure, as specified. The bill would specify a timeline for the posting of performance measures and data on the department's internet website. The bill would also require the department to establish benchmarks for each performance measure and to annually prepare a summary report on complaints and grievances, as specified. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

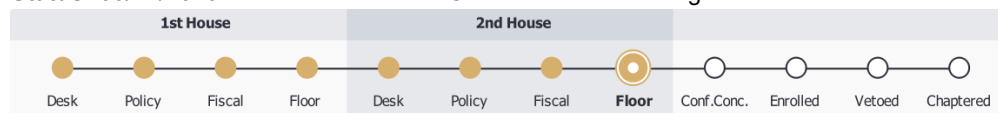
AB 2764 (Ahrens, D) Extended foster care.

Current Text: 06/10/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/10/2026

Status: 06/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/17/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: 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 06/10/2026 text)

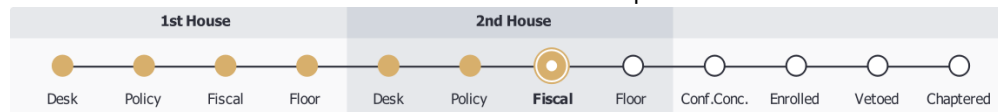
AB 2765 (Ahrens, D) CalFresh and CalWORKs: childhood hunger and foster youth.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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. Existing federal law limits a participant who is an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) to 3 months of CalFresh benefits in a 3-year period unless that participant has met work participation requirements or is otherwise exempt. Existing state law requires the State Department of Social Services to annually seek a federal waiver of this limitation. Existing state law requires the department to ensure that all recipients subject to the federal ABAWD time limit are permitted to meet the work requirements of the time limit through all forms of work, as specified. Existing federal law, Public Law 119-21, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to SNAP benefits, including the removal of an exemption from the time limit for certain former foster youth under 25 years of age, and the narrowing of an exemption for a household with a dependent under 18 years of age to instead a household with a dependent under 14 years of age, as specified. 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 Public Law 119-21. 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. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

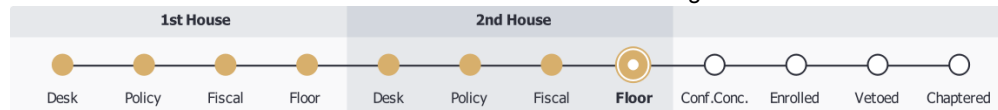
AB 2766 (Ahrens, D) Public postsecondary education: student housing: foster youth and homeless youth.

Current Text: 05/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 05/28/2026

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



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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 05/28/2026 text)

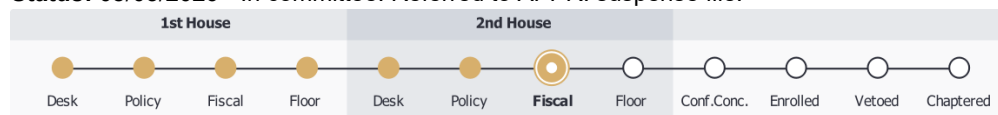
AB 2768 (Ahrens, D) Student financial aid: waiver or deferment of fees and costs: foster youth.

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing 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, waive or defer the unpaid portion of enrollment fees and costs for a student who has submitted a specified financial aid application and 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. If the postsecondary educational institution is unable to waive or defer costs related to books, supplies, materials, or equipment, the bill would require the institution to provide the student with clear information regarding available campus resources, institutional programs, or community-based assistance to help the student cover those costs. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

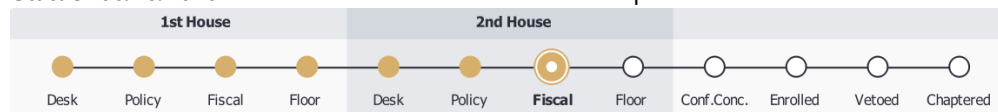
AB 2769 (Ahrens, D) Adoption Assistance Program: eligibility.

Current Text: 06/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/08/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

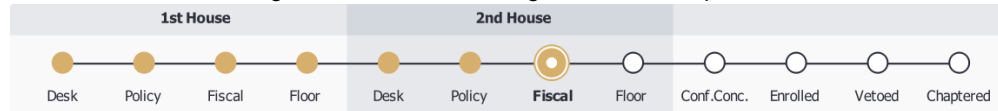
SB 381 (Wahab, D) Vital records: adoptees' birth certificates.

Current Text: 05/21/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/14/2025

Last Amended: 05/21/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing 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. Existing 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 05/21/2026 text)

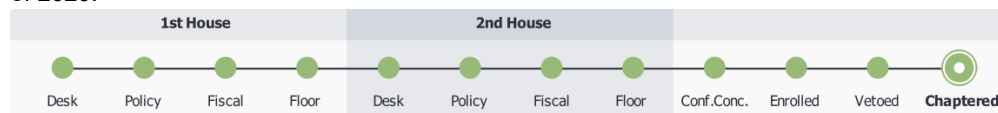
SB 722 (Wahab, D) Transit-oriented housing development: excluded parcels and sites.

Current Text: 07/16/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/15/2026

Status: 07/16/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 100, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 07/16/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing 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, existing 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. (Based on 07/16/2026 text)

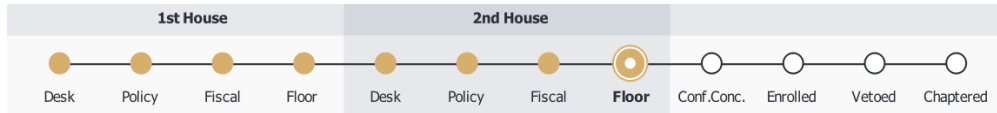
SB 1193 (Wahab, D) Discretionary funds: County of Alameda.

Current Text: 04/30/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/30/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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. Existing law prohibits an Orange County Board of Supervisors member from awarding district discretionary funds to a community organization or a nonprofit organization unless the board of supervisors approves that award by a majority vote. Existing law requires the Orange County Board of Supervisors to post on its internet website a log of appropriated district discretionary funds at the end of each quarter, as specified. Existing law prohibits, within 90 days preceding an election, an Orange County Board of Supervisors member who is on the ballot as an Orange County Board of Supervisors member candidate and has an opponent on that ballot from taking any action related to spending district discretionary funds, as specified. This bill would prohibit the Alameda County Board of Supervisors from awarding discretionary funds, as defined, to a community organization, nonprofit organization, or private entity, unless the board of supervisors approves that award by a majority vote and the award includes a description of how the award provides resources of communitywide significance for the district that the member of the board requesting the award represents and identifies the public purposes, as defined, that the award will serve. (Based on 04/30/2026 text)

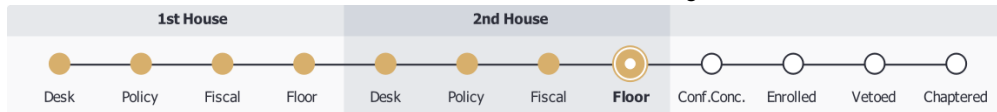
SB 1238 (Wahab, D) Common interest developments: management.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act provides for the creation and regulation of common interest developments. Existing 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. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

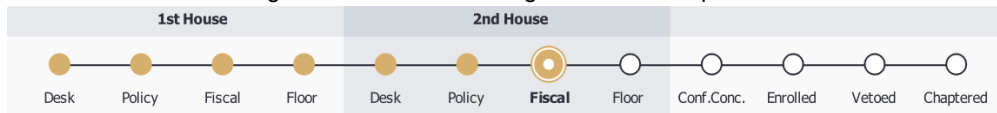
SB 1302 (Wahab, D) Nursing.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/01/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law creates the Board of Registered Nursing Fund and makes all moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature. A violation of the act is a crime. Existing law requires the board, until January 1, 2027, to appoint an executive officer to perform the duties delegated by the board and to be responsible to the board for the accomplishment of those duties, as specified. Existing law requires the board, for the purpose of transacting its business, to meet at least once every 3 months, at times and places it designates by resolution, and requires those meetings to be held in northern and

southern California. This bill would extend those dates until January 1, 2031. The bill would remove the above-described location requirements for meetings held by the board, and, instead, require the board to meet at least once every 3 months in locations that are, to the extent practicable, geographically diverse. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

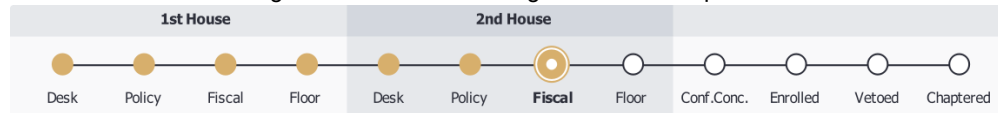
SB 1303 (Wahab, D) Naturopathic Doctors Act.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/28/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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 instead repeal those provisions on January 1, 2031. The bill would specify that the 4-year term expires 4 years after the date of the appointment. To ensure staggered terms, the bill would require that specified members appointed by the Governor after the effective date of this bill be appointed for prescribed term lengths and thereafter would require all appointments be for four-year terms. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

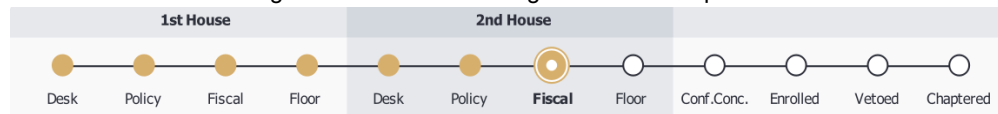
SB 1304 (Wahab, D) Respiratory Care Practice Act.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/01/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Respiratory Care Practice Act establishes the Respiratory Care Board of California to license and regulate respiratory care practitioners. Those provisions establish requirements for licensure, including completing an education program for respiratory care and being awarded an associate degree or equivalent, as specified. Existing law authorizes the board to employ an executive office, as specified. Existing law establishes fees for license and examination requirements for respiratory care practitioners, including an initial license fee of no more than \$300 and a license renewal fee at \$230, as specified. Existing law authorizes the board to increase the license renewal fee, by regulation, to no more than \$330. Existing law repeals the existence of the board and the authority for employment of an executive officer on January 1, 2027. This bill would extend the operation of the existence of the board and the executive officer to January 1, 2031, and would delete the initial license fee provision. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

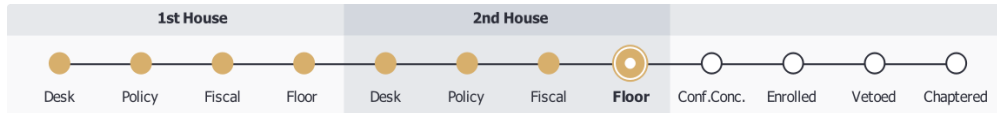
SB 1311 (Wahab, D) Licensed professions.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/01/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (August 5).



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly SECOND READING

Summary: The Dental Board of California is required 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. The bill would also revise the requirements for those infection control courses to allow an unlicensed dental assistant to complete one of specified courses approved by the board or a course with at least 4 hours of didactic instruction and at least 2 hours of laboratory instruction using video or a series of video training tools, as specified. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

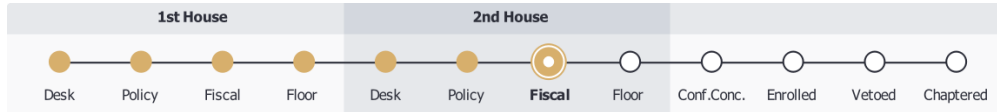
SB 1326 (Wahab, D) California Environmental Quality Act: tribal cultural resources: mitigation measures.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, before releasing an environmental review document for a project, to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, as provided. CEQA authorizes the parties, as a part of the consultation, to propose mitigation measures capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource. CEQA defines a tribal cultural resource as including, among other things, a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or included in a local register of historical resources, as provided. 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 and provided to the lead agency by a consulting California Native American tribe. (Based on 06/11/2026 text)

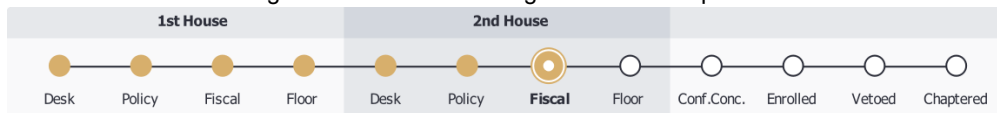
SB 1345 (Wahab, D) Foster children: rights of foster youth.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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)

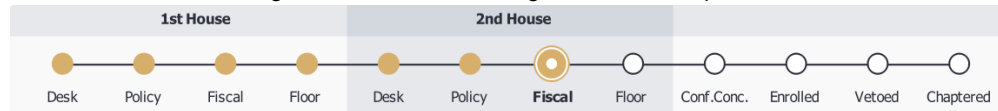
SB 1363 (Wahab, D) Barbering and cosmetology.

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 07/01/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Barbering and Cosmetology Act establishes the State Board of Barbering and Cosmetology until January 1, 2027, to license and regulate barbering, cosmetology, electrology, esthetics, hairstyling, and manicuring. Existing law requires a person, firm, or corporation operating an establishment where licensed activity occurs to obtain a license from the board for that establishment. Existing law requires an establishment to at all times be in the charge of a person licensed pursuant to the act, except an apprentice. This bill would extend the provisions relating to the establishment of the board to January 1, 2031. The bill would also require a partnership or limited liability company that desires to operate an establishment where licensed activity occurs to apply to obtain a license for that establishment. For any corporation or limited liability company operating such an establishment, the bill would require the organization to be registered and in good standing with the Secretary of State, and would provide for the suspension of any license from the board for a corporation or limited liability company that is not in good standing with the Secretary of State. The bill would require the board to license any federally recognized tribe, as defined, that applies for licensure and is otherwise compliant with the requirements of a licensee, and would exempt a federally recognized tribe from requirements relating to registration and good standing with the Secretary of State. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

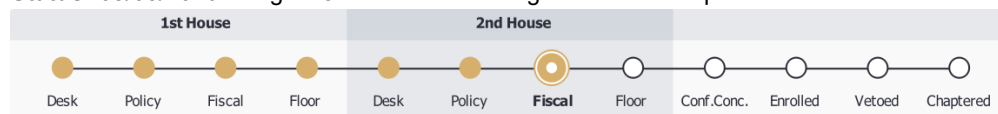
SB 1368 (Wahab, D) Speech-language pathologists, audiologists, and hearing aid dispensers.

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/05/2026 - August 5 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 08/05/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

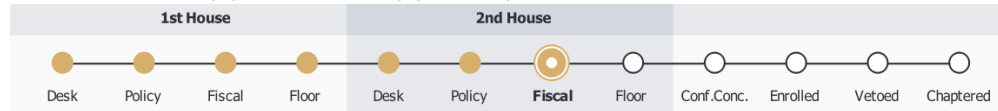
Summary: Existing law, the Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists and Hearing Aid Dispensers Licensure Act, until January 1, 2027, establishes the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs for the licensure and regulation of speech-language pathologists, speech-language pathology aides, speech-language pathology assistants, audiologists, dispensing audiologists, and hearing aid dispensers. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, authorizes the board to appoint a person designated as the executive officer to perform duties delegated by the board and vested in them in the act. Existing law makes a violation of the act a misdemeanor. This bill would extend the operation of the board and authorization to appoint an executive officer until January 1, 2031. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

SB 1376 (Wahab, D) Physician assistants.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

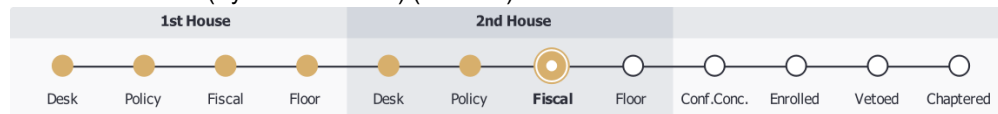
Summary: The Physician Assistant Practice Act, establishes the Physician Assistant Board to license and regulate physician assistants. Existing law authorizes the board to convene from time to time as deemed necessary by the board. Existing law further requires the board to receive permission of the 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: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

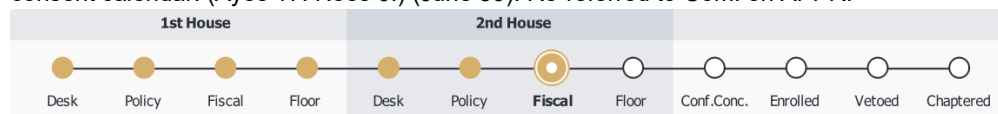
Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes any of the boards within the department, except as specified, to establish by regulation a system for a retired category of 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: 06/30/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly 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)